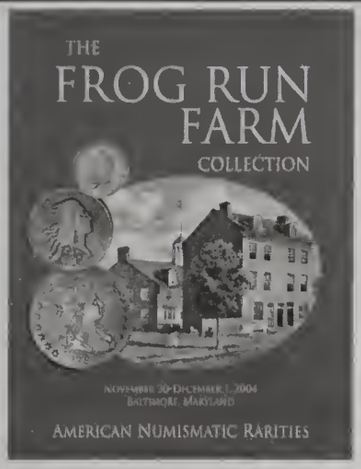
THE FROG RUN FARM COLLECTION



November 30-December 1, 2004
Baltimore, Maryland

American Numismatic Rarities

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC RARITIES, LLC



Prices Realized

THE

FROG RUN FARM

COLLECTION

NOVEMBER 30-DECEMBER 1, 2004 • BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Total prices realized: Over $6.8 million

LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE
1	2,990.00	106	690.00	206	1,092.50	298	2,645.00	380	5,922.50	471	161,000.00	547	2,990.00	620	8,625.00
4	6,325.00	107	5,750.00	207	368.00	299	460.00	382	3,680.00	472	23,000.00	548	2,990.00	621	5,750.00
6	3,680.00	108	1,265.00	208	1,380.00	300	402.50	383	4,025.00	474	27,600.00	549	632.50	622	4,140.00
8	1,725.00	110	644.00	209	368.00	302	1,955.00	385	7,475.00	475	7,762.50	550	1,150.00	623	2,760.00
12	11,212.50	111	3,910.00	211	1,610.00	303	1,610.00	386	5,290.00	476	2,645.00	551	1,265.00	625	2,990.00
13	2,760.00	112	805.00	212	603.75	304	546.25	387	1,725.00	478	862.50	552	1,265.00	626	1,610.00
15	10,695.00	113	27,600.00	213	391.00	305	1,495.00	388	1,955.00	480	632.50	553	1,610.00	627	954.50
17	5,290.00	117	24,150.00	215	1,035.00	306	1,265.00	389	3,680.00	481	1,380.00	554	1,610.00	628	2,070.00
18	6,785.00	118	632.50	216	2,185.00	307	1,955.00	390	1,495.00	482	3,680.00	555	747.50	629	2,070.00
19	8,625.00	119	632.50	217	1,610.00	308	1,610.00	391	2,300.00	483	2,300.00	556	632.50	630	1,035.00
24	9,602.50	121	4,255.00	220	2,990.00	309	1,840.00	394	2,990.00	485	506.00	557	373.75	631	1,092.50
26	2,415.00	123	5,290.00	221	2,990.00	310	1,104.00	395	1,495.00	486	2,990.00	558	1,380.00	632	3,680.00
27	4,600.00	125	977.50	222	5,060.00	311	805.00	396	2,472.50	487	1,035.00	559	862.50	633	632.50
30	16,427.75	126	5,060.00	223	2,300.00	313	920.00	398	1,092.50	488	4,082.50	560	3,680.00	634	1,150.00
33	63,250.00	127	3,105.00	226	1,955.00	314	1,006.25	399	11,500.00	491	862.50	562	2,070.00	636	2,070.00
34	50,600.00	130	414,000.00	227	632.50	315	1,322.50	400	1,725.00	492	4,830.00	563	747.50	638	4,025.00
36	46,000.00	131	1,610.00	228	1,150.00	316	2,587.50	401	2,990.00	493	11,270.00	564	1,610.00	639	6,037.50
37	16,100.00	132	2,070.00	229	1,523.75	317	1,063.75	403	1,840.00	494	11,500.00	565	1,265.00	640	1,414.50
40	6,325.00	133	1,495.00	230	322.00	318	2,645.00	404	4,370.00	495	9,200.00	566	1,610.00	641	1,207.50
42	21,850.00	134	1,725.00	232	7,245.00	320	1,725.00	405	1,265.00	496	5,750.00	567	1,265.00	642	1,725.00
43	21,275.00	135	1,150.00	233	1,265.00	321	2,300.00	406	4,025.00	497	14,950.00	568	1,380.00	643	1,840.00
45	862.50	136	1,380.00	235	460.00	322	2,242.50	408	4,830.00	498	41,400.00	569	805.00	644	1,840.00
47	6,497.50	138	2,415.00	238	345.00	323	1,782.50	409	1,380.00	499	5,520.00	570	1,265.00	645	776.25
48	2,645.00	140	2,990.00	239	276.00	324	1,495.00	410	1,495.00	500	5,060.00	571	10,925.00	646	4,140.00
49	1,092.50	141	2,875.00	240	1,035.00	325	1,725.00	413	3,335.00	501	3,450.00	572	4,025.00	647	1,380.00
50	1,150.00	143	1,610.00	241	805.00	326	7,245.00	414	299.00	502	10,350.00	574	1,437.50	648	690.00
52	264.50	147	10,925.00	242	1,840.00	327	1,840.00	416	4,370.00	503	6,325.00	575	1,265.00	649	603.75
53	1,092.50	148	2,070.00	243	9,200.00	328	1,495.00	417	8,510.00	504	20,700.00	576	1,092.50	650	16,100.00
55	920.00	149	3,795.00	245	1,840.00	330	1,035.00	418	603.75	505	25,300.00	577	977.50	651	1,380.00
56	862.50	150	8,625.00	246	2,530.00	332	1,092.50	419	6,670.00	506	6,325.00	578	460.00	652	10,350.00
57	920.00	152	1,725.00	247	1,495.00	333	1,552.50	421	690.00	507	7,245.00	579	1,380.00	653	3,680.00
58	3,248.75	153	2,300.00	248	557.75	334	4,370.00	422	2,415.00	508	12,075.00	580	2,760.00	654	2,530.00
59	805.00	154	632.50	249	2,185.00	335	1,725.00	423	920.00	509	4,140.00	581	4,887.50	655	1,495.00
60	12,075.00	156	1,265.00	250	833.75	336	1,725.00	426	747.50	510	2,760.00	582	1,035.00	656	8,050.00
61	3,220.00	157	1,150.00	251	2,127.50	337	1,035.00	427	1,380.00	511	9,200.00	583	1,092.50	657	2,645.00
62	322.00	158	1,610.00	252	5,865.00	338	1,380.00	428	1,092.50	513	5,060.00	584	13,800.00	658	3,220.00
63	5,980.00	160	805.00	253	1,495.00	339	977.50	429	1,150.00	514	3,220.00	585	1,495.00	659	3,450.00
64	862.50	161	862.50	254	1,610.00	341	1,495.00	430	2,070.00	515	2,300.00	586	2,357.50	661	2,070.00
65	747.50	162	1,380.00	255	1,380.00	342	690.00	431	2,530.00	516	9,200.00	587	2,530.00	662	3,220.00
66	690.00	164	6,900.00	256	1,380.00	344	1,495.00	432	1,610.00	517	3,450.00	588	2,300.00	663	3,680.00
67	1,035.00	166	5,060.00	257	2,070.00	345	5,750.00	433	1,495.00	518	1,725.00	590	1,380.00	664	1,667.50
68	1,725.00	168	862.50	258	1,955.00	346	5,750.00	434	506.00	519	5,750.00	591	977.50	665	1,610.00
71	5,520.00	169	1,265.00	259	1,495.00	347	5,405.00	435	552.00	520	3,277.50	592	9,775.00	666	3,450.00
72	7,475.00	170	632.50	260	977.50	348	3,450.00	436	1,725.00	521	2,070.00	593	1,610.00	667	1,035.00
74	1,782.50	171	701.50	261	862.50	349	1,150.00	437	805.00	522	7,475.00	594	977.50	668	1,610.00
75	1,380.00	172	483.00	262	1,265.00	350	3,220.00	438	483.00	523	14,950.00	595	977.50	669	1,495.00
76	1,610.00	174	5,290.00	263	3,220.00	351	1,495.00	439	632.50	524	3,220.00	596	1,495.00	670	2,530.00
77	2,760.00	177	24,725.00	264	862.50	352	920.00	440	1,437.50	525	3,450.00	597	1,150.00	671	1,955.00
78	690.00	178	17,825.00	265	2,070.00	353	2,760.00	441	747.50	526	1,955.00	598	1,955.00	672	2,185.00
81	73,600.00	179	16,100.00	266	1,495.00	354	3,910.00	442	862.50	527	2,990.00	599	10,350.00	673	1,610.00
82	1,495.00	180	3,910.00	267	1,380.00	355	1,035.00	443	3,680.00	528	4,600.00	600	4,600.00	674	3,565.00
84	483.00	181	2,300.00	269	1,610.00	356	862.50	446	805.00	529	2,990.00	601	2,990.00	675	1,265.00
85	368.00	182	1,265.00	270	1,725.00	357	1,380.00	447	920.00	530	3,565.00	602	9,487.50	676	3,622.50
86	690.00	183	1,495.00	271	1,495.00	359	1,725.00	448	632.50	531	1,380.00	603	2,530.00	677	2,242.50
87	276.00	184	3,795.00	272	747.50	360	3,220.00	449	1,495.00	532	2,875.00	604	3,910.00	678	2,070.00
88	920.00	185	920.00	273	920.00	361	1,840.00	450	2,070.00	533	1,265.00	605	1,840.00	679	1,725.00
89	322.00	186	2,990.00	274	1,092.50	362	1,955.00	451	299.00	534	2,760.00	606	1,782.50	680	776.25
90	3,220.00	187	1,265.00	275	460.00	363	1,495.00	453	299.00	535	8,050.00	607	2,645.00	681	690.00
91	1,725.00	188	1,495.00	276	862.50	365	2,530.00	454	805.00	536	4,830.00	609	1,955.00	682	3,220.00
92	1,380.00	191	1,035.00	277	1,036.15	366	805.00	457	4,830.00	537	2,300.00	610	4,140.00	683	2,300.00
93	1,035.00	193	1,380.00	280	5,060.00	367	7,245.00	458	1,495.00	538	1,610.00	611	1,840.00	684	2,300.00
95	977.50	194	1,610.00	281	2,300.00	369	1,840.00	460	5,980.00	539	805.00	612	2,070.00	685	2,070.00
97	529.00	197	747.50	282	1,840.00	370	529.00	461	391.00	540	632.50	613	3,680.00	686	1,265.00
99	2,990.00	198	5,520.00	283	1,955.00	371	2,070.00	462	270.25	541	1,955.00	614	977.50	687	1,380.00
100	1,495.00	199	747.50	285	1,725.00	372	891.25	463	483.00	542	1,955.00	615	690.00	688	1,265.00
101	1,150.00	201	7,935.00	288	2,875.00	373	3,220.00	465	333.50	543	2,127.50	616	10,350.00	689	2,185.00
102	1,495.00	202	2,300.00	290	1,322.50	375	1,207.50	466	373.75	544	2,530.00	617	1,840.00	690	1,552.50
103	414.00	203	805.00	295	1,495.00	377	1,840.00	469	218,500.00	545	2,760.00	618	2,185.00	691	1,840.00
105	1,552.50	204	1,207.50	296	1,006.25	378	2,990.00	470	25,300.00	546	2,127.50	619	1,322.50	692	2,012.50

BOX 1804 • WOLFEBORO, NH 03894 • 866-811-1804 • 603-569-0823 • FAX: 603-569-3875

All prices listed include the 15% buyer's fee

LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE
693	3,220.00	1084	747.50	1219	4,370.00	1333	1,150.00	1445	805.00	1617	2,415.00	1753	5,175.00	1888	2,990.00
695	1,035.00	1085	460.00	1221	6,555.00	1335	1,265.00	1449	2,760.00	1619	2,875.00	1754	4,830.00	1890	1,265.00
696	1,380.00	1086	862.50	1222	1,035.00	1336	1,840.00	1452	287.50	1620	6,325.00	1755	1,955.00	1891	1,667.50
697	27,600.00	1087	2,070.00	1223	2,616.25	1337	39,100.00	1453	184.00	1621	3,565.00	1756	1,725.00	1892	8,625.00
698	7,475.00	1089	862.50	1224	1,380.00	1339	2,645.00	1455	345.00	1622	8,395.00	1757	4,370.00	1893	4,140.00
700	8,395.00	1090	805.00	1225	690.00	1340	2,760.00	1458	4,370.00	1623	27,600.00	1758	2,070.00	1894	2,300.00
704	2,760.00	1093	1,265.00	1226	1,725.00	1341	7,187.50	1459	4,140.00	1624	2,300.00	1759	5,175.00	1895	2,587.50
705	402.50	1094	575.00	1227	52,900.00	1343	1,380.00	1460	13,512.50	1625	2,357.50	1760	1,667.50	1897	724.50
706	461.15	1095	437.00	1228	16,675.00	1344	747.50	1461	11,787.50	1626	1,495.00	1761	1,725.00	1898	17,825.00
707	2,990.00	1096	862.50	1229	1,840.00	1345	1,955.00	1463	8,740.00	1627	4,600.00	1762	2,070.00	1899	4,140.00
709	1,610.00	1097	373.75	1230	1,667.50	1346	2,530.00	1464	14,375.00	1628	57,500.00	1763	3,450.00	1900	1,610.00
710	517.50	1098	1,495.00	1231	753.25	1347	4,600.00	1468	2,990.00	1629	2,530.00	1764	1,667.50	1901	9,775.00
711	460.00	1099	862.50	1232	2,530.00	1348	3,910.00	1470	5,934.00	1631	2,645.00	1765	3,565.00	1905	2,875.00
712	373.75	1100	1,955.00	1233	1,380.00	1350	1,610.00	1475	2,070.00	1632	2,300.00	1766	5,060.00	1906	776.25
714	661.25	1101	977.50	1235	1,897.50	1351	1,725.00	1476	3,565.00	1633	5,290.00	1767	4,945.00	1907	3,680.00
715	4,140.00	1102	690.00	1236	201,250.00	1352	1,840.00	1482	1,495.00	1635	2,070.00	1768	2,875.00	1908	1,495.00
717	2,932.50	1104	253.00	1237	1,092.50	1353	5,520.00	1484	1,955.00	1637	1,265.00	1769	5,290.00	1909	1,495.00
718	759.00	1105	488.75	1238	7,762.50	1355	1,207.50	1485	5,290.00	1639	3,680.00	1770	1,035.00	1910	1,725.00
719	12,650.00	1106	287.50	1239	1,495.00	1356	2,530.00	1488	1,265.00	1641	1,610.00	1771	1,725.00	1911	1,495.00
720	10,810.00	1107	1,092.50	1240	1,437.50	1358	3,795.00	1490	3,450.00	1642	1,610.00	1772	1,610.00	1912	1,495.00
1001	2,645.00	1108	747.50	1243	1,265.00	1359	2,300.00	1492	3,910.00	1646	5,060.00	1773	1,840.00	1913	1,495.00
1002	172.50	1109	287.50	1245	2,702.50	1361	1,150.00	1493	3,220.00	1648	6,842.50	1777	14,950.00	1914	776.25
1003	805.00	1110	316.25	1246	1,725.00	1362	1,265.00	1494	1,897.50	1649	373.75	1778	3,450.00	1915	776.25
1004	258.75	1111	155.25	1247	1,840.00	1364	977.50	1495	3,162.50	1651	5,750.00	1779	115,000.00	1916	2,328.75
1005	4,140.00	1112	805.00	1249	345.00	1365	1,092.50	1496	2,760.00	1652	920.00	1780	36,800.00	1918	5,405.00
1006	1,840.00	1113	172.50	1251	1,581.25	1368	1,955.00	1497	2,645.00	1655	10,350.00	1781	50,600.00	1922	1,840.00
1007	230.00	1114	805.00	1252	2,875.00	1369	1,265.00	1498	4,140.00	1657	1,610.00	1783	149,500.00	1923	1,063.75
1008	143.75	1115	805.00	1253	6,900.00	1371	1,495.00	1499	3,565.00	1660	1,092.50	1784	8,050.00	1924	2,530.00
1009	2,645.00	1116	603.75	1254	1,150.00	1372	920.00	1500	2,875.00	1661	2,760.00	1785	16,100.00	1925	2,875.00
1010	1,035.00	1117	1,035.00	1256	2,472.50	1373	575.00	1501	39,100.00	1663	34,500.00	1786	5,980.00	1926	1,495.00
1011	488.75	1118	2,185.00	1257	1,150.00	1374	977.50	1505	3,795.00	1664	13,800.00	1788	7,130.00	1927	2,070.00
1012	632.50	1119	460.00	1259	1,840.00	1375	1,092.50	1506	2,645.00	1665	21,850.00	1791	16,100.00	1928	4,370.00
1013	1,610.00	1120	747.50	1260	747.50	1376	2,070.00	1509	4,140.00	1667	1,035.00	1792	6,325.00	1930	1,380.00
1014	230.00	1121	488.75	1261	40,250.00	1377	1,265.00	1511	4,600.00	1668	1,063.75	1797	39,100.00	1931	109,250.00
1015	276.00	1122	4,831.15	1262	1,955.00	1378	3,450.00	1513	25,300.00	1669	14,950.00	1798	19,550.00	1933	1,955.00
1016	230.00	1123	402.50	1263	17,250.00	1379	1,955.00	1515	5,060.00	1670	20,700.00	1800	2,760.00	1934	1,610.00
1017	230.00	1124	402.50	1264	1,035.00	1380	2,530.00	1516	1,610.00	1671	13,225.00	1801	1,667.50	1935	1,610.00
1018	230.00	1125	747.50	1266	2,990.00	1381	2,645.00	1520	4,370.00	1673	1,063.75	1802	13,800.00	1936	1,610.00
1019	10,925.00	1126	575.00	1268	1,841.15	1382	2,415.00	1524	3,450.00	1674	1,035.00	1804	92,000.00	1937	2,645.00
1020	2,760.00	1127	230.00	1269	1,840.00	1383	4,600.00	1527	3,910.00	1675	1,495.00	1805	10,350.00	1938	1,725.00
1021	1,955.00	1128	276.00	1270	1,265.00	1384	1,955.00	1529	1,782.50	1676	24,150.00	1806	5,750.00	1940	41,400.00
1022	1,495.00	1129	690.00	1271	517.50	1385	4,830.00	1530	5,175.00	1677	1,265.00	1807	12,650.00	1942	25,300.00
1023	373.75	1130	258.75	1272	747.50	1386	1,495.00	1531	4,715.00	1678	16,387.50	1809	1,178.75	1944	20,125.00
1024	373.75	1131	460.00	1273	1,035.00	1387	1,265.00	1532	3,680.00	1680	1,092.50	1810	23,000.00	1946	22,425.00
1025	322.00	1132	322.00	1274	5,577.50	1388	667.00	1534	3,450.00	1682	8,395.00	1811	1,725.00	1949	10,062.50
1026	368.00	1133	230.00	1275	3,220.00	1389	3,565.00	1536	5,175.00	1683	3,565.00	1812	39,100.00	1950	8,625.00
1027	276.00	1134	103.50	1276	2,415.00	1390	2,530.00	1538	1,955.00	1684	2,415.00	1816	6,900.00	1951	6,210.00
1028	506.00	1135	201.25	1277	1,610.00	1391	4,140.00	1539	39,100.00	1685	575.00	1817	1,840.00	1953	1,840.00
1029	747.50	1136	103.50	1278	921.15	1392	3,335.00	1543	8,050.00	1686	8,625.00	1818	1,092.50	1958	1,725.00
1030	253.00	1138	954.50	1279	1,151.15	1393	862.50	1544	10,350.00	1687	2,990.00	1821	3,680.00	1961	1,909.00
1031	287.50	1139	402.50	1281	805.00	1394	3,450.00	1546	17,250.00	1688	1,495.00	1822	1,006.25	1963	2,875.00
1032	207.00	1140	632.50	1283	2,127.50	1395	747.50	1548	11,500.00	1689	1,380.00	1823	1,380.00	1966	9,775.00
1033	1,265.00	1141	391.00	1284	1,725.00	1396	6,612.50	1549	14,950.00	1690	11,040.00	1825	920.00	1967	1,380.00
1034	172.50	1142	82,800.00	1285	1,495.00	1397	920.00	1551	12,650.00	1691	1,380.00	1826	1,495.00	1968	805.00
1035	402.50	1144	41,400.00	1286	862.50	1399	1,380.00	1553	12,650.00	1692	1,725.00	1827	690.00	1969	8,740.00
1036	253.00	1145	19,550.00	1287	1,610.00	1400	5,520.00	1554	43,125.00	1696	1,725.00	1828	10,062.50	1970	977.50
1037	299.00	1146	26,450.00	1289	1,552.50	1401	5,175.00	1555	4,370.00	1697	11,500.00	1829	1,380.00	1971	862.50
1038	270.25	1148	18,400.00	1290	1,035.00	1402	3,450.00	1556	17,250.00	1700	14,375.00	1830	2,645.00	1972	690.00
1039	299.00	1149	2,242.50	1291	1,150.00	1403	8,625.00	1557	1,610.00	1701	2,760.00	1834	1,322.50	1974	1,380.00
1041	322.00	1150	57,500.00	1292	6,440.00	1404	1,035.00	1558	690.00	1702	920.00	1835	2,012.50	1975	460.00
1042	759.00	1152	2,645.00	1293	1,265.00	1405	6,612.50	1559	1,035.00	1704	1,610.00	1836	1,380.00	1977	575.00
1043	690.00	1153	3,450.00	1294	1,610.00	1406	2,300.00	1560	18,400.00	1705	2,645.00	1837	1,495.00	1980	690.00
1044	632.50	1154	10,120.00	1295	977.50	1407	13,800.00	1561	12,650.00	1706	805.00	1838	1,380.00	1981	632.50
1045	747.50	1155	5,060.00	1296	2,300.00	1408	977.50	1562	4,600.00	1707	2,070.00	1840	1,610.00	1983	2,185.00
1046	138.00	1156	4,830.00	1297	2,760.00	1409	977.50	1564	6,900.00	1708	1,782.50	1841	1,380.00	1984	805.00
1048	299.00	1157	8,050.00	1298	6,037.50	1410	2,760.00	1566	3,910.00	1710	2,760.00	1842	1,380.00	1985	7,762.50
1050	126.50	1158	5,750.00	1299	920.00	1411	1,955.00	1569	12,822.50	1711	1,840.00	1843	1,380.00	1986	3,450.00
1053	747.50	1161	1,552.50	1301	632.50	1412	2,415.00	1570	4,485.00	1712	1,955.00	1844	1,380.00	1987	529.00
1054	1,035.00	1164	8,625.00	1302	1,552.50	1414	1,840.00	1572	2,185.00	1713	14,950.00	1845	1,322.50	1988	2,415.00
1055	276.00	1165	1,035.00	1303	1,150.00	1415	1,265.00	1574	1,035.00	1715	6,210.00	1846	1,840.00	1989	575.00
1056	1,495.00	1166	3,680.00	1304	10,925.00	1416	2,530.00	1575	3,335.00	1716	1,840.00	1847	2,875.00	1990	805.00
1057	373.75	1167	3,220.00	1305	6,037.50	1417	805.00	1578	1,035.00	1718	1,840.00	1848	1,840.00	1992	1,380.00
1058	1,725.00	1168	3,450.00	1306	920.00	1418	1,207.50	1579	816.50	1719	1,840.00	1849	1,437.50	1993	483.00
1059	161.00	1171	1,955.00	1307	691.15	1419	1,380.00	1580	701.50	1720	1,610.00	1850	44,850.00	1994	862.50
1060	1,092.50	1172	546.25	1308	14,950.00	1420	1,351.25	1587	529.00	1721	920.00	1851	2,990.00	1995	1,610.00
1061	1,150.00	1173	1,495.00	1310	1,955.00	1421	632.50	1589	1,035.00	1722	2,990.00	1852	1,380.00	1996	4,945.00
1062	483.00	1176	1,667.50	1311	1,150.00	1422	776.25	1591	1,265.00	1723	1,610.00	1853	10,925.00	1997	9,200.00
1063	391.00	1177	862.50	1312	2,530.00	1423	1,150.00	1595	1,207.50	1724	2,530.00	1855	1,380.00	1998	3,680.00
1064	460.00	1178	2,070.00	1313	6,037.50	1424	1,955.00	1596	1,955.00	1728	1,727.30	1856	1,610.00	1999	460.00
1065	1,725.00	1182	1,322.50	1314	920.00	1425	1,380.00	1598	833.75	1730	3,450.00	1857	1,667.50	2000	9,200.00
1066	747.50	1184	747.50	1315	7,877.50	1426	5,520.00	1599	575.00	1731	2,645.00	1858	5,290.00	2003	552.00
1067	322.00	1186	833.75	1318	8,625.00	1427	1,121.25	1600	230.00	1732	4,370.00	1859	5,060.00	2006	20,700.00
1068	5,807.50	1187	2,990.00	1319	2,990.00	1428	1,150.00	1601	3,220.00	1733	1,725.00	1866	41,400.00	2008	747.50
1069	575.00	1188	6,440.00	1320	3,162.50	1431	1,897.50	1602	1,150.00	1734	1,610.00	1867	29,900.00	2009	1,840.00
1070	230.00	1190	2,070.00	1321	6,900.00	1432	1,150.00	1603	12,075.00	1737	20,700.00	1869	17,250.00	2010	1,207.50
1071	805.00	1191	2,300.00	1322	39,100.00	1433	1,075.25	1605	2,185.00	1739	3,910.00	1870	23,000.00	2011	575.00
1072	1,610.00	1192	862.50	1323	1,840.00	1434	977.50	1606	1,667.50	1740	2,300.00	1871	1,552.50	2012	3,450.00
1073	776.25	1197	402.50	1324	2,990.00	1436	1,092.50	1608	575.00	1742	2,760.00	1872	8,510.00	2013	920.00
1075	1,725.00	1201	977.50	1325	1,265.00	1437	805.00	1609	3,220.00	1743	3,450.00	1876	7,475.00	2014	1,638.75
1077	258.75	1204	24,150.00	1326	7,475.00	1439	632.50	1610	1,840.00	1744	1,150.00	1879	2,185.00	2015	776.25
1078	1,840.00	1205	5,405.00	1327	2,070.00	1442	615.25	1613	2,990.00	1745	5,922.50	1881	27,600.00	2016	1,495.00
1079	1,265.00	1206	1,495.00	1328	5,175.00	1443	690.00	1614	1,840.00	1748	3,105.00	1883	1,092.50	2017	862.50
1081	460.00	1208	862.50	1329	1,725.00	1444	920.00	1615	517.50	1749	2,300.00	1884	1,035.00	2018	2,530.00
1082	920.00	1209	1,265.00	1330	1,322.50					1750	2,760.00	1885	718.75	2019	3,220.00
1083	690.00	1210	6,095.00	1331	2,070.00					1751	155.25	1886	747.50	2020	2,760.00
1085	920.00	1212	14,950.00	1332	4,140.00					1752	5,060.00	1887	747.50		

www.anrcoins.com

BOX 1804 • WOLFEBORO, NH 03894 • 866-811-1804 • 603-569-0823 • FAX: 603-569-3875

All prices listed include the 15% buyer's fee

THE
FROG RUN FARM
COLLECTION

featuring
The Irv's Herd Collection of Buffalo Nickels
Selections from the Jacob Giles Morris Collection
and other important properties

NOVEMBER 30-DECEMBER 1, 2004
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

INCREDIBLE DOUBLE STRUCK 1800 $10

A Possibly Unique Error on the Type



LOT 1868

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC RARITIES, LLC
Box 1804 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894 • Toll-Free: 866-811-1804 • 603-569-0823
Fax: 603-569-3875 • www.anrcoins.com • email: auctions@anrcoins.com



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC RARITIES, LLC

Box 1804 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894
Toll-Free: 866-811-1804 • 603-569-0823
Fax: 603-569-3875 • email: auctions@anrcoins.com
anrcoins.com

WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT
Vega Applications Development, Inc.

Copyright ©2004 by American Numismatic Rarities, LLC. All rights reserved

This sale is held in conjunction with Jay Edwards & Associates, LLC, Bel Air, MD

Color Plate 1

1 2 3 4 5 7 8

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20 21

22 23 24 27 29

30 33 34

Color Plate 2





36





37





39



40



41







42





43



44



47



63





64





72



73







81





83





111





113

Color Plate 3









Color Plate 4



Color Plate 5



380 381 383 384 385 386 389

392 393 399 402 404 406 411 412

413 415 416 417 419 443 444 445

455 456 457 460

469 470 471 472 474

477 482 486 488 490

Color Plate 6



492 493 494 495 496 497 498 504



505 506 507 508 509 511 512 513



516 519 520 522 523 524 525 527 528



529 530 535 548 584 589 592 602 610



613 616 620 621 622 624 632 637 638

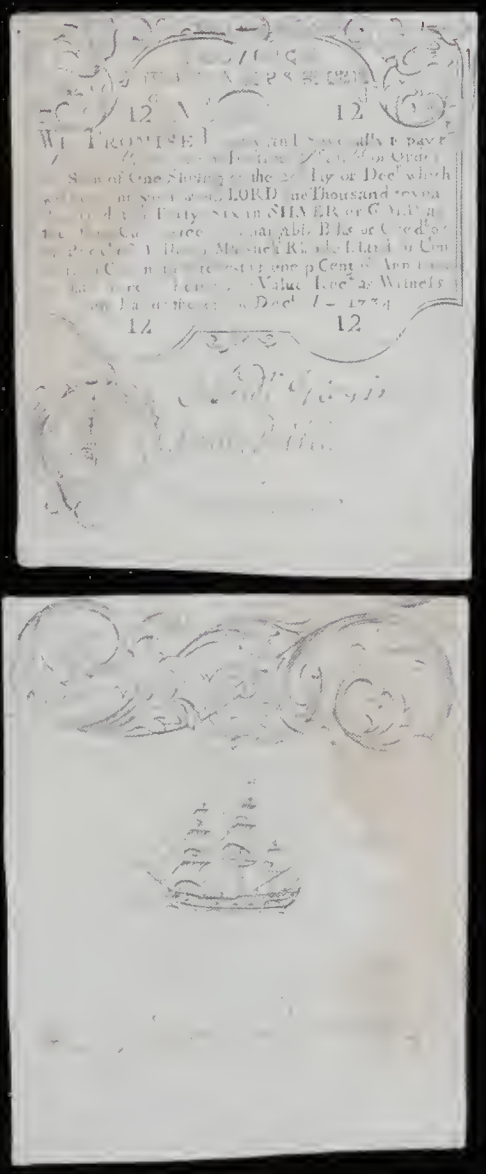
Color Plate 7



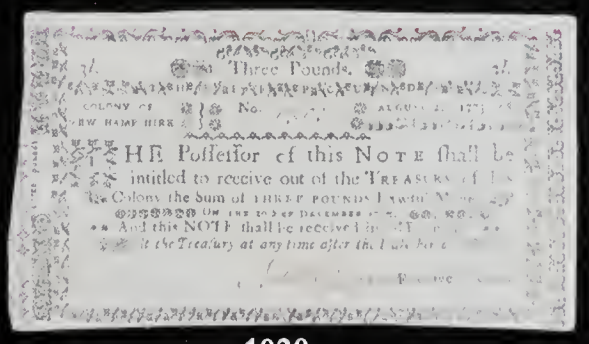
639 646 650 652 656 659 660 697 698



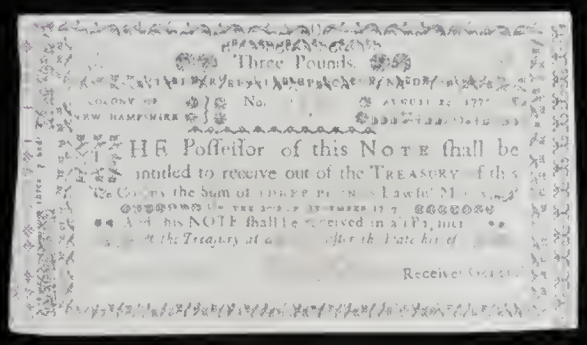
715 719 720



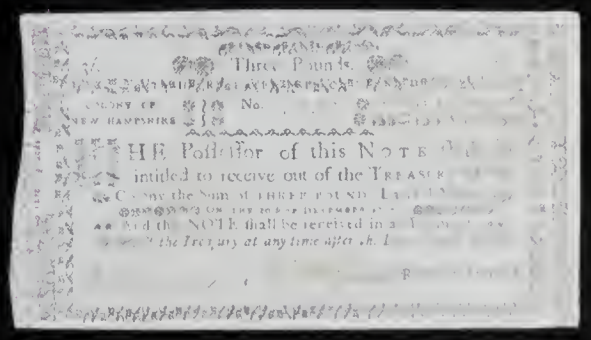
1019



1020



1021



1022





1068





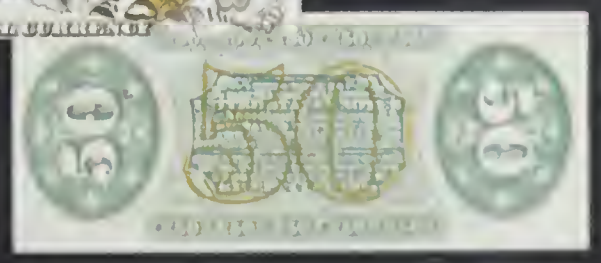
1087



1107







1122

Color Plate 8



1142 1143 1144 1145 1146



1147 1148 1150 1151 1152 1154



1157 1158 1162 1163 1164 1166 1179



1203 1204 1205 1207 1210 1212 1214

Color Plate 9



1217



1218



1220



1221



1227



1228



1236





1238





1242





1244





1253





1255





1258



Color Plate 10



1261 1263 1274 1288 1292



1298 1304 1305 1308 1309



1313 1315 1317 1318 1321



1322 1326 1327

Color Plate 11



1328 1332 1334 1337 1338

1341 1342 1349 1360 1367

1385 1391 1401 1403 1407

1413 1460 1461

Color Plate 12



1462 1464 1473



1491 1501 1513



1521 1522



1539 1540 1541

Color Plate 13



1542



1543



1544



1545



1546



1547



1548



1549



1550



1551



1552

Color Plate 14



1553 1554 1555



1556 1561 1618



1623 1628 1630



1648 1650

Color Plate 15



1653 1654 1655 1656



1658 1659 1661 1662 1663 1664 1665 1666 1669 1670 1671



1672 1676 1678 1679 1681 1682 1686 1690



1693 1697 1698 1699 1700 1709 1713 1714 1715



1726 1735 1736 1737 1745 1746 1747

Color Plate 16



1752 1753 1754 1759 1766 1767 1775 1776



1779 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785



1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791



1792 1793 1794 1795 1796



1797 1798 1802 1804

Color Plate 17



1805 1806 1807 1810 1812 1813 1814



1815 1816 1819 1820 1828 1832 1833 1839



1850 1853 1859 1861 1862 1863



1865 1866 1867



1868 1869 1870

Color Plate 18



1872 1876 1877 1881 1892



1898 1899 1901 1902 1904



1931 1932 1940 1941 1942



1943 1944

Color Plate 19


1945


1946


1947


1948


1949


1950


1951


1957


1966


1985


1997


2000


2012


2019

THE SESSIONS

SESSION ONE

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 30 • 6:00 pm Sharp

Pattern Coins; Territorial Gold; World Coins; Colonials; U.S. Coins: Half Cents - 20¢ Pieces

SESSION TWO

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 1 • 2:30 pm Sharp

U.S. Currency; U.S. Coins: Quarters - Commemoratives

There will be a buffet dinner for registered bidders at approximately 5:30 pm

AUCTION LOCATION

MARYLAND ROOM, SALON D • RENAISSANCE HARBORPLACE
202 East Pratt Street • Baltimore, MD 21202 • 410-547-1200

LOT VIEWING

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 28
9:00 am - 6:00 pm
MONDAY NOVEMBER 29
9:00 am - 6:00 pm
TUESDAY NOVEMBER 30
9:00 am - 6:00 pm
WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 1
9:00 am - 2:00 pm

LOT PICK-UP

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 1
9:00 am - 11:30 am

THURSDAY DECEMBER 2
9:00 am - 11:30 am

LOT VIEWING & PICK-UP LOCATION

HOMELAND ROOM • RENAISSANCE HARBORPLACE
202 East Pratt Street • Baltimore, MD 21202 • 410-547-1200

To insure we receive your bids:

Please have mail and fax bids to us by:

NOON, Eastern Time
Monday November 29, 2004

There will be pre-sale and live bidding available on the internet at
www. anrcoins.com
Pre-registration for live internet bidding is required by Monday Nov. 29, 2004

Prices Realized

Prices realized will be posted on the internet soon after the sale. See www.anrcoins.com

A printed list of prices realized will be sent to all subscribers approximately 30 days after the sale.

For prices realized by phone: Call 603-569-0823. Limit 10 lots per caller.

American Numismatic Rarities'

AUCTION SCHEDULE

January 10-11, 2005

Fort Lauderdale, Florida

March 7-9, 2005

Baltimore, Maryland

Now Accepting Consignments

June 23-26, 2005

Chicago, Illinois

Official Auctioneers of the MidAmerica Coin Exposition

Now Accepting Consignments

July 23-25, 2005

San Jose, California

Now Accepting Consignments

September 18, 2005

Beverly Hills, California

Now Accepting Consignments

November 7-9, 2005

Baltimore, Maryland

Now Accepting Consignments

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC RARITIES, LLC

Box 1804 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894

Toll-Free: 866-811-1804 • Fax: 603-569-3875

www.anrcoins.com • email: auctions@anrcoins.com

THE PEOPLE *of American Numismatic Rarities*

President: Christine Karstedt
Numismatic Director: Q. David Bowers

AUCTION

Dr. Richard A. Bagg, *Consignments*
John Pack, *Consignments*
Frank Van Valen, *Senior Numismatist*
John J. Kraljevich, *Numismatic Research*
Beth O. Piper, *Numismatist*

AUCTIONEERS

Christine Karstedt
Frank Van Valen

MARKETING & PUBLICITY

Christine Karstedt

GRAPHICS

Jennifer Meers
Jenna V. King

SALES

Melissa Karstedt

FINANCIAL

Laurel A. Morrill

ADMINISTRATION

Cynthia LaCarbonara, *Auction Coordinator*
Georgie Babalis
Andrew Bowers
Jenna V. King
Vicki L. Martin
Pamela Roberts
Mary Tocci
Jeremy Wiggin

PHOTOGRAPHY

Douglas Plasencia



Christine Karstedt serves as our *President* and handles our Marketing and Publicity with unbridled enthusiasm. A fixture at numismatic conventions and auctions for over a decade, Chris has built a vast network of industry contacts during her extensive career. Chris' unique ability to attract worldwide attention to the sale of numismatic material placed her at the epicenter of the marketing of the $100 million treasure of the *S.S. Central America*. Chris has worked with numismatic trade publications as well as the mainstream press since she initially started in the numismatic industry with Bowers and Merena. While there she structured the publicity for the sales of the Eliasberg Collection, the Bass Collection, the Norweb Collection of Canadian coins and countless other events. Most recently the worldwide publicity for our sale of the Haig Koshkarian Collection garnered ANR a place in the top 20 auction prices realized records at #11. Her unstinting and tireless efforts help consignors receive the highest possible prices for their coins. Chris is deeply involved with day-to-day operations and is our lead auctioneer.



Q. David Bowers, Numismatic Director for American Numismatic Rarities, is perhaps the best-known and most noteworthy numismatist of the last 50 years. Beginning in 1953, Dave's contributions to numismatics have continued uninterrupted and unabated to the present day. His work with rare coins is so voluminous and so extraordinary that he was named by *CoinAge* magazine as one of the "Numismatists of the Century." Dave's dedication to the hobby and his lifelong interest in rare coins, along with his pursuit of scholarly knowledge, have made him one of the most honored and revered numismatists of all time. Dave is the only person to have served as president of both the Professional Numismatists Guild (1977-1979) and the American Numismatic Association (1983-1985). Dave is the most prolific numismatic author of our generation, having produced more than 40 works, mostly written in the field of rare coins. From the Professional Numismatists Guild, he has received the coveted Friedberg Award a record seven times! During his illustrious career, Dave has catalogued and sold at public auction many of the finest and most valuable and important collections ever assembled.



Dr. Richard A. Bagg, *Director of Auction Consignments*, is a nationally known rare coin expert and scholar with 30 years of auction experience and has served as Auction Director for nearly two decades under the tutelage of Q. David Bowers. In the course of his celebrated career, Rick has processed several hundred million dollars worth of rare coins at auction for thousands of collectors, institutions, executors, dealers, and investors. Rick shows an impressive degree of expertise and consummate knowledge of numismatics with few parallels. As a numismatic scholar, Rick has provided information to over a dozen standard reference sources, conducted substantive research for the *Official ANA Grading Standards for United States Coins* and edited a book entitled *Grading Coins*. He has also written numerous articles that have appeared in numismatic trade publications including *The Numismatist* where he won a Heath Literary Award.

John M. Pack, our *Associate Director of Auction Consignments*, has been involved in numismatics for over 20 years. John's enthusiasm for all aspects of numismatics, and his sincere approach, guarantees that every consignment will be presented to its finest advantage so as to provide the highest possible prices realized. In addition to working with auction consignors, John catalogues currency for the firm. His cataloguing talents were widely recognized for several record setting presentations of U.S. paper money highlighted by the world-renowned collections of Bass and Rich. In addition, he was selected to compose the currency chapter of the *Harry W. Bass, Jr. Museum Sylloge*.

Frank Van Valen, our *Senior Numismatist*, is one of America's best known numismatic personalities. Widely praised for over two decades for his numismatic cataloguing, Frank's byline has appeared in dozens of the most important catalogues ever written including the Norweb Collection sale and specialized collections, like the Texas Collection of California Fractional Gold and the historic coin collection of Commodore Matthew C. Perry. Frank has contributed to the last 15 editions of *A Guide Book of United States Coins* and his writing talents have earned him the recognition of the Numismatic Literary Guild. Frank has an expert understanding of the intricacies of all American coinage in addition to many other numismatic fields.

John J. Kraljevich, Jr., serves as our *Director of Numismatic Research*. A numismatic prodigy since preadolescence, John's insightful and historical contributions to our catalogues add value and interest to numismatic material in our sales. An expert on early American coinage, Numismatic Americana, and the technical aspects of minting technology, John has taught seminars hosted by the American Numismatic Association, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and is a columnist in the ANA magazine, *The Numismatist*. The Numismatic Literary Guild recognized John's cataloguing of the Lucien LaRiviere Collection, the first $1 million collection of American medals ever sold at auction, with its highest cataloging award for tokens and medals. A frequent consultant to museums and institutions, John catalogues many of our important offerings and enjoys working directly with our consignors. John was a recent recipient of the ANA's coveted Heath Literary Award for an article on the coins of pre-federal New York, and serves as an officer of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society and the Medal Collectors of America.

Beth Piper began her career in numismatics at Bowers and Merena and worked 18 years with that firm. In that time, she earned the distinction of having spent more continuous years working under the direction of Q. David Bowers than any other individual. Beth has participated in nearly every position required at a leading numismatic auction firm, and her responsibilities encompassed receptionist to coin grading to direct sales, as well as numismatic research and cataloguing of auction lots. One of her primary jobs is processing and proofreading auction lots and the final compilation of data files for catalogues. Her work with great numismatic auction sales is extensive and includes landmark offerings such as the collections of the Norweb family, Eliasberg, Bass and Childs, among over 100 other sales.

Cynthia LaCarbonara coordinates all aspects of our live auction sales. From working with consignor reserves, verification of opening values, and lot assignments, to reconciliation and finalization of all bidding and purchase records, Cynthia is an integral part of the system of checks and balances that make every auction sale a smoothly functioning success. For 16 years, Cynthia has worked both behind the scenes and at the podium at live auction sales. During that time, she led the Bowers and Merena auction team that sold such great collections as those of Eliasberg, Childs, and Bass, a few highlights among dozens of important auction sales. A prominent figure at auction sales, Cynthia is well recognized by dealers and collectors alike.

Laurel Morrill manages our accounting department, handling all receivable and payable accounts for our auctions, direct sales, and subscriptions. It is her organized and efficient approach that guarantees each transfer of funds is correct and done promptly. Laurel has significant experience with the unique accounting requirements of a great numismatic auction firm. For over 16 years, she was an integral part of the accounting department of Bowers and Merena. While there, she participated in the accounting duties that promptly paid thousands of auction consignors hundreds of millions of dollars in settlement funds, an experience that makes her uniquely qualified.

Doug Plasencia manages our photography department and personally takes all of the coin photographs that appear in our auction catalogues, on our website, and in our other publications. He has been a professional numismatic photographer for many years, perfecting his skills with Bowers and Merena. In his career, he has photographed many of the most important numismatic collections ever formed and sold.



including those of Eliasberg, Bass, Childs, among others. To his further credit, he was selected by the California Gold Marketing Group to do photography of the gold ingots recovered from the *S.S. Central America*, he photographed the Jay Roe Collection of California fractional gold coins to illustrate the most recent edition of the Breen-Gillio reference, and he was selected to photograph the Bass Core Collection by the Bass Research Foundation. His highly acclaimed work appears in the Bass *Sylloge*.

Jennifer Meers leads our graphic arts department. In her 13 years with Bowers and Merena, Jennifer developed an eye for professional catalogue design that is unparalleled in numismatics. She is responsible for all auction catalogue layout. In her career, she has put together many award-winning auction catalogues, books, and other publications. Among her most notable achievements are the auction catalogues for such famous collections as those of Eliasberg, Champa, Bass, and Childs among over 100 others, many of which earned Catalogue of the Year awards from the Numismatic Literary Guild. The dozens of books produced under her direction include several titles by Q. David Bowers, including the landmark works, *A California Gold Rush History featuring the treasure from the S.S. Central America*, and the *Harry W. Bass, Jr. Museum Sylloge*. Further, she carefully proofreads all of our publications and she contributes to our publicity campaigns in developing many of our finest advertisements and brochures.

Melissa Karstedt works with clients in our direct sales department, with the active support of our team of well-respected numismatists. She maintains our coin inventory and supervises our Monthly Acquisition Program, which assists clients with building fine collections by way of budgeted monthly coin purchases. Each coin is carefully and specifically selected by our numismatists to fit the collector's interests and preferences. Melissa began working in numismatics at Bowers and Merena, working in the Direct Sales department with numerous clients. She is also a valued member of our on-site auction team as she travels all over the country to our many auction sales and facilitates our many telephone bidders. You will also find her eagerly assisting clients at our bourse tables at the many coin conventions she regularly attends. She brings great enthusiasm to American Numismatic Rarities, and looks forward to receiving every call from our many clients worldwide.

Andrew Bowers manages our website content and coordinates editorial material for all of our publications. He is involved with the processing of auction consignments from our consignors. He assists in our retail operations, from putting coins in stock, to tracking our inventory. He brings a great deal of enthusiasm to American Numismatic Rarities. Being part of a numismatic and collector-oriented family, Andrew has grown to appreciate the various nuances of the collector. Andrew has spent many years during his high school and university career immersed in the coin hobby during summer breaks. On his own behalf, he has attended many coin conventions and ANA seminars and has traveled extensively with our company to gather coins for "want lists" and assist with our auctions.

Vicki L. Martin heads our personnel and operations department. She coordinates our on-site auction arrangements and is responsible for providing safe and secure transportation of valuable coin collections to the sales. Vicki supervises the many administrative matters at our office from coin and health insurance to computers and their programs. Vicki's strong organizational skills and detail-oriented background have earned her high accolades over her 20 years experience handling personnel and operational issues with the several companies with which she has been associated.

Pamela Roberts began her career in numismatic auctions with Bowers and Merena Galleries in August, 2000 and worked at both their Wolfeboro and Louisiana locations until recently moving back to New England. During this time, she became an integral part of the auction staff. At American Numismatic Rarities, Pam will be an energetic addition to our auction team. Working as an interface between consignors, cataloguers, and our graphics department, she will assist with essential consignment paperwork, be responsible for much of our internal processing of auction lots, as well as proofreading. She will also be present at many of our live auction sales, working closely with Cynthia LaCarbonara.

Mary Tocci directs our shipping and receiving department, handling nearly every package and item of mail that enters or leaves our offices. This extremely important position is vital to the security of all of our incoming and outgoing packages, and her qualifications are unparalleled. She began a career with Bowers and Merena in April 1983. Aside from one brief interlude, she worked for Q. David Bowers for 19 years in total, beginning very shortly after the establishment of his firm in Wolfeboro and continuing until her joining of American Numismatic Rarities. Mary also has an excellent rapport with many collectors, having spent years working with clients in subscription maintenance and publication sales.

Jenna V. King is the friendly voice you hear when you call American Numismatic Rarities. She comes to us with several years of experience working in the coin field, having begun her career at Bowers and Merena where she assisted in photography and graphics, and worked with the numismatic staff in catalogue production. As an accomplished photographer, Jenna also lends her talents to the graphics and photography departments at American Numismatic Rarities.

Jeremy Wiggin wears many hats at American Numismatic Rarities from shipping and receiving to supervision and maintenance of our computer systems. He has a good understanding of the inner workings of a numismatic company, as he spent nearly three years at Bowers and Merena. During that time he was responsible for inventory control and shipping of thousands of catalogues, books and other publications.

THE TERMS OF SALE

1 This sale is by public auction conducted by licensed auctioneer(s). The bids will be for specific lots which will be opened for bidding in numerical order. **In the event that bids for the same amount are received for the same lot, the winning bid will be the earliest received.** The decision of the Auctioneer as to identity of the winning bidder shall be final. Any person submitting bids on behalf of a corporation or any other entity agrees to be personally liable for payment of the purchase price and any related charges as well as responsible for the performance of all buyer obligations under these terms of sale. No "buy" or unlimited bids will be accepted. No bids will be accepted from minors.

2 American Numismatic Rarities, LLC, (subsequently referred to as ANR in the Terms of Sale) reserves the right to postpone or cancel the auction without notice in its sole discretion. Any lot may be withdrawn by ANR without notice prior to it being opened for bidding. Neither ANR nor the consignor shall be liable for any costs or damages arising from either the withdrawal of material at the auction or the delay or cancellation of the auction.

3 The purchase price shall be sum of the winning bid and a buyer's premium of 15% of the amount of the winning bid. The purchase price shall be paid in full prior to delivery of the lot absent other arrangements between the successful bidder and ANR. The decision to extend a line of credit and the decision to withdraw a previously authorized line of credit shall be within the sole discretion of ANR. ANR reserves the right to deny participation in the auction if, in ANR's sole discretion, the bidder's prior business dealings with ANR have been unsatisfactory.

4 Payment shall be by cash in United States funds or checks drawn on United States banks. Purchases up to $10,000 may be charged to a credit card (MasterCard, Visa, AmEx, Discover). The purchase price shall be paid upon delivery of the lot or receipt of our invoice for the lot, whichever occurs first. All associated costs for the delivery of the lot such as handling, shipping, insurance, and related charges will be added to the purchase price for lots not picked up after the auction by the winning bidder. On any account not paid within the prescribed terms of sale, ANR reserves the right to extend credit and to impose periodic finance charges at the rate of 1-1/2% per month (18% per annum) on the unpaid balance. By bidding in the sale, the bidder agrees to permit ANR to file any financing statement permitted under the Uniform Commercial Code without debtor's signature and to offset any accounts due, whether now or in the future, against funds or collateral in their possession. The buyer agrees not to sell, pledge, or hypothecate the lots purchased until paid in full. If the account is referred to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay all costs, including attorneys' fees, with interest accruing on the balance, until fully paid, at the specified rate.

5 Bidders shall be responsible for all taxes due as a result of their purchases.

6 Title does not pass from the consignor to the successful bidder until the purchase price for the lot has been paid in full. The risk of loss is on the buyer once the lot is either in transit to the successful bidder or in their possession.

7 ANR reserves the right to establish the opening bid for any lot, to establish bidding increments, and to refuse any bid. ANR reserves the right to place bids on behalf of the consignor up to the amount of a reserve price established by the consignor. ANR will not accept a reserve price from a consignor above the high estimated value shown in the catalog for the auction and any exceptions to this rule will be announced at the auction prior to the opening of bidding on the material. ANR shall make reasonable efforts to properly enter and execute bids received by mail or by other means. However, ANR shall not be liable for any errors for incorrectly entered or incorrectly executed bids.

8 Bidders are responsible for their bids including any errors they may make in placing bids. All bids shall be in even dollar amounts and any bids not in whole dollar amounts will be rounded to the next highest dollar. All bid sheets must be signed, and ANR reserves the right to not accept unsigned bid sheets.

9 All items offered in this auction catalog are guaranteed to be genuine. **Except for questions of authenticity, no lots shall be returned nor shall ANR accept any returned lots from any floor bidder or any bidder who examined the lots prior to the sale.** Mail, FAX and Internet bidders may make return requests within three days of the receipt of the lot. Coins must be returned to ANR's offices in Wolfeboro, N.H. within 30 days from the date of the auction. Any coin which has been physically altered or which has been removed from its container or holder shall not be returnable nor accepted by ANR.

10 Bidders by accepting these terms of sale acknowledge that the grading of coins is a subjective process for describing the relative ranking of coins as to their condition. Consequently, the language used to describe any coin in this catalog, including but not limited to the grading of such coin, are statements of subjective opinion by the ANR staff. **No warranty, whether expressed or implied, including the warranty of merchantability, is made with respect to any coin contained in this catalog.** In the event of a typographical error or other error, ANR reserves the right to withdraw any item from the auction with or without notice, to correct the error by verbal announcement before the lot is opened for bidding or, if the error is discovered after the auction, to refund the successful bidder's funds without further obligation. The maximum obligation of ANR to any bidder shall be the purchase price for any lot in dispute or for which a refund or adjustment is made for any reason.

11 ANR acts as an auctioneer to sell coins for the various consignors. Therefore, no claims of any kind can be considered by ANR after settlements, which occur 45 days after the auction, have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date except for reasons of authenticity, is to be resolved strictly by discussions between the successful bidder and consignor.

12 Cash advances may have been made to some consignors in anticipation of auction proceeds. ANR may consign items to this auction and may participate as a bidder. ANR or the consignor may bid for their own account at the auction and may have information not otherwise available to the bidders regarding reserves, bid values, and other material facts relating to the lots opened for bidding at the auction. When a lot is sold to the book, it may be sold, passed over, withdrawn from the auction, returned to the owner or bought by ANR. Any consignor may bid on any lot, including lots containing coins consigned by the consignor.

13 By placing a bid in this sale, a bidder agrees that this transaction shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Hampshire and that neither New Hampshire's or any other state's choice of laws and/or conflict of laws shall be applied. Any dispute between ANR and bidders at the auction (except for non-payment) shall be settled exclusively by binding arbitration under the rules then in effect of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc. conducted at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire. In the event of non-payment, ANR and a successful bidder agree that any judicial action shall be heard and determined only by the courts of the State of New Hampshire and the successful bidder hereby consents and submits to the personal jurisdiction of the courts of New Hampshire.

14 In the event of litigation, the party against whom a final judgment is rendered shall pay the prevailing parties' legal costs, including attorneys fees and witness fees, and all other costs incurred by it during the course of such litigation.

15 **These Terms of Sale are intended to be part of all lot descriptions contained in this catalogue.** Bidding in this auction sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of the foregoing Terms of Sale.

Additional Information for Bidders

To insure we receive your bids, please have mail and fax bids to us by **NOON, Eastern Time Monday November 29, 2004.**

- There will be pre-sale and live bidding available on the internet at www. anrcoins.com.
- Pre-registration to bid during the live auction required by Monday November 29, 2004.
- Any requests for live bidding by phone (minimum bid: $5,000) must be placed by Monday November 29, 2004.

Phone Descriptions: Any request for phone descriptions should be made by Friday November 19, 2004.

Prices Realized will be published approximately 30 days after the auction. Prices realized will be posted on the Internet soon after the sale at www.anrcoins.com

New Bidders: If you are a new bidder, be sure to send your credit information: Attn: Laurel Morrill, at least 10 days before the auction. There is very little time, if any, to review this information during the auction. All bidders not known to us will be required to submit a 25% deposit before bidding in the sale.

Floor Bidder Registration will begin 30 minutes before the sale at the entrance to the auction room.

Please note Transparent holders in which the auction lots are stored are to facilitate viewing and inspection of the lots and ARE NOT intended for long-term storage

Suggestions for Mail Bidders

Bidding in our auctions can be an interesting, enjoyable, and numismatically rewarding experience. Even if you are an experienced bidder, you may find that some of the following comments will increase your success. In the event that you wish to ask further questions, phone Cynthia LaCarbonara.

Mail your bid sheet as early as possible. This is particularly important if you are a new bidder, for it takes us time to check your references. A bid sheet mailed a few days before the sale might not reach us until a week later—at which time the coins will have been sold to others!

As the sale date draws near, fax us your bids anytime 24 hours a day [our fax number is (603) 569-3875]. Or, telephone your bids to our Auction Department. Please follow up your phone and fax bids with written confirmation.

We've found it best to use a work sheet to compile bids. In this way you can check back and forth throughout the catalogue, make changes and revisions, and so on. Then when you've decided on your final bids, enter them on the bid sheet. Try your best to keep the bid sheet neat and clearly understandable, listing the lots in order. Check your bid sheet carefully. You will be responsible for any bids on wrong lots or for the wrong amounts. Please be careful.

Don't bid more than you want to pay! Review your financial circumstances carefully before bidding. There is always the possibility that you may be awarded all of the lots you bid on. If you are awarded lots, you are legally bound to pay for them immediately.

Please keep current prices levels in mind when bidding. While high and low prices sometimes occur, most items sell within market ranges. If a popular coin sells for $500 on the retail market, chances are not good that a bid of, say, less than $400 will win it. On the other hand, chances are excellent that a bid in the $500-$600 range will be competitive. There is no harm in bargain hunting, but as your time is valuable (and so is ours), it is most productive if you keep current values in mind while bidding. The higher you bid, the greater your chances are for success. It has been our experience that many people who bid strongly, or check the options to increase bids by an optional 10% to 30% actually purchase at least some lots below their maximum authorization once the sale takes place.

Ink is best for writing bids. Pencil tends to blur. If bid changes are necessary, do not write over figures. Instead, cross them out completely and re-enter the bids. Put your telephone number on the bid sheet. This way we can call you if there is a question about a bid.

Lots may be inspected by mail prior to the auction (except for large or bulk lots, or other multiple-coin lots). Please write or call for further information. Mail inspection requests must be received sufficiently early to permit return to us in time for general lot viewing prior to the sale. The person requesting mail inspection agrees to pay postage and insurance both ways and to insure and be responsible for the pieces in his or her possession.

Special Bidding Options

Total Expenditure

If you wish to limit your total expenditure, please fill in the maximum amount you wish to spend on the TOTAL EXPENDITURE line on your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to eight times the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a personal service and an ANR customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. While we will do our best in your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of $1,000 or more. TOTAL EXPENDITURE and SINGLE LOT GROUP bidding can be combined.

Single Lot Group

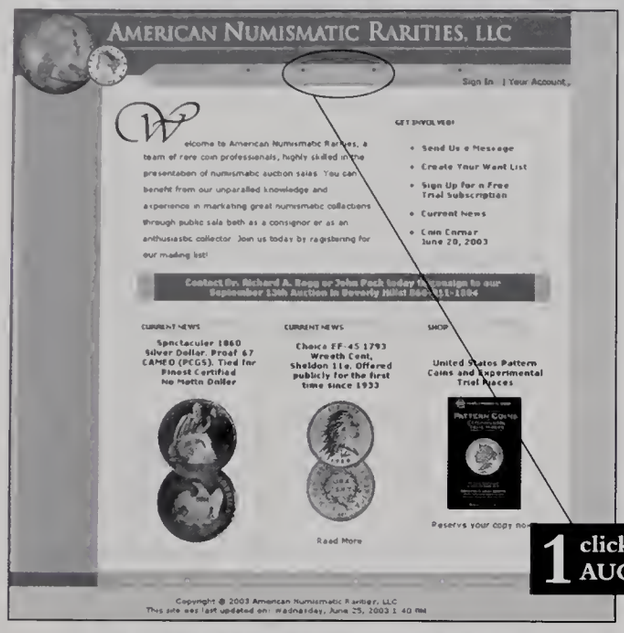
Up to five lots may be grouped with brackets for a SINGLE LOT GROUP purchase, if you wish to purchase only one example of a coin of which several examples appear in the sale. Such lots should be bracketed on your bid sheet. While we will do our best on your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly.

Optional Percentage Increase

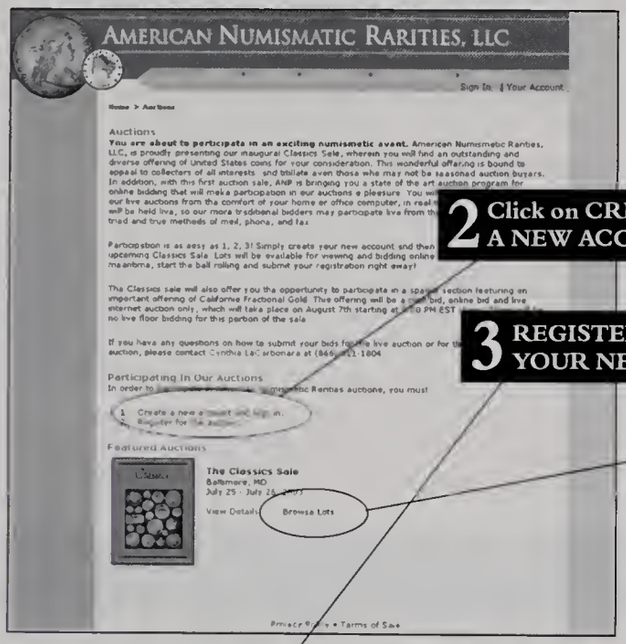
We invite you to take advantage of the optional 10% to 30% increase to help your chance of being a successful bidder. Check the appropriate place on your bid sheet.

Guide to
PRE-SALE ONLINE BIDDING

Visit our website at www.anrcoins.com to register and bid in the Frog Run Farm Collection sale. Once you have a user name and password, you can browse lots from the sale, view photographs of the coins, and place bids. Follow the instructions listed in Steps 1-6 to place your bids over the internet *before* the sale begins.



1 click on AUCTIONS

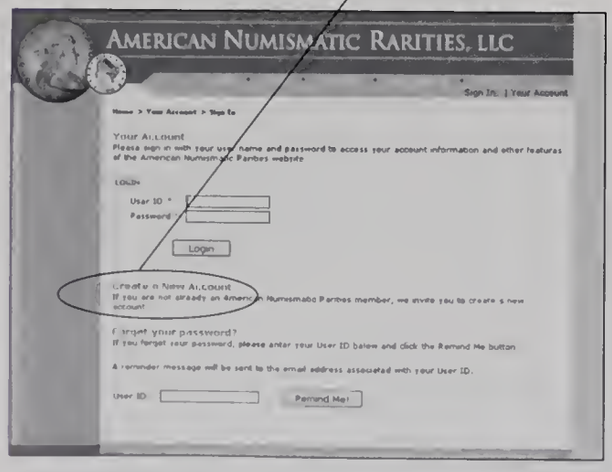


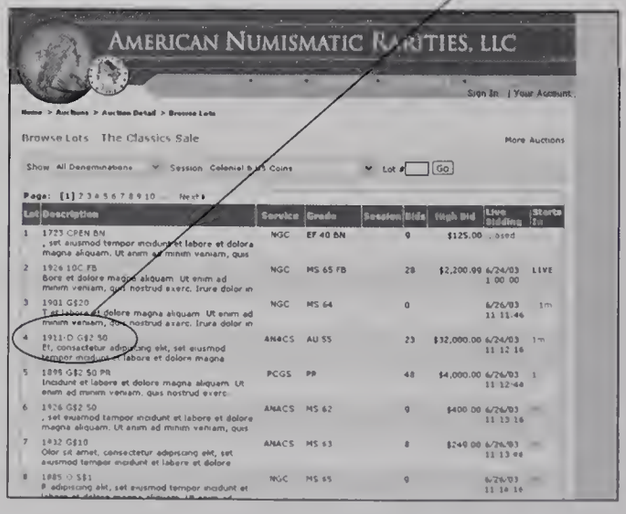
2 Click on CREATE A NEW ACCOUNT

3 REGISTER AND CREATE YOUR NEW ACCOUNT

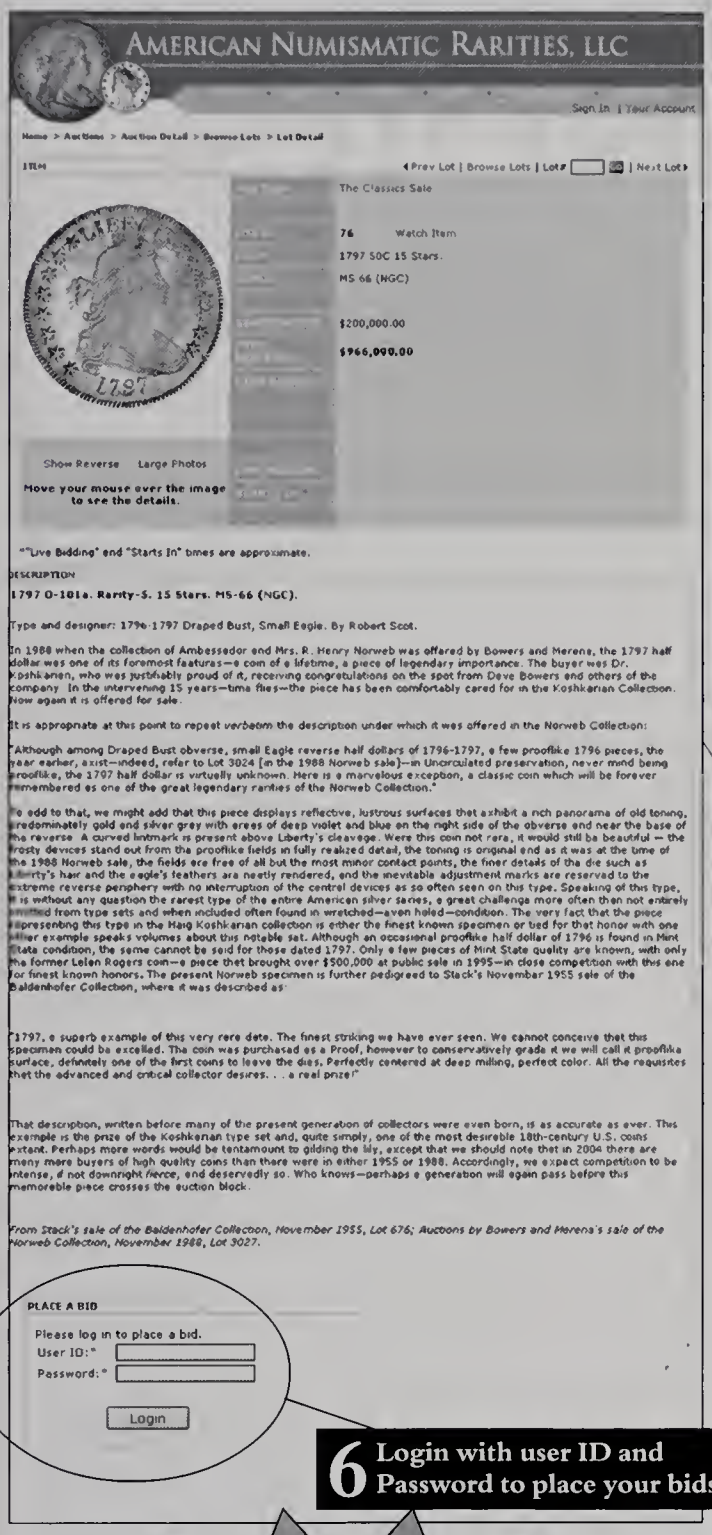
4 Return to auctions page. Click on BROWSE LOTS

5 Click on lots you wish to view or bid on





www.anrcoins.com



6 Login with user ID and Password to place your bids

LIVE ONLINE BIDDING AVAILABLE

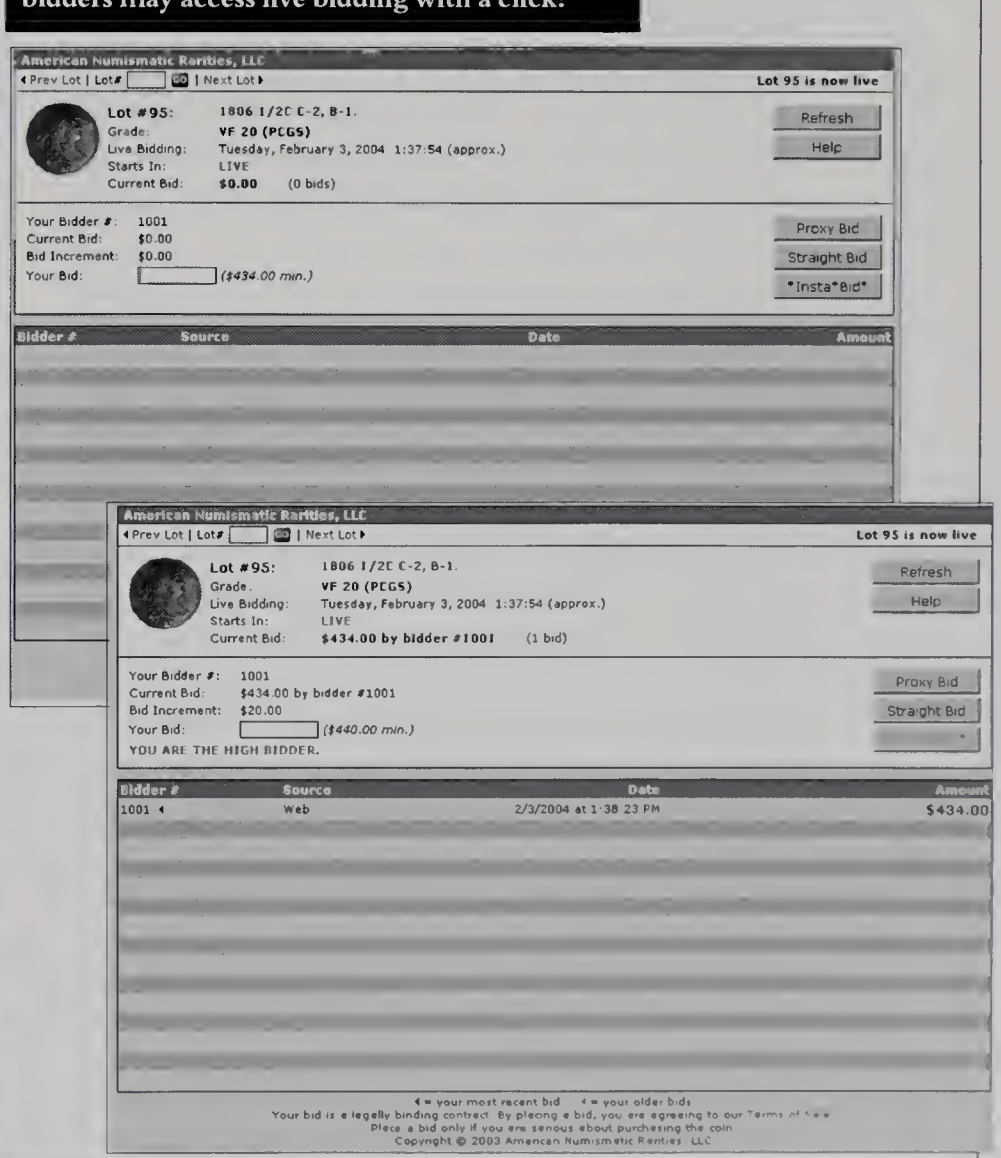
Pre-registration required at www.anrcoins.com

Guide to LIVE ONLINE BIDDING

We also offer the option of live online bidding during the auction. However, you must pre-register by noon, November 29, 2004 to take advantage of this service. When the live auction begins, one click will take you to the live bidding screen below. When your lot becomes active, you may enter a proxy bid or "InstaBid" as the lot is being auctioned on the floor. The computer lets you know your bidding status.

For more information on live bidding, or to pre-register visit anrcoins.com or call 866-811-1804.

When the live auction begins, pre-registered bidders may access live bidding with a click!



www.anrcoins.com

OUR CONSIGNORS

The Frog Run Farm Collection

Included in the pages to follow are many pieces from the Frog Run Farm Collection, named for the farm where our consignor, who has asked to remain anonymous, still puts in 12 hour days at the minimum managing the property and attending to the cattle he raises. Though to many who read this, a 12 hour day will sound like a full work day, our consignor seems very relaxed amidst one of these days, as in his younger years his schedule was 18 hours a day, 7 days a week—such is the life of a farmer in America. In addition, he has worn many other professional hats along the way including as a building contractor, a painter, an auctioneer, and community service volunteer. One wonders how he found the time for numismatics, but he did, and the collection that has resulted is at once extensive and impressive.

In 1948 as a young entrepreneur, he operated a small business in his parent's garage repairing bicycles. In those days, he became fascinated by the old coins that would come his way when people paid for his services. Indian cents were frequently seen, as were Buffalo nickels, or perhaps the occasional Barber coin. He began to save these unusual artifacts, and thus began his collecting career. Though he took breaks along the way, he recalls visiting his first major coin show in 1954, where he became further fascinated by the values of some of the coins he had seen over the years. Even with his very busy schedule, and his dedication to his growing family, he immediately endeavored to acquire the missing pieces to his sets with a goal of obtaining every date and mint. Now, we have the pleasure to offer selections from his extensive collection, the result of his nearly lifelong pursuits in numismatics. Included in this portion of the Frog Run Farm Collection are dimes and half dollars. The dimes are just about as complete by date and mint as is possible from 1796 through 1916. Therein lie two PCGS Registry Sets, the current and all time second finest set of circulation strike Liberty Seated dimes, and the third current, fifth finest set of Barber dimes—both remarkable feats! In addition to the Registry sets, many other pieces are included both in NGC holders and uncertified, and many impressive rarities highlight the group. The half dollars begin in 1794 and are nearly complete through the Liberty Walking series. These coins include many favorites among collectors from the highly sought-after issues of 1794 and 1815, through an impressive group of Carson City pieces, to one of the prized rarities of the Liberty Seated series, the famous 1878-S half dollar which few collectors ever have the opportunity to see, let alone own.

We are thrilled to have been selected to work with this gentleman as he begins to distribute his extensive collections to the next generation of collectors. We are just as thrilled to see that after all of these years, he still very much enjoys numismatics and is even now giving some consideration to once again filling his custom made coin holders with newly acquired rarities!

WELCOME

to our sale

THE FROG RUN FARM COLLECTION

By Q. David Bowers



Welcome to our sale showcasing the Frog Run Farm Collection—an unusual title, to be sure, but with extraordinarily unusual coins to accompany it! Indeed, the quality of most of the pieces in the Frog Run Farm Collection is simply outstanding.

The auction will be held in Baltimore, one of our favorite numismatic cities, at the Renaissance Harborplace Hotel at 202 Pratt Street, November 30th and December 1st. Lot viewing will begin on November 28th, giving you and your family a reason to come early. In terms of interesting things to see and do, great restaurants, and a very nice ambience, Baltimore is matched by few convention cities anywhere in America. To that can be added a rich numismatic heritage—where such names as Garrett, Cohen, Massamore, Newcomer, and Eliasberg added their names to the Numismatic Hall of Fame. The Suburban Baltimore/Washington Coin Show is being held a few steps away, at the convention center, and we will be having a bourse table there from December 2-4—add this to your agenda as well.

Returning to our sale title, a nice biography is included on the gentleman who collected the pieces in the Frog Run Farm Collection, and as mentioned before, all of us at American Numismatic Rarities are thrilled to have been selected to work with this fine gentleman as he begins to distribute his extensive specialized collections to a new generation of collectors and enthusiasts. We are also delighted that he exemplifies the popular saying, "once a numismatist always a numismatist." Even now he is considering some new specialties, new challenges, and other hitherto unexplored areas of collecting.

From a frog to a buffalo, or, more accurately, a bison—this with a marvelous offering of *the finest current registry set of circulation strike 1913-1938 Buffalo nickels with varieties,* dubbed Irv's Herd. In terms of popularity the Buffalo nickel series is in the front row of American specialties. Indeed, it has been for a long time, including two generations ago when Abe Kosoff conducted a little survey and found that Buffalo nickels were the most popular among his clients. Today there is a little problem with such pieces, in that there is a tremendous demand, but the number of choice pieces in high grades is necessarily limited. Accordingly, to build a high level collection requires a dynamic combination of effort, connoisseurship, and financial ability. All of these come together in this nice little herd of buffaloes, although we expect that the animals will become widely scattered after the sale.

We are also pleased to present selections from the Jacob Giles Morris Collection, the oldest intact numismatic collection in existence. More about this fascinating 18th-century collector can be found on pages 131-133. These consignors are joined by another anonymous consignor to this sale, a gentleman we have known for many years, who has been a numismatist since the 1950s, and who is one of the foremost names in the collecting of American historical objects. The author of books, the president of societies, he has done this and much more. When it came time to sell he selected American Numismatic Rarities, and we are grateful for the opportunity.

As to other attractions in the sale, they are at once dazzling and impressive, and in some instances simply breathtaking. Probably no coin has attracted as much attention in recent times as has Lot 130, a 1793 Strawberry Leaf copper cent, the very finest known. This has been a landmark in the one-cent series for well over a century. However, only a handful exist, and it is generally the case that even the finest specialized collections have not had a single example. The present coin, catalogued in detail, came out of the woodwork, so to speak, where it had been hiding for over 50 years. We are honored to present it, and bidders in the present catalogue will find it interesting that a generation of copper specialists has come and gone without having the opportunity to own this.

Among other coins, everyone loves Pine Tree shillings, and Lot 73 will fill someone's dream, not to over-

look Lot 81, the widely desired Continental Currency pewter dollar of 1776. After the death of President George Washington on December 14, 1799, Jacob Perkins, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, created a series of funeral medals, most of which were circular, in silver or pewter, and holed at the top for suspension—to wear in various public observances, most notably the memorial parades held on February 22, 1800. However, there were some truly rare varieties made, seldom seen today, and one is offered in Lot 111. Soon follows Lot 113, Libertas Americana medal, *in silver,* a beautiful specimen with superb eye appeal. The very definition of an American medal, this piece was made in France to the order of Benjamin Franklin, and depicts Miss Liberty with pole and cap, an inspiration that served well, as the device later landed on the first copper half cents and cents of the new Philadelphia Mint, in 1793. Half cents will delight advanced bidders, what with rarities including Proofs and the famous 1811 Restrike, followed soon by remarkable copper cents, the aforementioned Strawberry Leaf as well as many other delicacies.

If to own an 1856 Flying Eagle cent has been an object of desire for a long time, then the present sale includes five Proofs—all in high grades! Other cents follow, including key issues in the Indian and Lincoln series, after which are desirable two-cent and three-cent pieces, Shield and Liberty nickels, and more. Half dimes begin with the greatest "story coin" in that series, the 1792 half disme, Lot 469, and go on to include many pieces that will be at home in the finest collections now being formed. Dimes, quarters, twenty-cent pieces, and half dollars include items from the Frog Run Farm Collection as well as other consignors, adding up to a truly memorable offering. Then follow silver dollars, among which will be found many die varieties of the earlier dates, most in grades of VF and EF, very interesting and highly affordable, these punctuated by some Mint State classics. Gobrecht, Liberty Seated, Morgan, and Peace dollars follow, a nice mixture of coins of medium rarity, plus incredible landmarks and key issues. Trade dollars are nicely represented as well.

American gold coins have long been favorites, and I have enjoyed not only presenting great rarities over the years, but writing and studying about them. Whitman Publishing Company informs me that *A Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins,* released last August, is selling well, and a new printing is in the offing. Meanwhile, some other projects are to be announced. Gold dollars in the pages to follow range from scarce dates and mintmarks of the early years to pieces that will be ideal for the type set collector or the specialist. Quarter eagles begin with the 1796 quarter dollar without stars on the obverse, and continue to include many delicacies. Three-dollar gold is nicely represented, there is an especially high quality 1879 $4 Flowing Hair Stella, after which will be found a wide selection of half eagles. These include pieces of the early dates, interesting to contemplate by die varieties. Eagles include two of the first year of issue, 1795, nice examples from that point continuing through the Heraldic Eagle style, then a jump to the Liberty Head and Indian series. Double eagles not only include high-grade and type pieces, but multiples of the famous MCMVII coins, probably a grade for just about every collecting desire.

Pattern coins are fascination to contemplate, as each one has its own story to tell. The sale begins with pattern coins, and I hope you will take the time to read through the selections, including their background, and perhaps add this to your list of interests. Of course, if you are already a pattern collector, there are quite a few you will want to bid on. Territorial gold, commemoratives, and some interesting currency round out the sale.

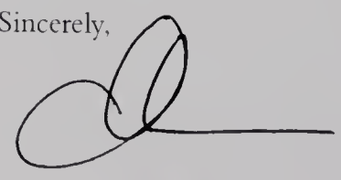
I invite you to bid by mail, by the internet, by telephone, or by in person attendance. However, it is important that you do bid, for otherwise all of these great pieces will go somewhere else! For more than just a few of the coins we offer, *opportunity* is far more important than the price paid. Once sold to someone else, you may forever have this piece on your "want list," unfulfilled. The combination of grade and quality should be carefully considered, as there are indeed many special pieces.

To explore new areas of numismatics is a natural thing to do, as our agriculturist consignor is now doing, and as just about everyone else does as well. If you have finished a series and are looking for a new challenge, this sale may give you some inspiration. On the other hand if you have some coins, sets, or an entire collection you'd like to sell, the entire staff of American Numismatic Rarities is at your service. Our effort begins not in getting a consignment such as yours, but in taking care of it once it arrives. There is no numismatic staff with more experience than the "dream team" here at American Numismatic Rarities. All of this talent, experience, and proven accomplishments beckon for you.

Thinking of selling? Contact John Pack or Dr. Richard A. Bagg, two of our consignment gatherers (although we all do this), or contact me. We look forward to the opportunity. Consigning to ANR may be the best financial decision you have ever made!

Thank you for being a part of this sale.

Sincerely,



Q. David Bowers
Numismatic Director

SESSION ONE

Tuesday November 30 - 6:00 pm Sharp

Patterns; Private and Territorial Gold; Small Denomination Gold; Mint Errors; Coins of the World; Exonumia; Colonial Coins; U.S. Coins: Large Cents - 20¢ Pieces—Lots 1-720

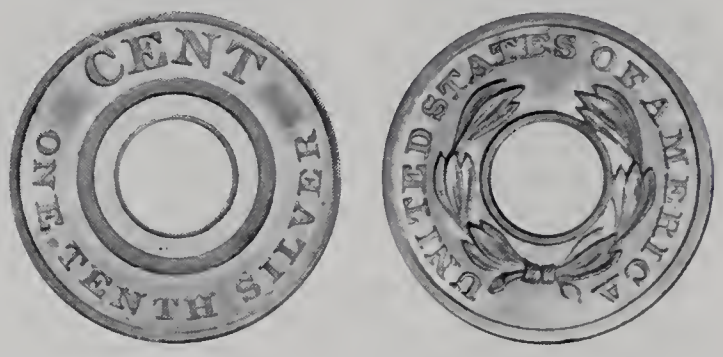
MARYLAND ROOM

Renaissance Harbor Place Hotel

PATTERN COINS

In the short (in the scheme of all things numismatic) 19 months since the ANR "dream team" was drawn together, our *Classic Sales* have become a veritable magnet that constantly draws great and rare patterns to the pages of our catalogues. Collectors have come to trust our expertise in this area, and the wealth of pattern rarities we have handled and sold since our inaugural sale of July 2003 is essentially *second to none* in the numismatic auction arena, and this sale is no different! "Something for everyone" is a well-used phrase that often rings true, and this sale truly has patterns that will both excite and attract pattern specialists. Pattern cents abound, 11 different all told, of which six (J-129; J-150; J-156; J-157; J-159; J-186) range from Low Rarity-7 to High Rarity-7, and a gem Mint State Rarity-8 J-356b is "thrown in" for good measure. A rare 1863 Washington two-cent pattern in aluminum, J-308, a Rarity-8 prize, is proudly featured. Several pattern five-cent pieces are also offered, most of which are Rarity-7. Many pattern dimes are featured as well, among them the near-legendary J-1585, a "Washlady" piece in copper rated High Rarity-6. Only four pattern quarters are included here, but each of them is Low Rarity-7 to High Rarity-7! Half dollars also take center stage with seven different offerings that include a "Washlady" J-1598 in gem Proof at High Rarity-6. We would be remiss if we didn't offer some dollar patterns, so we pulled together nine different pieces, including such delicacies as a "Schoolgirl" J-1608 *in silver,* a Low Rarity-7 issue. Several pattern variants of Morgan's 1878-1921 dollar coinage are also offered, as is a group of Commercial dollar patterns. J-148, a pattern gold dollar in copper-nickel rated Low Rarity-7 is also featured, and the offering ends with an 1867 pattern $20 in copper, J-604, a High Rarity-7 piece with a pedigree that can be traced to T. Harrison Garrett in 1883! Be prepared to go head-to-head with some of the finest and best-known pattern specialists in America when this beautiful and bountiful selection of "coins that never were" crosses the auction block!

Fascinating 1851 J-129 Pattern Cent
Perforated Center, Silver Content Inscription



(2x photo)

1 **1851 pattern cent. Judd-129, Pollock-153. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 RB (PCGS).** Copper. Plain edge. Interesting style, perforated at the center. An attractive example of this issue, the present piece displays at least 70% mint orange (or "red") on one side and perhaps half on the other. The strike is sharply detailed.

The inscriptions on this issue include ONE TENTH SILVER. In absence of elemental analysis it is impossible to know if this is struck in such an alloy. Beginning about 1850 the Mint engaged in extensive experiments to reduce the size and weight of the one-cent piece. The present example is one of the more interesting, as the addition of one-tenth silver was intended to maintain a good intrinsic value with a lower total weight of metal. The perforation at the center, inspired by Chinese coinage, made possible a larger diameter without as much metal. Although we are not certain, it is likely that the present piece was struck without a perforation, after which the coin was carefully put in a jig at the Mint and the center drilled out. A close examination of the walls of the center show marks that seem to indicate this.

1853 J-150 Pattern Cent
From $2.50 Obverse Die



(2x photo)

2 **1853 pattern cent. J-150, P-178. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 (PCGS).** German silver. Reeded edge. Struck utilizing a *quarter eagle* obverse die. The present piece is one of a number of interesting patterns of this era intended to perfect a substitute for the large copper cent then in use. Inviting examination, this piece is among the more fascinating of its kind. The obverse is simply a standard quarter eagle die from 1853, with Liberty head and stars, while the reverse seems to have been hastily made with the denomination ONE/CENT arranged at the top and bottom of the wreath, rather than more pleasingly at the center. Although this piece is designated *Proof* in its certification and by most specialists, the dies are not Proof at all. Instead, the quarter eagle obverse is a circulation strike, still with die finish striae, and the reverse die has not been polished either. This is moot, as all pieces of this variety have exactly the same finish. Although the coin is graded Proof-65, we see no problems with it at all, and if it were graded Proof-67 that would seem to be just as appropriate.

Gem Proof 1854 Liberty Seated Cent Pattern
J-156, High Rarity-7
Sole J-156 Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

3 **1854 pattern cent. J-156, P-185. Rarity-7+. Proof-65 (PCGS).** German silver. Reeded edge. Frosty silver gray with a nuance of pale golden toning. Reflective surfaces support lightly frosted motifs. Crude Liberty Seated obverse with diminished design details the result of having the obverse of an 1854 silver dollar reduced on the portrait lathe, resulting in circular lathe marks and a 4 that appears to be a 1. One of just a tiny handful of examples known of this popular rarity, and highly important as such. Indeed, the present gem is the only example of J-156 certified by PCGS, a remarkable feat in and of itself. The eighth edition of the Judd pattern reference, edited by Q. David Bowers, notes that this is from a "new die with a heavy wreath, open at the top, enclosing 1 / CENT. Experimental cent produced to test the concept of diameter and thickness, not to illustrate a proposed design." We suspect pattern specialists from both the Liberty Seated and cent camps will bid strongly for this rarity, with heavy competition knocking out all but one fortunate bidder.

PCGS Population: 1; no others certified in any grade.

Rare 1854 Liberty Seated Cent Pattern
Judd-157, High Rarity-7



(2x photo)

4 **1854 pattern cent. J-157, P-185. Rarity-7+. Proof-65 (PCGS).** German silver. Reeded edge. 27% nickel, 60% copper, 13% zinc (according to the PCGS holder; the Judd reference notes "Nickel 30%, Copper 60%, Zinc 10%, while the *uspatterns.com* website calls for the same composition as the Judd reference, and also mentions an aberrant mix of nickel 20%, copper 71%, zinc 9%, for J-157, a discovery first brought to light in 1998 in *Coin World*). Struck from a die made from a reduced *1854* Liberty Seated dollar, with the crossbar of the 4 disappearing during the process, leaving behind the apparent date of 1851. Bright and lustrous with frosty motifs and mirrored fields. Raised circular reducing lathe marks on the obverse. The present gem is the finest of just three examples of J-157 certified to date by PCGS, making for a surefire winner in anyone's book!

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

Important 1854 J-159 Pattern Cent
Interesting and Curious



(2x photo)

5 **1854 pattern cent. J-159, P-186. Rarity-7+. Proof-64 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Plain edge. Another pattern cent made by taking a regular 1854 Liberty Seated silver dollar, fresh from the dies, and putting it on a reducing lathe to transfer the designs to a new die. The process was done in haste, the details were not strengthened, with the result that the stars, the Liberty Seated figure, and other aspects are weak in areas, and the date 1854, with the delicate diagonal crossbar not transferred reads "1851." All patterns

from this die combination have these same features. The reverse was made in haste, with no pretensions for creating anything of aesthetic value, although the wreath is quite ornate. At the center is simply the large figure 1, seemingly oversized, with CENT punched below in somewhat irregular alignment. This variety is ever popular, but is sufficiently rare that examples do not come on the market very often, especially with a grade as high and an appearance as nice as this.

PCGS Population: 7; none finer within the designation.

1855 Pattern Flying Eagle Cent
J-168, Superb Gem Proof



6 **1855 pattern cent. Flying Eagle. J-168, P-193. Rarity-4. Proof-66 BN (NGC).** Bronze. Plain edge. A lovely example of this famous coin, well struck (not all are), and with attractively mottled light brown and orange surfaces. The obverse depicts an eagle flying onward and upward to the left, somewhat resembling that on the famous Gobrecht silver dollar of 1836, but actually with differences including rough neck feathers, with this particular motif being used on pattern half dollars of 1838. Surrounding are 13 stars, the date is below. The reverse is styled somewhat similar to the circulating issue, but smaller and more delicate. Of perennial popularity, examples of this variety attract a lot of attention when offered. This particular coin is significantly above average in quality.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within the designation.

Marvelous 1857 Pattern Cent
J-186, Liberty Head Obverse



(2x photo)

7 **1857 pattern cent. Liberty Head. J-186, P-222. Rarity-7+. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. Somewhat similar to the design used years later on the nickel three-cent piece. Among pattern cents of this era the J-186 is a scarcer variety. It is a true pattern meant to test cents of a smaller diameter. Chief Engraver James B. Longacre created a Liberty Head design with coronet, somewhat similar to that he used in 1865 on the circulating nickel three-cent piece. On the border are 13 stars, and the date is below. The reverse is the die described earlier under J-150, somewhat hastily made up (so it seems) with inappropriate spacing. Although this piece is described as *Proof* as are others of its kind, the dies were never polished. Again, the point is moot as they are all this way.

For the advanced collector of pattern cents, this piece at high Rarity-7 is a true *find*.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer.

Although this variety is typically designated as *copper-nickel* it seems to have more of a coppery color than typical, and we surmise that the alloy is somewhat different than the 12% nickel and 88% copper adopted for the Flying Eagle cent.

Choice Proof 1864 Pattern Cent
J-356A, Low Rarity-6



(2x photo)

8 **1864 pattern cent. J-356A, P-427. Indian Head. Rarity-6-. Proof-64 BN (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. From the regular dies of the date without L on ribbon. Deep golden brown with splashes of electric blue, gold, and rose in abundance on the reflective surfaces and lightly textured design motifs. Dies aligned at about 355° rather than the usual 180° (when you turn the coin on its *horizontal* axis the reverse appears upside-down). The *uspatterns.com* website notes this issue is: "Copper or Bronze on thick planchets (J356A/P427) with at least a dozen known on planchets of about 73 grains and are extremely rare showing any red color. If these are truly bronze, then they may be mint errors on wrong thickness stock." Mint error or pattern, this popular Indian cent issue has always caused excitement whenever a specimen is offered—for Indian cent specialists and pattern enthusiasts alike.

NGC Census: 2; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-65 BN).

Gem Uncirculated Pattern 1864 "White" Cent Rarity

Judd-356B, Rarity-8



(2x photo)

9 **1864 pattern cent. Indian Head. J-356B, P-426A. Rarity-8. MS-66 (NGC).** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. An attractive gem specimen of an important rarity in the pattern series, a piece we offered in our March 2004 offering of the Haig A. Koshkarian Collection where the description read in part: "A superb gem example of this variety that must rank among the very finest known. Superlative cartwheel lustre is apparent on bright golden surfaces—this coin absolutely looks the part of a MS-66 or even better. The fields are pristine, with only a few little flecks noted under magnification, noteworthy only at the lower left of the reverse wreath. Dies heavily clashed once, with a perfect outline of the Indian head within the reverse wreath. An interesting variety, struck at the time that the Mint was experimenting with new planchet stock to replace the standard copper-nickel cents (then called "nickels"). Several metallic compositions are known in the J-356 series, with this piece struck in normal copper-nickel but on a very thin planchet—approximately as thick as the bronze 1864 cents which were yet to come. NGC's holder indicates that this piece weighs only 2.8 grams, a fraction of the weight of a standard 1864 copper-nickel cent (4.67 grams). Very rare and unusual, an important issue to understand the 1864 changeover from copper-nickel to bronze." The present pattern Indian cent is the finest example of J-356B certified by NGC, and perhaps the finest of the few specimens currently known as well.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

From our sale of the Haig Koshkarian Collection, March 2004, Lot 1035.

Landmark 1865 Nickel Alloy Cent

J-406, Gem Proof



(2x photo)

10 **1865 pattern cent. Indian Head. J-406, P-476. Rarity-6-. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Nickel. Plain edge. The nickel alloy used on this coin gives it a white appearance. A splendid specimen with just a few minimal spots seen. A series of parallel lines seen on the surfaces are the result of die striations. The coin is sharply struck with superb detail on obverse and reverse, and the surfaces are frosty and lustrous, as expected for *circulation strike* issues, and not at all on Proofs. However, these were probably not produced as a pattern but as a numismatic delicacy, and they have traditionally been catalogued as Proof (all J-406 examples display the same finish). Generations ago the Scott *Standard Catalogue* listed these pieces among regular issues, giving them a demand in the early market. Today the desire for such pieces continues, as it certainly is curious to see an *1865* cent with an appearance similar to the three-cent nickels introduced in the same year. Struck from an obverse die featuring a bold repunching of the date digits, easily identifying it as a die employed to produce regular-issue cents for the year.

PCGS Population: 4; 3 finer (Proof-66 finest).

1896 Shield Pattern Cent

J-1768, Choice Proof



(2x photo)

11 **1896 pattern cent. Shield. J-1768, P-1983. Rarity-5. Proof-64 BN (PCGS).** Bronze. Plain edge. Somewhat matte-like brown surfaces with iridescent hues.

Pattern cents of 1896 represent the latest collectible pattern issue of the denomination. Most pieces in existence today trace their origin to a hoard owned by William H. Woodin, dispersed years after his death.

Rare 1863 Washington Two-Cents Pattern

Judd-308, Rarity-8

Struck in Aluminum



(2x photo)

12 **1863 pattern two cents. Washington Head. J-308, P-373. Rarity-8. Proof-62 (PCGS).** Aluminum. Plain edge. Washington obverse, GOD AND OUR COUNTRY arcs above bust, date below. Reverse similar to adopted design of 1864-73, but with minor differences in the wreath and with CENTS in a heavy, broad curve. Lustrous silver gray with some pale golden highlights here and there. A few tiny pits, as struck, become evident under low magnification. Some lightness of strike noted at CENTS on the reverse, otherwise a sharp and crisp pattern all around. A greatly prized rarity, especially so as one of the few patterns that feature the "Father of our Country," George Washington. The *uspatterns.com* website notes that three examples of J-308 are currently known, one of those impounded in the Byron Reed Collection at the Durham-Western Heritage Museum in Omaha, Nebraska; that specimen is plated at the website. The present piece is one of just two examples of J-308 certified by PCGS, both at Proof-62—could they be one and the same? A grand opportunity for those interested in pattern rarities, coins that feature George Washington, or pieces struck in aluminum. Indeed, this is a pattern coin that should generate serious bidding pressure from specialists within all of the just-mentioned collecting disciplines.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

1867 J-567 Pattern 5¢

Liberty Head Design



13 **1867 pattern nickel. Liberty Head. J-567, P-628. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 BN (ANACS).** Copper. Plain edge. Obverse with Miss Liberty wearing a diadem, similar in style to the contemporary nickel three-cent piece, lettering around, date below. Reverse with open wreath, motto above, large numeral 5 and smaller CENTS within. Rich light brown surfaces with some hints of iridescence. Light hairline scratch in the lower left obverse field, no doubt keeping this out of the Proof-65 category.

Rare 1870 Shield Nickel Pattern

J-807, Low Rarity-7



(2x photo)

14 **1870 pattern nickel. Shield. J-807, P-895. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 (NGC).** Nickel. Plain edge. From the regular dies of the date. Bright and lustrous silver gray with pale golden highlights on both sides. Judd-807 is described at the *uspatterns.com* website as: "nickel, struck on thin planchets. It is possible that these are mint errors struck on wrong planchet stock—nickel three-cent pieces stock? About a half dozen are known weighing between 49 and 59 grains." The keeper of that website, Saul Teichman, goes on to say, "although described as regular die trial pieces in the literature, it is more likely that these were deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets." The present coin is one of just three examples of J-807 certified to date by NGC, only one of which is finer than the present choice Proof.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer (Proof-65).

Popular Aluminum 1882 Liberty "Nickel" Pattern

Judd-1689, High Rarity-7

Sole J-1689 Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

15 **1882 pattern nickel. Liberty Head. J-1689, P-1891. Rarity-7+. Proof-64 (NGC).** Aluminum. Plain edge. Familiar head of Liberty by Barber on obverse, style differing slightly from the regular issue of the following year, reverse of the familiar No CENTS design adopted in 1883. Bright and lustrous with reflective fields and somewhat satiny motifs. The only marks of note are some natural planchet striations, as struck, and a few faint carbon flecks at the N in UNITED on the reverse, otherwise truly choice for the assigned grade. One of about a half dozen examples of J-1689 known in aluminum—it is also seen in nickel (J-1687. Rarity-6-) and copper (J-1688, Unique; currently in the collection of Saul Teichman of the *uspatterns.com* website). The present piece repre-

sents the only appearance of J-1689 in an NGC holder *in any grade*. A rarity greatly prized by those who collect Liberty nickel five-cent comage, as well as those who enjoy the pursuit of aluminum patterns in general.

NGC Census: 1; no others in any grade.

1882 Shield Nickel in Aluminum
J-1695, Gem Proof



(2x photo)

16 **1882 pattern nickel. Shield. J-1695, P-1897. Rarity-7. Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS).** Aluminum. Plain edge. The obverse is the Shield nickel motif, closely resembling the standard die of the era, but with differences including having no ball at the bottom center. The reverse is the standard die. The present coin is beautiful, indeed outstanding. Aluminum patterns can offer difficulties such as porosity and dullness, but not this one! For the collector of nickel five-cent patterns this is an especially nice opportunity.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, May 1999, Lot 1061.

1883 J-1714 Pattern Nickel
Liberty Head Design

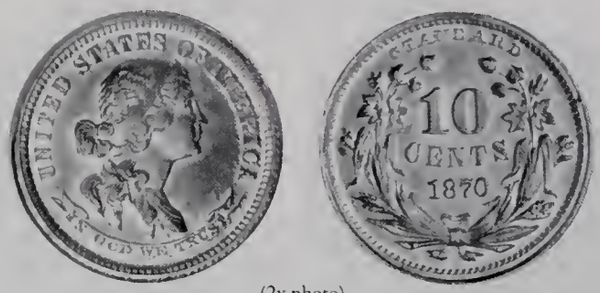


(2x photo)

17 **1883 pattern nickel. Liberty Head. J-1714, P-1919. Rarity-6-. Proof-67 (NGC).** Nickel. Plain edge. The year 1883 offers many interesting patterns in the nickel five-cent series, an arena in which this piece stands tall. This, indeed, is a Liberty Head nickel, but in the present instance LIBERTY is not on the head of the goddess but is above, in an arc along the border. As such it serves as a particularly distinctive variety. The reverse is the regular style used earlier in the year without CENTS. The surfaces are beautifully toned light silver and iridescent. In every respect this is a stunning coin.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within any designation

1870 J-852 Pattern Dime
Standard Silver but in Copper



(2x photo)

18 **1870 pattern dime. Standard Silver. J-852, P-959. Rarity-7+. Proof-65 RB (PCGS)** Copper. Plain edge. This is one of many entries in the Standard Silver sweepstakes of 1869 and 1870, a panorama of different denominations and styles originally intended to create "standard silver" pieces for circulation. This evolved into a numismatic playground, and varieties were made in aluminum and copper, with plain edge and reeded edge, and in other variations to sell to collectors. Although the present piece is designated as "RB" it is simply gorgeous and is mostly original mint orange. We believe it is worth a full "RD" price. The quality is superb, and even a quick glance will prompt you to reconsider your bidding level and perhaps stretch in order to take this home.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

Choice Proof Copper
1879 Washlady Dime Pattern
J-1585, High Rarity-6



(2x photo)

19 **1879 pattern dime. Washlady. J-1585, P-1778. Rarity-6+. Proof-64 RD (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. An incredibly beautiful example of Charles E. Barber's famous Washlady, or alternately, "Society Lady," here in lovely choice Proof preservation. The frosty head of Liberty as well as the peripheral motifs and reverse design elements contrast nicely with the deep red mirror fields. A deep shade of vibrant rose encompasses both sides completely, and bright electric blue highlights adorn the high points. Today, the "Washlady" design type is among the most popular of all 19th-century pattern issues, though at the time of its first appearance it was not well received. It is thought this peculiar appellation was first given by David Proskey, making its first known appearance in the April 1891 New York Coin and Stamp auction of the F.W. Doughty Collection. Just one example of this popular pattern issue has been certified finer than the present specimen within the RD designation by NGC.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-65 RD)

Splendid Gem Proof 1865 Quarter Pattern

J-426, Low Rarity-7

Tied for Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

20 **1865 pattern quarter. Liberty Seated. J-426, P-498. Rarity-7-. Proof-66 BN (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. From the regular obverse die of 1865 coupled with the regular reverse of 1866–1891. Rich chocolate mirrors support frosty electric blue devices; tilt this extraordinary pattern ever so slightly under a bright light source, and watch a fireworks display of incredible rainbow toning highlights. *Uspatterns.com* notes: "These and the other 'with motto' patterns of this date and also J-1863 and J-1864 are actually restrikes made circa 1869 and into the early 1870s and offered with restrikes of other denominations in complete sets." The website then goes on to note, "the first definite sales occurrence for an 1865 with motto set was in the October 1870 Mason & Company sale, the Fewsmith Collection. A possible earlier listing may be Cogan's September 1869 sale." Perhaps a dozen or so examples of this popular rarity are currently known, with the present gem being one of two examples of J-426 called Proof-66 BN by NGC, with no other example of this rare variety certified finer than the present coin *within any designation.*

NGC Census: 2; none finer within any designation.

Pattern 1869 STANDARD 25¢ in Copper

J-724, High Rarity-7



(2x photo)

21 **1869 pattern quarter. Standard Silver. J-724, P-805. Rarity-7+. Proof-63 RD (PCGS).** Copper. Plain edge. Liberty head to right, three stars on tiara, L and B in LIBERTY broadly repunched, reverse with the usual STANDARD SILVER design details. Bright coppery red with deeply blended tan and crimson highlights. Fewer than a dozen examples of J-724 are thought to exist, and the present coin is one of only two examples of the variety certified by PCGS, both called Proof-63 RD by that firm. Whether the listings represent the same coin or two different examples is unknown to this writer, but either way, J-724 is still a greatly prized rarity within the STANDARD SILVER pattern series. Neat, rare, and worthy of serious consideration by pattern enthusiasts.

PCGS Population: 2; no others in any grade.

Elusive 1869 Copper Quarter Pattern
J-739, High Rarity-7



(2x photo)

22 **1869 pattern quarter dollar. Standard Silver. J-739, P-820. Rarity-7+. Proof-64 RB (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. From the circulation strike dies of the date. A bright array of flashy electric blue and sea green blends with hints of coppery red on this sharp and appealing gem. Regarding this elusive variety, the *uspatterns.com* website notes, "Although these are described as regular die trial pieces in the standard references, these were deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets." One of perhaps a half dozen or so examples of J-739 known. Indeed, there are only two examples of J-739 currently certified by NGC, this and another (the same?), both called Proof-64 RB by that firm. Rare and beautiful—can a better combination exist in numismatics?

PCGS Population: 2; no others certified in any grade.

Rare 1870 Aluminum Quarter Pattern
Judd-886, High Rarity-7



(2x photo)

23 **1870 pattern quarter. Barber's Liberty Seated. J-886, P-985. Rarity-7+. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Aluminum. Reeded edge. William Barber's attractive Liberty Seated design type (which varies greatly from that of Christian Gobrecht's design for the circulating coinage of 1837-1891) on the obverse, reverse from the standard die of the year's circulating coinage. Deep mirror fields surround lightly frosted motifs, all quite lustrous and all thoroughly attractive. One of fewer than a half dozen examples of J-886 currently believed extant, and highly desirable as such. Indeed, the present coin is one of only two examples of the variety certified by PCGS; the other specimen is nominally finer at Proof-66, though we have no idea as to how it would stack up against the present specimen in a "beauty" contest. Choice and rare, and likely to cause a stir when it crosses the auction block.

PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer (Proof-66).

Pattern 1858 Half Dollar Rarity
Judd-222, High Rarity-7



(2x photo)

24 **1858 pattern half dollar. Liberty Seated. J-222, P-265. Rarity-7+. Proof-61 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Obverse from regular coinage die of the date, reverse with stocky and ornate "perched" eagle design by Anthony Paquet. Smoky steel gray with hints of rose, blue, and golden iridescence. Both sides show numerous light hairlines, no doubt the cause of its assigned grade. One of four examples of the variety currently accounted for, including the specimen in the Byron Reed-Durham Western Heritage Museum (possibly from Doughty, New York Coin & Stamp, April 1891, Lot 323); that in the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection (ex Abe Kosoff); another from the King Farouk Collection, various owners since, it being the present specimen by photo identification; a final sold at the 1976 ANA Sale. PCGS has certified two examples of J-222, the present piece and another called Proof-63. Another rarity within the domain of pattern coinage, one that will bring out the best in bidders when it crosses the auction block.

PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer (Proof-63).

1859 J-240 Pattern Half Dollar
Longacre's French Head



25 **1859 pattern half dollar. French Head. J-240, P-296. Rarity-5. Proof-65 BN (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. A splendid example, rich copper toned with gunmetal-blue iridescence, of James B. Longacre's famous "French Head" depiction of Miss Liberty. This motif was also used on Assay Commission medals of the following year, 1860. The reverse has the denomination depicted as a fraction, 1/2 over DOLLAR, within a particularly ornate wreath. Pieces such as this were struck for the numismatic trade and were very popular in their time, even more so today.

1862 J-293 Pattern Half Dollar
GOD OUR TRUST



26 **1862 pattern half dollar. Liberty Seated, GOD OUR TRUST. J-293, P-351. Rarity-5. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Light gray, magenta, and iridescent blue toning over deep mirror surfaces. Similar to the regular Liberty Seated issue but with the experimental motto GOD OUR TRUST on a ribbon above the eagle on the reverse. A very handsome pattern worth a handsome bid.

Gem Proof 1863 Half Dollar Pattern

J-340, Low Rarity-6

"GOD OUR TRUST"

The Eliasberg Specimen



(2x photo)

27 **1863 pattern half dollar. Liberty Seated, GOD OUR TRUST. J-340, P-412. Rarity-6-. Proof-65 Cameo (NGC).** Silver. Reeded edge. Bright and lustrous with mirrored fields and heavily frosted motifs. Struck from the regular obverse die of the date, and from a reverse die that is very similar but with GOD OUR TRUST in the field, but not on a ribbon, above the eagle's head. A sharp and appealing beauty, a pattern that is alone at the Proof-65 Cameo designation in the NGC *Census*, with no superior specimen listed by that firm. A lovely gem that was fit enough overall for Louis E. Eliasberg Sr.'s collection, and we suggest here that it will be wholly suitable for your collection as well!

NGC Census: 1; none finer within any designation.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg Sr. Collection, May 1996, Lot 259.

1863 J-341 Pattern Half Dollar

GOD OUR TRUST



28 **1863 pattern half dollar. Liberty Seated, GOD OUR TRUST. J-341, P-413. Rarity-5. Proof-64 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. Dies as preceding, but struck in copper. Rich leather brown surfaces with some hints of iridescence. A very attractive example of one of the more popular patterns of the era.

Gem Proof 1871 Pattern 50¢

J-1112, Low Rarity-7

Finest BN Certified by NGC



29 **1871 pattern half dollar. Longacre's Indian Princess. J-1112, P-1247. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 BN (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. A deep tan and chocolate brown example of Longacre's seated Indian Princess design, here no doubt instigated by Barber, as Longacre passed away on New Year's Day, 1869. The "STANDARD" reverse style used here first made its appearance in 1870. Perhaps a dozen or so copper examples of this rare variety are known, with the present piece the finest BN specimen certified to date by NGC. Just four examples of J-1112 in any color designation have been certified by that firm. A sharp and appealing specimen overall, one that is certainly among the finest examples extant of J-1112, and worthy of serious bidding consideration as such.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.

1879 J-1598 Pattern Half Dollar
Barber's "Wash Lady"



(2x photo)

30 **1879 pattern half dollar. "Washlady" or "Society Lady." J-1598, P-1792. Rarity-6+. Proof-66 RB (NGC).** Copper. Reeded edge. A splendid example with rich brown toning, some hints of orange, of one of the more popular patterns of the late 1870s. The obverse depicts the head of Miss Liberty, her tresses done up in a very elegant manner but, somehow, given the nickname "Washlady" more than a century ago, nomenclature that is not appropriate. We have suggested "Society Lady" as an alternative.

This half dollar pattern closely follows other denominations of the same style, inspired by experiments with the silver dollar motif at the time, also translated into the lower denominations. It seems that after the Morgan design for the silver dollar was hastily put into service in March 1878, second thoughts arose and other patterns were produced, including Morgan's own Schoolgirl dollar of 1879 and the Barber entry exhibiting the design shown here.

1870 J-1003 Pattern Dollar
Variant of Liberty Seated



31 **1870 pattern dollar. William Barber's Liberty Seated. J-1003, P-1135. Rarity-7-. Proof-62 (PCGS).** Silver. Plain edge. The obverse depicts William Barber's idea of how Miss Liberty should appear on a coin. She seems to be sitting on nothing in particular, her drapery covering whatever it is. In her left hand is an olive branch pointed downward, probably not a favorable sign from an allegorical viewpoint (on Barber's trade dollar patterns Miss Liberty enthusiastically holds an olive branch upward). Her right hand rests on the top of a shield on which a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY appears in raised letters. To the right, seemingly unsupported, is a pole with a Liberty cap at the top. Stars surround and the date is below. The reverse is the standard type used for regular issue silver dollars of the year.

PCGS Population: 1; 4 finer (Proof-64 finest).

1870 J-1005 Pattern Dollar
As Preceding but in Copper



32 **1870 pattern dollar. William Barber's Liberty Seated. J-1005, P-1137. Rarity-6-. Proof-65 BN (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. A splendid specimen from a quality viewpoint, possessing richly toned brown surfaces accented by blue iridescence. This is a variation of the preceding coin, a striking in copper. Silver dollar patterns of this era are fairly scarce, and when found in gem preservation are *rare*.

NGC Census: 2; 2 finer (Proof-66 BN finest).

Incredible 1879 "Schoolgirl" Pattern Dollar

Beautiful Proof in *Silver*
Often Sought, Rarely Found



(2x photo)

33 **1879 pattern dollar. Morgan's "Schoolgirl." J-1608. P-1804. Rarity-7. Proof-62 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Brilliant and very attractive. Some light hairlines suggest the Proof-62 grade, but from an aesthetic viewpoint it is worth more than "Proof-62 money." The striking is excellent and the overall beauty leaves nothing to be desired.

For a long period of time, indeed ever since pattern coins became collected widely, George T. Morgan's elegant 1879 pattern dollar, called the *Schoolgirl,* has been high on the list of favorites. No doubt if a survey were taken among enthusiasts it would rank at the very top or, certainly, in the front rank. The number struck is not known, but today the issue is ranked as low Rarity-7, meaning that perhaps eight to 12 are known, certainly a small figure in terms of the demand for it. Not that it has relevance to the value, but we cannot resist mentioning that 1804-dated silver dollars exist to the extent of 15 pieces. In a way, as the 1804 is called "The King of American Coins," perhaps the Schoolgirl could be called "The Queen of American Patterns." Be that as it may, the coin is famous, highly regarded, and highly sought. Over a long period of years just a few specialists and connoisseurs have had the opportunity to own one. Here is such an opportunity.

As to the genesis of the 1879 Schoolgirl, in the year before, 1878, the Bland-Allison Act of February 28 mandated that Uncle Sam acquire millions of ounces of silver each year and coin them into dollars. Director Henry R. Linderman had been anticipating this, and for a time had been considering patterns, some dating back to 1876, but in particular the illustrious suite of pattern half dollars of 1877. Selected as the best of the lot was George T. Morgan's Liberty Head motif combined with a perched eagle on the reverse, the 1877 half dollar known today as J-1508. Dies of this design, but in dollar size, were hastily made up in early 1878, and on March 11 were placed into service. Soon, a stream of silver dollars spewed from the presses at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson City. However, there seemed to have been problems with the dies, including the basining or curvature of the fields and some technicalities involving the tailfeathers and arrow feathers. Various adjustments were made, and a number of varieties, curious to contemplate and interesting to collect today, were produced.

In the meantime it seems that at the Mint the possibility of improving the design was at least considered, for in 1879 some new patterns were made, one of the "Society lady" or "Washlady" design discussed earlier in the present catalogue and others, including the present Schoolgirl. Unlike the Society Lady issues, made in different denominations, the Schoolgirl is known to have been struck only in silver and in copper, both being of about equal rarity today, but the silver being more desired as it is the correct metal.

Whether these were *really* intended as patterns or whether they were simply made up as special pieces to delight numismatists who were able to buy them is a matter of conjecture. Certainly, there was no widespread distribution among congressmen or others who might have influenced a design change, nor has any Mint correspondence been located suggesting that the standard Morgan motif was about to be abolished.

Today a ranking of pattern silver dollars in the "wish list" category would probably include these three: the 1872 Amazonian, the 1879 Schoolgirl, as here, and the 1882 Shield Earring. Although all three are eminently desirable and specialists would give a proverbial eye tooth for any one of them, it has been our experience that if the trio were to be ranked, the Schoolgirl would be on top.

What a pleasure it is to showcase this coin in the present sale, and what enjoyment the successful bidder will experience in its ownership.

PCGS Population: 2; 4 finer (Proof-66 finest).

Gem Proof 1879 Morgan $1 Pattern

J-1613, Low Rarity-7

Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

34 1879 pattern dollar. Morgan's Liberty Head. J-1613, P-1809. Rarity-7-. Proof-68 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. From the obverse Morgan dollar die of the date, as intended for circulation strikes, but with a tall and narrow perched eagle reverse design type. Miller and *uspatterns.com* plate coin. An incredible and festive array of violet, orange, sea green, electric blue, gold, and other various rainbow shades graces both sides of this impressive gem. The devices are frosty and alive with pale pastel iridescence, while the mirrors are deep and supportive. As the *uspatterns.com* website noted, "this design by Morgan is another attempt to replace the production design whose eagle was described as scrawny among other things." The present impressive gem is the plate coin from Wayne Miller's reference on Morgan dollars, as well as the specimen selected for illustration at the *uspatterns.com* website. An extraordinary coin, a superlative gem that is the only Proof-68 specimen of J-1613 certified by PCGS; for the record, no example of the variety has received a finer grade from that organization. A truly rare pattern with unmistakably gorgeous toning highlights and virtually pristine surfaces. Could *any* collector ask for any more?

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

1879 J-1614 Pattern Dollar

Morgan's Liberty Head



35 1879 pattern dollar. Morgan's Liberty Head. J-1614, P-1810. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 BN (NGC). Copper. Reeded edge. A splendid entry among the dollar patterns of this year. Dies as preceding but struck in copper. The present piece is of very high quality, nicely toned with iridescent hues and will be a treasure for its next owner.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within any designation.

Superb Gem Proof 1879 Morgan $1 Pattern

Judd-1615, Low Rarity-6

Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

36 **1879 pattern dollar. Morgan's Liberty Head. J-1615, P-1811. Rarity-6-. Proof-68 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. One of the rare and ever-popular Morgan dollar patterns, this with the standard obverse of the year coupled with a reverse perched eagle, somewhat Teutonic in appearance, with a squared-off tail that contains eight feathers. The obverse exhibits wisps of pale mint silver beneath glowing areas of gunmetal-blue, rose, carmine, and gold, with the reverse displaying much the same color arrangement. The present gem (and what a gem it is!) is the finest example of Judd-1516 certified by PCGS and careful scrutiny will certainly explain why this beautiful pattern silver dollar wears such lofty laurels.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

1885 J-1747 Pattern Dollar

Lettered Edge, Silver



(2x photo)

37 **1885 pattern dollar. Regular Proof dies, *Lettered edge*. J-1747, P-1959. Rarity-6-. Proof-66 (NGC).** Silver. Lettered edge. A splendid specimen with the curious lettered edge, inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. The present piece, neatly encased in a holder, is conveniently provided with a lune-shaped cut out so that part of the raised edge letters can be seen (this should be done more often by the certification services). The inscriptions seem to be inverted in relation to the obverse. For the pattern specialist as well as the collector who acquires Morgan dollars on a systematic basis, this represents a great treasure. The issue is quite famous and has been for a long time, but when seen is usually in a grade far below that seen here. The aspects of quality, desirability, and the pedigree link to Jack Lee add up to a specimen that will attract a lot of attention when it crosses the block.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

From the Jack Lee Collection.

1872 J-1212 Pattern Commercial Dollar



38 **1872 pattern commercial dollar. Longacre's Seated Indian Princess. J-1212, P-1352. Rarity-6-. Proof-62 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Obverse with Liberty Seated design by James B. Longacre (posthumously, for he died on January 1, 1869). An Indian Princess is seated on a globe facing to the viewer's left, holding in her right hand a pole surmounted by a Liberty cap. Behind her is a flag with 22 stars, a rather curious number. The reverse is of the COMMERCIAL DOLLAR type, this being the name in narrative use in Treasury Department correspondence prior to the adoption of the designation *trade dollar.* Inscriptions and two cornucopia are within a wreath, with lettering around. The motto, a curious variant (as there seems to have been no movement to go away from the standard IN GOD WE TRUST at the time) is GOD OUR TRUST, on a ribbon at the bottom of the wreath. A very attractive example of one of the more important issues in the pattern trade dollar series.

1852 J-148 Pattern Gold Dollar

In Copper-Nickel



(2x photo)

40 **1852 pattern gold dollar. J-148, P-176. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 (NGC).** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. A lovely specimen, virtual perfection, struck in copper-nickel alloy at a later date. The dies were created in an effort to make the gold dollar, standard at 13mm, larger and more convenient to use, a perforation at the center was intended to maintain the same intrinsic value, but giving the coin a large diameter. A very nice example of a popular issue.

NGC Census: 2; none finer.

Popular 1872 Commercial Dollar Pattern

J-1219, Low Rarity-7



39 **1872 pattern trade dollar. Liberty Seated. J-1219, P-1360. Rarity-7-. Proof-62 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Regular Liberty Seated dollar obverse of the date coupled with the standard Commercial dollar reverse, a lovely design type with denomination and weight within a fanciful wreath of olive branches, GOD OUR TRUST on ribbon at bottom of wreath. Rich electric blue toning graces both sides of this elusive pattern issue. About a dozen examples of this rarity are known in all grades, with the present coin one of just three specimens of J-1219 certified by PCGS, two at the Proof-62 level, as here, and one finer. Commercial dollar patterns always enjoy great popularity, and we suspect a flurry of hard-hitting auction bidding will transpire before this rarity finds its way into an advanced cabinet of U.S. patterns.

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer (Proof-66).

Extremely Rare 1867 $20 in Copper

Pedigreed to 1883



(2x photo)

41 **1867 pattern double eagle. J-604, P-669. Rarity-7+. Proof-65 RB (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. From the regular-issue dies of the date and denomination. Medium rose-brown with rich underlying red brilliance on both sides, especially so on the reverse where red is the dominant color. A tiny spot under Liberty's bun identifies this specimen. About a half dozen specimens of J-604 exist, and this piece is the finest of just three certified by PCGS (the other two are graded Proof-61 BN, and Proof-65 BN—to date, no RD specimens are known). Two are reported to be in the Iowa State Historical Department collection by Andrew W. Pollock III. This specimen, like all J-604s, was once a part of a complete set of the gold denominations struck in this off-metal composition. Unlike most J-604s, this piece actually remained with its full set until recent years, when it was sold in 1976 as part of a complete six-piece off-metal gold 1867 Proof set. Prior to that date, this coin had been a part of an intact 14-piece copper 1867 Proof set ranging from three-cent nickel and silver pieces all the way up to this coin, the $20. That set, purchased by T. Harrison Garrett in an 1883 Cogan sale, was divided in two in the 1976 Stack's sale and has since been divided further. This is an important opportunity to buy what is probably the finest J-604 in private hands, one of only three or four outside of institutions.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

Probably purchased directly from the U.S. Mint; George Cogan's sale of the Charles P. Britton Collection, January 1883, Lot 406 [part of a complete 14-piece 1867 copper Proof set]; Stack's sale of selections from the Garrett Collection, March 1976, Lot 678 [part of a six-piece gold Proof set in copper]; our sale of September 2003, Lot 327.

PRIVATE AND TERRITORIAL GOLD

Elusive C. Bechtler $5

High Rarity-6

"Georgia Gold"



(2x photo)

42 **(1837-42) C. Bechtler $5 gold. Kagin-23. Rarity-6+. MS-61 (NGC).** Bright yellow gold with rich olive and pale orange highlights. Devoid of marks of consequence and a joy to behold as such. Struck in Rutherfordton, North Carolina, from gold taken during our nation's first "gold rush;" Rutherford County, North Carolina and the surrounding regions (including nearby Georgia) were the source of most of our nation's gold from about 1790 to 1840 or so. Struck from misaligned dies; the reverse is rotated to 90°rather than the usually accepted (by comparison to federal standards) 180°. Just three examples of this elusive issue have been called Mint State by NGC, only one of those finer than the present coin in their eyes. A grand opportunity for those interested in early private gold issues.

NGC Census: 2; 1 finer (MS-62).

AU 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. $10

Small Head, Kagin-6, Rarity-5

From the *S.S. Central America* Treasure



(2x photo)

43 **1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. $10 gold. K-6. Rarity-5. Small Head. AU-53 (PCGS).** Bright and frosty yellow gold with distinctive olive highlights. Peripheral striking weakness is present, along with some scattered abrasions and marks, the most noticeable of these in the field at the forth obverse star. The variety with a "Plugged 5" in the date, one of an incredible 17 examples of this issue brought up with the *S.S. Central America* treasure. The second 5 in the date is on a raised, circular "plug" which was inserted into the die to support the second numeral 5 in the date. An elusive rarity whose very existence is not a matter of fortune, but in this case, a matter of grave *misfortune*.

Desirable 1852 U.S.A.O.G. $50 Gold



44 **1852 Augustus Humbert. U.S. Assay Office of Gold. $50 gold. K-11. Rarity-5. 887 THOUS. VF-35 (PCGS).** Deep yellow gold with warm orange and olive highlights around the design features. Some edge bruises are seen at various places, chiefly at the coin's angles; this is "par for the course" where these large, heavy gold slugs are concerned. As much a piece of American history as any coin ever produced!

CALIFORNIA SMALL DENOMINATION GOLD

All California Small Denomination Gold photos are 2x.

Rare "1868" Indian Head Octagonal 25¢

BG-799S, High Rarity-7



45 **"1868" (1881-83) Octagonal 25¢. BG-799S. Indian Head. Rarity-7+. MS-64.** A bright and lustrous yellow gold example of an elusive rarity in the California Fractional gold quarter dollar series. The fields are prooflike and both sides enjoy crisp olive highlights. A fine example of this backdated Period Two rarity, one that easily rivals the Jay Roe specimen for quality and eye appeal. This little prize has been out of the market and in private hands for more than 22 years, which probably accounts for its omission from Bob Leonard's census of the variety. The appearance of this specimen does not greatly alter the rarity rating; this is one of five examples of BG-799S now thought to exist, though Leonard's listing of the other four pieces cautioned "perhaps a duplicate here." It always amazes us just how important such a tiny piece of gold can be!

From Bowers and Ruddy's Harbor Collection sale, June 1982, Lot 934.

Uncirculated 1854-FD Octagonal $1

BG-508, Liberty Head

Ex Jay Roe



46 **1854-FD Octagonal $1. BG-508. Rarity-4+. MS-62 (PCGS).** Glistening olive gold with frosty motifs and reflective fields. Sharp and appealing for the issue, with full details at Liberty's bust. Just eight examples of BG-508 have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 16; 8 finer (all MS-63).

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Jay Roe Collection, September 2003, Lot 106.

Important 1872 Round $1 Rarity
BG-1208, Low Rarity-6
Ex Jay Roe Collection



47 **1872 Round $1. BG-1208. Rarity-6-. MS-63 (PCGS).** Sparkling yellow gold with deep mirror fields and frosted motifs that display heavy splashes of gold and olive iridescence. BG-1208 is the only issue in the entire California Small Denomination gold series that proudly proclaims itself as a token, with TOKEN as part of the reverse denomination. The present beauty is among the five finest examples of the variety seen so far by PCGS, which speaks volumes about the quality herein. Jay Roe certainly had an eye for lovely California Fractional gold coins!

PCGS Population: 4; 1 finer (MS-64).

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Jay Roe Collection, September 2003, Lot 587.

HAWAIIAN COINS

1847 and 1883 Coins of Hawaii
Cent, Dime, Quarter, Half Dollar, Dollar

48 **Set of Hawaiian coins:** ☆ 1847 cent. Crosslet 4, 18 berries. EF-45 ☆ 1883 dime. AU-55, cleaned ☆ 1883 quarter dollar. EF-45 ☆ 1883 half dollar. VF-35, cleaned ☆ 1883 dollar. EF-45, lightly cleaned. (Total: 5 pieces)

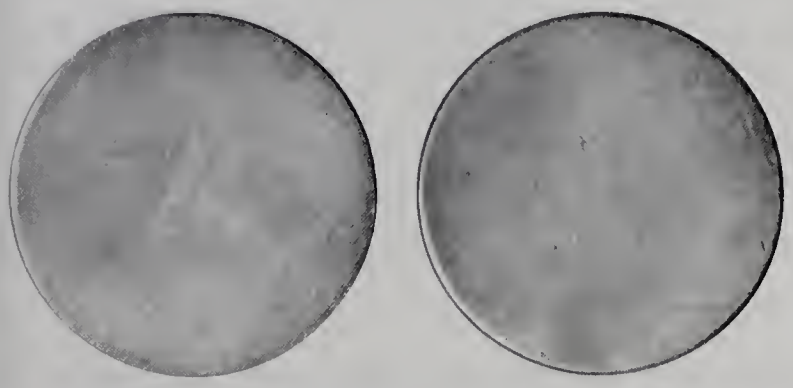
MINT ERRORS

"Railroad Rim" 1892-S $1
A Very Scarce Error



49 **1892-S. Partial collar. EF-45.** A highly desirable and unusual Morgan dollar error. The present specimen was struck with a partial collar, a product of the collar becoming stuck in position for some reason and not floating to its natural position at the moment of striking. This coin's edge shows about 3/4 of the thickness of the coin with the usual edge reeding but the remaining 1/4 of the edge, the portion adjacent to the obverse, is blank. Partial collar strikes sometimes show an incomplete partial collar because the collar was tilted in position, whereas the position of the collar on this striking is consistent throughout, evidence of a level but misplaced collar at the instant of striking. The coin itself is bold and pleasing, nice silver gray with light golden gray toning and some evidence of prooflike fields. Because the unstruck portion of the edge, the portion above the collar, is adjacent to the obverse, we can tell that in San Francisco this year the reverse dies were mounted at the bottom of the coining press while the obverse was the top die, an interesting fact for Morgan dollar specialists. Errors such as this within the series are unusual and worthy of careful study. We expect strong bidding for this interesting piece.

Rare Silver $1 Blank Planchet
Type I



50 **(1840-1935) silver $1 planchet. Type I. 26.7 grams. (NGC).** A rare blank planchet for a silver dollar, most likely intended for the Morgan or Peace dollar series but produced to the weight standard in place since 1840. This piece does not show upset rims, thus marking it as a Type I planchet instead of a Type II planchet. Some faint golden toning is present, and a scant few hairlines—we don't know how to grade a blank planchet, but this one looks essentially new. NGC has authenticated this specimen but has also resisted the temptation to place a grade on it. Presumably, this was either carefully preserved from the period or came out in one of the U.S. Treasury silver dollar bags during the 1960s. The "reverse" rim is rounded, while the "obverse" shows some shearing marks at the extreme periphery from the blanking press. A highly unusual opportunity for silver dollar specialists, and a great display piece to add to a collection of Morgan or Peace dollars.

Rare Eisenhower Wrong Planchet Error
Struck on Philippines 1 Piso Planchet



51 **1974-D Eisenhower dollar. Struck on Philippines 1 piso planchet. MS-64 (PCGS).** Bold cartwheel lustre on gem-quality nickel gray surfaces. Ideally centered on the undersize 1 piso planchet, with the tops of LIBERTY and the bases of the date numerals off the planchet, though each is legible. No major flaws, a top quality example. This foreign coin planchet is perhaps the one most often encountered on Ike dollars, though this denomination is known struck even on cent planchets—one such specimen is impounded in the ANA Museum collection. An elusive and popular error, one whose demand steadily grows as collector interest in the Ike series increases.

MISCELLANEOUS U.S. COINS

52 Nine 20th-century issues: ☆ 1957 cent. Proof-63 RD ☆ 1957 nickel. Proof-63 ☆ 1957 dime. Proof-60 ☆ 1957 half dollar. Proof-64 ☆ 1925 dollar. MS-65 ☆ 1936 Boone. MS-65 ☆ 1952 Carver-Washington. MS-62 ☆ 1926 Oregon Trail. MS-64 ☆ Booker T. Washington. MS-64. A pleasing little group, with the silver pieces being brilliant with delicate toning, and with some mottling on the Proofs. (Total: 9 pieces).

53 **Quintette of nickel and silver coinage:** ☆ 1913 Buffalo nickel. Type I. MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous rose-gray ☆ 1937 Buffalo nickel. MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous with just a whisper of gold ☆ 1941 Mercury dime. Proof-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and reflective ☆ 1939-S Liberty Walking half dollar. MS-66 (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1941-D Liberty Walking half dollar. MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous with just a whisper of rose-gray on both surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

54 **Quartette of Mint State certified coinage:** ☆ 1914 Buffalo nickel. MS-65 (PCI). Soft gray with golden orange highlights ☆ 1908-O Barber quarter. MS-63 (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1903-O Morgan dollar. MS-64 (ICG). Brilliant and lustrous with lightly frosted devices ☆ 1888 Liberty half eagle. MS-61 (NGC). Lustrous red gold surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

55 **Trio of silver coinage:** ☆ 1869 quarter. Proof-61. Frosty mottled rose-brown toning over reflective surfaces ☆ 1869 silver dollar. EF-45. Rich frosty gray surfaces with orange, rose, gold, sea green, and magenta highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1876 trade dollar. AU-50. Frosty pale bluish gray over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

56 **Quartette of gold coins:** ☆ 1873 quarter eagle. EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1912 quarter eagle. VG-25, scratched ☆ 1881 half eagle. AU-50, scratched ☆ 1911-D double eagle. EF-45, housed in an ornamented bezel with pin. (Total: 4 pieces)

57 **Sextette of gold coins:** ☆ 1910 quarter eagle. VF-20. Yellow gold with magenta at the devices ☆ 1911 quarter eagle (2). AU-55, EF-45. Both with soft rose highlights ☆ 1913 quarter eagle. EF-45. Soft olive-gold surfaces ☆ 1899 half eagle. MS-60. Lustrous with a hint of rose ☆ 1909-D half eagle. EF-40. Golden surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

58 **Trio of gold coins:** ☆ 1913 Indian quarter eagle. MS-62. Lustrous surfaces ☆ 1894-O Liberty half eagle. AU-58. Lustrous with rose highlights at the peripheries ☆ 1909-D Indian half eagle. MS-62. Lustrous rose-gold surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

59 **Pair of gold coins:** ☆ 1913 eagle. AU-58. Satiny lustre with just a hint of rose highlights ☆ 1924 double eagle. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-58. Surface damage mostly on the reverse. In-person inspection is recommended. (Total: 2 pieces)

PROOF SETS

Beautiful 1936 Proof Set
Exceptional Quality



60 **1936 Proof set certified by PCGS.** ☆ Cent. Brilliant Proof-64 RD ☆ Nickel. Brilliant Proof-66 ☆ Dime. Proof-64 ☆ Quarter. Proof-65 ☆ Half dollar. Proof-66. A splendid set of special quality, the cent is brilliant and beautiful, never dipped, and the Buffalo nickel is the second type of the year with mirror rather than satin finish. The silver coins are attractive as well. Today, all Proof coins of 1936 are highly prized on an individual basis. David Lange, well known researcher, has in preparation a text on Proof coins from 1936 to date. When published this will yield much interesting information and will no doubt expand the interest in the series, already at a high level. (Total: 5 pieces)

Proof sets for collectors were last coined in a wide range of denominations in 1915, followed by the cent and nickel in 1916, after which such offerings were suspended. In 1936 Proofs were again offered, not in sets but on an individual basis. In that year the numbers ordered varied, ranging from only 3,837 quarter dollars, the smallest figure, to 5,569 Lincoln cents. These were sold for $1.81 per set. At the time the collecting community was focused on commemorative half dollars which were undergoing a dynamic boom in the market, with prices rising on almost a monthly basis. Scant attention was paid to much else, and the 1936 Proof coins fell through the cracks. Later, they became appreciated for their scarcity, and today this set of 1936 is admired as the key to all modern issues.

Choice to Gem 1937 Proof Set

61 **Five-piece 1937 Proof Set:** ☆ Cent. Proof-64 RD. A few tiny flecks at the rims ☆ Nickel. Proof-64. A nice bison ☆ Dime. Proof-64. Faint golden highlights ☆ Quarter. Proof-65. Faint golden highlights ☆ Half dollar. Proof-65. Faint golden highlights. A nice set all told. (Total: 5 pieces)

MINT SET

62 1943-PDS Mint set: Nickels: ☆ 1943 MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1943-D MS-63 FS (PCGS) ☆ 1943-S MS-63. Dimes, all PCGS-certified: ☆ 1943 MS-66 ☆ 1943-D MS-65 FB ☆ 1943-S MS-66 FB. Quarters, all PCGS-certified: ☆ 1943 MS-66 ☆ 1943-D MS-65 ☆ 1943-S MS-64. Half dollars, all PCGS-certified: ☆ 1943 MS-65 ☆ 1943-D MS-64 ☆ 1943-S MS-64. Each with various shades and degrees of toning, most are rich olive-gray with iridescent highlights. (Total: 12 pieces)

EXONUMIA

Extremely Rare 1932 Olympic Gold Medal
Awarded to David Wallin of Sweden



63 **1932 Olympic Gold medal, Los Angeles, X Olympiad. About Uncirculated.** 55.2 mm. Gold-plated silver (?). Struck by Whitehead and Hoag, with original velvet-lined faux buckskin box of issue. Pale golden gray with some light abrasions, edges unmarked. Awarded to David Wallin of Sweden for first place in the 1932 artistic competition (painting) and recently purchased from the sale of his estate in Sweden. Before 1948, following the inspiration of Pierre de Coubertin, the Olympic Games included competitions in painting, sculpture, architecture, literature, music, and other pursuits. The present medal was awarded for Wallin's portrait painting called "At the Seaside of Arld." Distinctive in size from the athletic awards from this first American Olympics Games, this medal stands as an extremely rare major type necessary for completion of any advanced Olympic medal collection.

Very Rare ANA President's Medal

J. Douglas Ferguson



64 **(1948) ANA President's Medal awarded to J. Douglas Ferguson. As issued.** 31.8 mm. 474.4 grains. A perfectly preserved piece of ANA history, struck in rich yellow .900 fine gold. The medal is housed in a custom velvet-lined black leatherette box (72 x 69 mm), stamped in blind and gilt on box lid J. DOUGLAS FERGUSON. According to ANA Historian David Sklow, the leading authority on ANA medals, the ANA President's medals were "first released in 1948 by a board resolution from 1947's Buffalo convention. Every living past president in 1948 received a medal. Farran Zerbe got the first one. Julius Windner prepared the preliminary designs; he was also the chairman of the medals committee. The medal was struck by August C. Frank Company, Philadelphia, from dies cut by hand in steel. The same reverse design is seen on the membership medals from 1954." J. Douglas Ferguson, a Canadian citizen and leading collector, joined the ANA in 1922 and became a life member by ANA Board resolution during his presidential term (1941-43). His original membership number was 2330, but he was later assigned LM#72. Ferguson died in 1981. According to Sklow, only four ANA Presidential medals have appeared on the market in the last 25 years. The appearance of this historic medal is an important opportunity for enthusiasts of numismatic history.

We thank David Sklow for his generous help in researching this medal.

Should the winning bidder wish to donate this lot to the ANA Museum's collection of ANA memorabilia, ANR will waive the standard 15% buyer's fee on this lot.



65 **1944 Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts medal. Gold. About Uncirculated.** 50.7 mm. 963.4 grains. Inscribed to Louis Bouche, the noted American painter. Rich yellow gold, unmarked but seemingly at least .900 fine, with lustrous matte-like surfaces. A single test cut on edge is noted below 3:00 on reverse and some scattered light abrasions are noted.

This is the second of these medals we have catalogued, the first was in the Bowers and Merena sale of November 2001, a piece inscribed in 1952 to American artist Gladys Rockmore Davis. This earlier piece was given to Louis Bouche (1896-1969), best known for his interior murals, including ones painted in the 1930s for the Pennsylvania Railroad. His oil paintings currently hang in museums all over the United States, France, and the United Kingdom.

66 1981 Mark Twain American Arts Medal. As issued. A popular one ounce gold medal struck by the U.S. Mint as an early entree into the international gold bullion "coin" market. Rich lustrous yellow gold with some minor obverse spotting. Offered in the original Mint box with paperwork.

Five different one ounce American Arts medals were issued, and the same number of half ounce pieces were sold in the early 1980s by the U.S. Mint and at Post Offices across the land. A more or less forgotten series, these were sold to offer U.S. competition to the Krugerrand before the authorization of the American Eagle bullion series, first issued in 1986.

COINS OF THE WORLD

67 **Gold type set of Mexico:** ☆ 1900 peso. MS-63 ☆ 1945 two pesos. MS-63 ☆ 1945 2 1/2 pesos. MS-63 ☆ 1906 five pesos. AU-50 ☆ 1906 10 pesos. AU-50 ☆ 1959 20 pesos. MS-63 ☆ 1945 50 pesos. MS-63. A nice set all told. Actual Gold Weight: 2.2056 ounces. (Total: 7 pieces)

68 **Selection of Mexico gold issues.** Peso: ☆ 1875 EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1900 MS-63. Five pesos: ☆ 1906 (2). AU-58, and AU-50. 10 pesos: ☆ 1906 AU-50 ☆ 1907 EF-45. 20 pesos: ☆ 1919 AU-55. 50 pesos: ☆ 1923 MS-60 ☆ 1929 MS-63. All from the Mexico City Mint. AGW: 3.7121 ounces. (Total: 9 pieces)



69 **Mexico. 20-peso gold set:** 1917 ☆ 1918 ☆ 1919 ☆ 1920 ☆ 1921 ☆ 1959. Grades range choice AU and finer. AGW: 2.89386 ounces. (Total: 6 pieces)

From Quality Sales Corp.'s (Abner Kreisberg and Jerry Cohen) sale of the Gainsborough Collection, September 1980, Lot 1738.

Complete Set of Mexico 50 Pesos Issues
Over 19 Ounces Pure Gold



70 **Mexico. Complete set of 50 peso gold pieces.** Issued to celebrate the "Centenary of Independence": ☆ 1921 ☆ 1922 ☆ 1923 ☆ 1924 ☆ 1925 ☆ 1926 ☆ 1927 ☆ 1928 ☆ 1929 ☆ 1930 ☆ 1931. The key date to the series ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946 ☆ 1947. Grades of MS-60 and finer, mainly finer. AGW: 19.2912 ounces. (Total: 16 pieces)

COLONIAL AND EARLY AMERICAN COINS

Early American coins continue to enjoy strong collector-based demand, especially for top notch rarities and popular types. This segment of the market has been largely immune from the recent "hot" market for grade rarities, and provides abundant opportunity for a careful collector. Massachusetts silver coins are all-time classics, led here by a "jumbo" Pine Tree shilling that was once in Richard Picker's collection. A Mint State 1776 Continental dollar is likewise a classic issue, and gem quality specimens of the Wood's Hibernia halfpenny and the 1795 Talbot, Allum, and Lee token will both see active bidding. At the end of this section, two early American medals are both important to students of their series – a very rare oval 1799 Washington Funeral medal, recently discovered and published here for the first time, and a uniface George I Indian Peace medal, unearthed in New York and likewise studied for the first time by our staff. A superb silver Libertas Americana medal acts as a bridge between the pre-federal issues and those of the First Philadelphia Mint, and represents one of the finest specimens of this famous issue we have ever had the pleasure of handling.

Popular 1652 Oak Tree Shilling
Noe-5



71 **1652 Massachusetts Oak Tree shilling. Noe-5. Rarity-2. EF-40 (PCGS).** 69.6 grains. Described by the present cataloguer in 2003 as follows: "Medium silver gray with deep golden toning highlights. Nicely centered on the obverse, with just the tops of TS IN MA off the flan; the reverse rim does not disturb the legend. A natural edge flaw, as struck, can be seen at the obverse rim at 5:00. Some lightness of strike is seen at the top of the tree on the obverse, otherwise all details are sharp and crisp. Reverse state with vertical die break on right side of coin, deterioration and crumbling in the letters of AN DOM as well. A popular variety that is often selected as an "entry level" introduction to the fascinating silver coinage of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in America."

From Bowers and Merena's sale of March 2003, Lot 3.

Lustrous AU 1662 Oak Tree 2d

An Important Major Type



(2x photo)

72 **1662 Massachusetts Oak Tree twopence. Noe-30. Rarity-4. AU-55 (PCGS)** 13.9 grains. A superb example of this important major type within the Massachusetts silver series. Lustrous deep gray surfaces show lively undertones in golden and bluish shades, particularly at central reverse. The obverse centering is shifted toward 6:00, usual for this variety, though all letters are complete and only NM near 6:00 come close enough to the edge to completely lack their nearby beading. The reverse is better centered, again typical, though shifted to 12:00 slightly and showing some effect on the uppermost beads. The surfaces are nice quality, the wear is even and appropriately described by the PCGS grade, and only a few old scratches at central reverse identify this piece—a single vertical scratch between II of the denomination is visible on the Hain plate and thus connects this specimen to its provenance from that superb collection. The strike is bold on both sides, with the 1662 date fully detailed and the centering dot visible on the obverse.

Historically, this coin is vital to any collection including Massachusetts silver—it is the only twopence coined over the life of the Boston Mint, and the only Massachusetts coin dated 1662. Lou Jordan offers the perfect and only reasonable explanation for this date (and the 1652 date for other denominations) in his most recent book. This denomination was authorized in 1662, unlike the shilling, sixpence, and threepence, all of which were authorized and first struck in 1652. As a denomination, the twopence is relatively scarce, but it becomes especially scarce in higher grades (Hain's critical mass of choice pieces notwithstanding). Most examples seen are well worn, bent, or worse. This specimen deserves a home in an advanced cabinet.

The PCGS encapsulation indicates a "Garrett" pedigree which is incorrect; presumably PCGS incorrectly plate-matched this piece to the Garrett Noe-29 in the Hain sale.

From Stack's sale of the Hain Family Collection of Massachusetts Silver, January 2002, Lot 78.

"Jumbo" 1652 Pine Tree Shilling

Noe-2



(2x photo)

73 **1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling. Noe-2. Rarity-5. Large planchet. MS-61 (NGC).** 70.4 grains. Deep pewter gray with attractive pale golden undertones and highlights of dark blue. A strikingly attractive specimen, nicely centered on a wide planchet that fully realizes the dentils on either side of obverse and reverse. The oblong planchet is oriented northwest to southeast across the dies, with a straight clip above VSE of MASSACHVSETTS and below NM at 6:00. The tops of a few letters are lightly affected but none are missing entirely. The surface quality is superb, with no significant marks or post-striking damage, though a tiny planchet flaw is seen to the right of the top of A below 9:00 on the obverse. The tree is full and nicely defined, and the reverse is likewise bold and extremely attractive. In cataloguing this piece in the Hain collection sale, Mike Hodder noted that "this is an unusual specimen and is one of those 'jumbos' that are found every so often." This would be an extraordinary way to represent the Large Planchet type in a well-assembled early American type set.

From Stack's sale of selections from the Richard Picker Collection, May 1991, Lot 15; Stack's sale of the Andrew Hain Collection of Massachusetts Silver, January 2002, Lot 96.

Highly Attractive St. Pat's 1/2d



74 **Undated (ca. 1667-69) Saint Patrick halfpenny. Vlack 5-D. VF-20 (PCGS).** A high quality specimen of this popular type coin. Choice light brown on both sides with an area of shallow encrustation below crown on reverse (the side with FLOREAT REX). Fairly smooth for a St. Patrick's halfpenny, good detail and delightful visual appeal. The legends are complete on both sides and no major post-striking flaws are noted. Several times rarer than the St. Patrick's farthing type, halfpence are almost never found in high grade and, at this point, are a challenge to find in the marketplace in general. Any collector would be pleased to call this one their own.



75 **Undated (ca. 1667-69) Saint Patrick farthing. Breen-208, Griffee 1-4/2. VF-20 (PCGS).** Attractive light brown with darker fields. Good contrast and aesthetic appeal with all legends and major design elements plain to the naked eye. Some minor roughness in the planchet is noted, certainly not unusual for the type, and a minor as-struck rim flaw is present over E of REX. No notable marks or abrasions are present. A good quality type coin, or a better than usual specimen of this Griffee variety—11 specimens are recorded from this die pair, of which Griffee ranked this third finest. Despite the sale of the entire Griffee collection a year ago, few nice St. Patrick's farthings are to be found in the marketplace.

Beautiful Gem 1723 Wood's Hibernia 1/2d



76 **1723 Wood's Hibernia halfpenny. Breen-154. MS-65 BN (PCGS).** Highly lustrous choice medium brown with abundant frosty mint color remaining in protected areas. Better strike than usually found with a few beads visible at Hibernia's waist and good obverse hair detail. Nicely centered, good surface quality despite some microscopic roughness at centers, no significant defects. While a good number of Wood's pieces survive in high grades, rarely is one this nice encountered in the modern marketplace despite the number of new collectors who seek out first-class examples for type collections. A delightful choice for a quality connoisseur.

PCGS Population: 5, none finer.

Wood's Hibernia pieces were adopted into the U.S. colonial series very early on—Crosby discussed them briefly in his 1875 work despite not placing them on the plates. Of course, their relationship with William Wood's Rosa Americana series is well-documented, and many Wood's Hibernia pieces found their way into circulation in America as well. We have records of several being recovered in American soil.

Very Sharp London Elephant Token

Thin Planchet



77 **Undated (ca. 1672-94?) London Elephant token. Breen-187, Hodder 2-B. Thin planchet. EF-45.** 130.3 grains. A lovely and sharp example of the elusive thin planchet type. Nice glossy tan surfaces show the usual microscopic granularity in areas due to the planchet's cast manufacture. Some subtle rose undertones suggest a light cleaning eons ago, but natural retoning has long since taken over and given this specimen highly desirable aesthetic appeal. Nicely struck and showing all design elements well rendered. Two vertical scuffs are noted on the elephant's midsection, some roughness at base of reverse and a few tiny areas of inborn pitting, nice rims and no significant problems overall. This token was struck from the same obverse die as the 1694 PROPRIETORS Carolina type and the 1694 New England variety. The thin planchet variety is slightly scarcer than the thick planchet variety and is highly sought after in such high grade as this.



78 **1760 Voce Populi halfpenny. Zelinka 15-N, Nelson-12. P before bust. EF-40.** 152.2 grains. Beautiful glossy chocolate brown with excellent surface quality for the issue. Nicely struck on a broad planchet with about 75% of the obverse dentils visible, allowing for a more impressive canvas for this popular P before bust variety. Tiny rim bruise at top of reverse, some old verdigris clings to lettering, no significant marks or post-striking damage. A very choice example of this type coin, offering better surfaces than the Ford AU (at $3,220) and details that are nearly as sharp. A Voce Populi that would proudly represent the type in an advanced collection.

79 French Colonies. 1764-A sou marque. Breen-425. Paris Mint. AU-55 (PCGS). Silver gray with pewter gray devices and light golden undertones in the fields. Sharp and appealing, most silvering remains, spot right of crown on reverse. A handsome specimen, the last issue of a type that saw wide circulation in Nouvelle France and the Caribbean. French colonies pieces continue to be underappreciated, though this type is represented in every significant early American cabinet.

Very Rare Brockage Sou Marque

Paris Mint, 1757-64



80 **French colonies. Undated (1757-64) sou marque. Paris Mint. Full brockage. AU-58 (PCGS).** A remarkable error in the billon French colonial series, a full obverse brockage. Dusky silver gray with olive highlights and at least one-third of the original silvering remaining. LUD XV on the struck obverse not fully struck up, brockage side deeply impressed with nearly full detail. Only light signs of circulation and a speck or two of verdigris are noted. This piece was struck between 1757 and 1764 at the Paris Mint, a fact that is discernible due to the heron privy mark at 6:00 on the obverse. In over a decade of study and collecting French colonies issues, we have seen only three or four full obverse brockages, including another Paris Mint piece from this same era that appeared in a 2003 Paris auction (which may indeed be this piece, but we don't think so, as we placed that coin in a well-known West Coast collection). With the recent publication of Bob Vlack's new work on French colonial billon coins, published by and available from the Colonial Coin Collector's Club (C4), we expect greater interest in this fascinating series. This remarkable piece would add significantly to any early American collection.

Classic Mint State 1776 Continental Dollar

CURENCY



(2x photo)

81 **1776 Continental Currency dollar. Newman 1-C. Rarity-3. CURENCY. Pewter. MS-63 (PCGS).** Abundant bright silver gray remains with some mellowing to medium gray. Lots of lustre remains, and the eye appeal is very nice indeed. The surfaces are free of marks and abrasions, and the beaded dentils are all well-defined. A spot of corrosion is noted under U of BUSINESS and another is present under the second S of CONGRESS on the reverse, a common occurrence on this mostly tin issue. Indeed, it is a wonder when a piece does *not* show any raised evidence of "tin pest" or corrosion!

This lovely Mint State specimen is a marvelous example of this famous and historic Revolutionary War emergency coinage, one every advanced collector of early American coins seeks out eventually and a type that belongs in cabinets of colonial coins or early dollars. Low-grade specimens, despite the number of people who would like to find a piece in Fine or Very Fine, are highly elusive—most pieces never circulated enough to become worn, evidence that this currency was widely rejected in its time or never found proper circulation channels. The end result of this, for a modern collector, is that Mint State pieces are the best way to include a Continental dollar in your cabinet, as they appear with greater frequency and represent a better value than a rarer worn specimen that is under the pressure of far greater demand. The price of Continental dollars continues to escalate, and we have never seen a time in the market that they have not been wildly popular (nor do we expect to).

PCGS Population: 13; 7 finer (MS-65 finest).



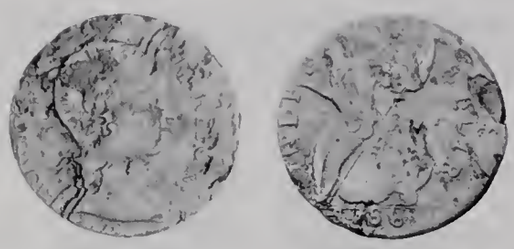
82 **1783 Nova Constellatio copper. Crosby 1-A. Rarity-4. Large U.S., Pointed Rays. AU-53 (NGC).** An important and distinctive major variety within the Nova Constellatio series. Ideal glossy medium brown with nearly smooth surfaces. Well struck despite the late die state—this die pair was clashed and damaged until it became greatly fatigued, and in the current state the "waviness" at peripheries is a result of this die wear. Still, the date and all legends are nicely defined and the centers are sharp. A minor planchet flaw is noted at the center of the eye on reverse, tiny nick right of base of S of US, a few little specks of verdigris on reverse. This Crosby number, called Rarity-4 by Widok, is clearly the work of a different engraving hand than other Nova Constellatio types and is correctly called a different major type in the *Guide Book*. Tough to find in any kind of nice grade, this is one of the better ones we have encountered. The Ford collection, despite being rife with duplicates, included only one specimen, which brought a strong four figure sum.

Pleasing 1787 Immunis Columbia Copper
AU-55 (PCGS)



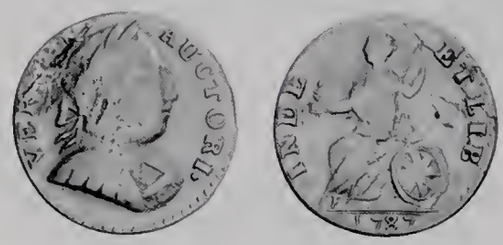
83 **1787 Immunis Columbia copper. Breen-1137. AU-55 (PCGS).** Glossy chocolate brown with smooth, attractive fields. Good eye appeal, some old inactive buildup is noted among the legends, two nicks under O of COLUMBIA, spot on Columbia's neck, a few inconsequential marks. A sharp and attractive specimen of this popular Confederation-era issue, struck as a for-profit enterprise and not as a pattern as the PCGS certification incorrectly suggests. We have seen specimens ranging from AG and clearly well-circulated all the way up through Mint State, though most are probably VF or so—this one is certainly above average for the issue.

PCGS Population: 2, 9 finer (MS-63 finest).



84 **1786 Vermont copper. Ryder-9. Rarity-3. Baby Head. VF-35.** 109.4 grains. An extremely sharp example, fully equal to the Ford coin in terms of sharpness though that piece was on a pleasing even planchet. Brassy tan with darker mottlings, an interesting and attractive shade, on surfaces that range from smooth to heavily flawed. Of course, most Baby Heads are on badly flawed planchets-perhaps more so than any other Vermont variety—and this one shows a number of depressions above VERMON, a large depression over T L of ET LIB, and smaller scattered ones elsewhere. The legends and date are complete with only the first few letters of AUCTORI merging into the rim; the central details are far stronger than normal and show almost no circulation wear whatsoever. Far finer than most Baby Heads and worthy of strong support.

85 1786 Vermont copper. Ryder-11. Rarity-4. Mailed Bust Left. VF-20. 118.6 grains. Pleasing tan with scattered olive highlights. Moderately granular on both sides, more rough on obverse than reverse, still somewhat glossy and very appealing. The obverse legends are complete, INDE and a portion of the date are visible on the reverse, the side most often misaligned. A dark speck under O of VERMON will identify this specimen. Hinkley's best piece had similar sharpness, and most Ryder-11s both lack detail and show imperfect surfaces. A fine example of this variety and worthy of strong support.



86 **1787 Vermont copper. Ryder-14. Rarity-3. Mailed Bust Right. VF-35, and choice.** 115.5 grains. Choice smooth light brown with hard glossy surfaces. A thoroughly attractive specimen, boldly struck at centers and free of significant post-striking defects. Ideally centered, like most Ryder 14s, but far better struck centrally than even most finer specimens. A planchet depression and lamination affects MON behind the obverse figure's head; the obverse is otherwise about as close to perfect as you might see on a VF Vermont. The reverse is equally lovely, with only a few parallel laminations under ET L. Indeed, the reverse more resembles a choice large cent of the 1830s in terms of color and gloss than a Vermont! A marvelous type coin, or an upgrade for many variety collectors. The Ford sale used a Rarity-4 rating for this variety.

87 1788 Vermont copper. Ryder-16. Rarity-1. Mailed Bust Right. VF-35. 113.7 grains. Glossy surfaces are smooth and tan on the obverse, mottled tan and mahogany with a trace of microscopic granularity on the reverse. A sharp and appealing specimen, typical central obverse depression shows an added interior planchet void, planchet flaw at seated figure's shoulder, trace of light pitting in field under IN of INDE. Well defined, technically perhaps finer than our grade indicates, and very attractive overall. A desirable Vermont type coin.



88 **1788 Vermont copper. Ryder-17. Rarity-4. Mailed Bust Right. VF-30.** 121.5 grains. An above average quality specimen of this challenging variety. Nice mottled chocolate brown with mostly smooth surfaces. Some raised specks are noted under the shoulder on the obverse and atop the head and ET on the reverse, but these do not seriously affect the eye appeal. Well centered with full dentils on the reverse and nearly full dentils on the obverse, clear date, good central detail with no central depression like the Ford coin which was called Condition Census. Indeed, the centers of this coin are better struck up than either of the Ford coins (the second, graded About Very Fine, was nowhere near as nice as this and brought $1,725) and all three Hinkley coins. A coin an experienced Vermont collector will undoubtedly appreciate, and a fine addition to any cabinet.

89 1788 Vermont copper. Ryder-23. Rarity-4. Mailed Bust Right. VF-30. 115.0 grains. Tan devices contrast sharply with black fields to impressive effect. A sharp specimen, nearly the rival of the Ford coin in terms of detail, though the surfaces are not as pleasing. Scattered contact marks noted, dull dig under R of AUCTORI, scattered hardened surface detritus blends into patina. Good overall eye appeal, far sharper than most, similar overall quality to the Ryder-23 that Hinkley kept as his primary coin after he parted with this one in 1993, although with a few more marks. A challenging variety in grades over VF.



90 **1788 Vermont copper. Ryder-31. Rarity-5-. Mailed Bust Right, GEORGIVS III REX. VF-30.** 117.4 grains. An exceptionally nice example of one of the most popular varieties in the Vermont series. Smooth light brown on both sides, the reverse perfectly even and glossy, the obverse showing some areas of mahogany patina in front of the profile and some built up olive verdigris in the obverse legend. The visual appeal is superb on all fronts, as this piece **notably lacks any significant planchet flaws,** a fact that makes it stand out when compared to both Ryder-Boyd coins and most other examples seen. A minor curved mint clip over III leaves only the tops of 17 of the date visible, but this planchet shows no fissures, chasms, or depressions like most Ryder-31s. The obverse strike may be described as exceptional, with no depression and bold detail on the central device; the reverse shows only a light central depression, the tops of LIB are off the planchet. Two little nicks on the cheek on the obverse are noted. When the Hinkley primary coin brought in excess of $8,000, it was due to the piece's choice color and smooth surfaces, as its sharpness was far less than this coin. The Ford pieces were sharp but deeply flawed. This example is both sharp and on an unflawed planchet, making it one of the nicest Ryder-31s around. Our consignor considered this coin equal to the Norweb piece, another Ryder-31 struck on a nice planchet. With this variety being chased by Vermont specialists and pre-federal type collectors alike, we suspect that only a strong bid will be competitive for this fine piece.



91 **1788 Massachusetts cent. Ryder 1-D. Rarity-3-. With Period. AU-53 (NGC).** Very attractive even medium steel brown with first-class visual appeal. The planchet is nearly smooth, but shows some of the scattered microscopic planchet flakes and light striations so common to these Massachusetts issues, with a minor striation beneath the date the only one that is worthy of individual mention. Nicely struck with full delineation in the Indian's skirt and a bold shield on reverse. A couple of little specks around OM of COMMON are of little consequence. A very attractive specimen, worthy of placement in any collection of early American coins or large cents.



92 **1786 Connecticut copper. M.5.3-N. Rarity-2. Hercules Head. VF-20 (PCGS).** Highly glossy chocolate brown with pleasing smooth surfaces. The planchet quality is far finer than usually encountered, as most 1786 Hercules Heads show significant planchet striations. Light scattered marks, dig on neck, old scratch below E of CONNEC to base of head, excellent obverse detail. Late die state with deeply flawed reverse, now appearing quite swollen after a single clash, with an arc of weakness below INDE and another below ET LIB that manages to obliterate most of the base of the reverse. A very appealing specimen of this avidly collected major variety.



93 **1787 Connecticut copper. Miller 4-L. Rarity-1. Mailed Bust Left, Horned Bust. EF-45.** 141.7 grains. Choice mottled dark chocolate brown and tan with smooth, glossy surfaces. A very attractive and well-preserved specimen of this popular (if widely available) die variety, one nice enough that some collector a century or more ago included it in his collection and carefully painted Dr. Thomas Hall's 4/L variety in the left obverse field. Struck on an oblong planchet, oriented horizontally, with more than half of the obverse dentils present in addition to full date and legends. Boldly struck, "horn" not yet connected to the bust, abundant detail among both obverse and reverse devices. No marks or flaws require mention. As often as this variety is encountered, this particular specimen leads the way with its superb aesthetic appeal, sharp detail, and nice broad planchet. This would fit into any sophisticated collection of state coinage.

From Superior's sale of the Barry Collection, January 1983, Lot 5; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Minning Collection, August 1999, Lot 1012.

94 1787 Connecticut copper. Miller 4-L. Rarity-1. Mailed Bust Left, Horned Bust. VF-35. 104.3 grains. Even chocolate brown with nice smooth surfaces. Very nice for the grade, struck on a round planchet, tops of LIB slightly off planchet, date essentially complete though bottom of final 7 is at the rim. Complete horn, now connected to bust, short scrape between NN of CONNEC, no major problems. A nice-looking Connecticut copper.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of May 1997, Lot 39.

95 **A trio of state coppers, including two Connecticut types and a Massachusetts half cent:** ☆ 1787 Connecticut copper. Miller 33.7-r.2. Rarity-1. Draped Bust Left. VF-30. Nice glossy light brown with excellent surfaces and a few splashes of darker obverse toning. A perfect type coin for the grade ☆ 1788 Connecticut copper. Miller 2-D. Rarity-1. Mailed Bust Right. EF-40, technically sharper but showing granular surfaces. Superb detail on medium brown surfaces, microscopically granular throughout, softly struck at absolute centers, early die state with only die cracks at truncation of bust ☆ 1787 Massachusetts half cent. Ryder 2-A. Rarity-4. EF-45. Choice glossy chocolate brown with excellent visual appeal. A touch of old verdigris around a few letters, HALF CENT complete, all the eye appeal anyone could want for the grade. (Total: 3 pieces)

High-Grade 1787 M. 37.3-i
Condition Census



96 **1787 Connecticut copper. M.37.3-i. Rarity-3. AU-55 (NGC).** An extremely sharp specimen of this variety, among the finest known. Light ruddy tan with golden overtones and a hint of mint color within a few letters. As noted in the 2000 Stack's description of this piece "possibly once cleaned, but if so, retoning." Very sharp, also graded AU in the 2000 Perkins sale, with excellent definition where struck up despite some softness at central reverse as usually seen. Many scattered tiny planchet striations are seen on the obverse and some less notable ones are visible on the reverse. Slightly off center to base of obverse, top of reverse, affecting the top of E of ET. Called "high condition census" by Mike Hodder in the Perkins catalogue, "in terms of sharpness tied with two others behind the Choice AU from the John Carter Brown Library sale." Researcher and collector Robert Martin also places this coin within the Condition Census, though not quite so high as tied for second finest. A nearly unsurpassable specimen of this Miller number.

From Stack's sale of the George Perkins collection of Connecticut coppers, January 2000, Lot 446.

97 1787 New Jersey copper. Maris 43-d. Rarity-2. VF-25 (PCGS). Tan and olive-brown with pleasing surfaces. No significant marks, perhaps lightly cleaned long ago but now retoning, tiny rim nick below N of NOVA, thin old scratch inside dentils at right end of plow, die crack from center of shield to below star after reverse legend. A popular Small Planchet variety that many collectors choose for type sets.

High-Grade "1789" Mott Token



98 **"1789" Mott token. Breen-1020. Thick planchet. MS-64 BN (NGC).** Highly glossy chocolate brown with a few peeps of mint color here and there—unusual for a Mott token—including some seen in the first E of DEALERS and among the letters of CLOCKS on the reverse. Very late die state with perhaps the most advanced obverse cud we have ever seen, arc crack from right base of clock to rim over LE of DEALERS, fatigued peripheries on both sides. The central obverse is decently struck though a few clock face numerals are weak, the central reverse is very soft with none of the eagle's chest defined. An important high-grade piece, and the first Mott token with mint color we can recall handling.

Gorgeous Gem 1795 TAL



99 **1795 Talbot, Allum, & Lee token. Breen-1035. Thick planchet. MS-65 BN (PCGS).** Thoroughly frosty light brown surfaces preserve much peripheral mint color and undertones of barely faded rosy tan. Superb cartwheel lustre, an impressive gem with all its attendant eye appeal. The fields show only a few tiny inconsequential contact points. The strike, as usual for a thick planchet specimen, is good and the centering is ideal. About the prettiest example of this popular early American token a collector could hope to buy in the near future, or even with more patience than that.

PCGS Population: 4; 1 finer (MS-66 BN). Six pieces have been certified as MS-65 RB by PCGS.



100 **1787 Fugio cent. Newman 3-D. Rarity-4-. Club Rays. VF-35 (PCGS).** Glossy steel surfaces show mottled rose and pale blue highlights, retoning from an old cleaning. A few horizontal scratches noted under gnomon at central obverse, weakly struck at left base of obverse with a depression atop reverse also lacking definition, a trifle granular around some devices. A sharp specimen of the fairly elusive "Club Rays" type.



101 **1787 Fugio cent. N. 12-X. Rarity-2. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. AU-50.** 171.6 grains. Lovely light brown and tan with excellent lustre. Undoubtedly a survivor of the Bank of New York Hoard, and probably technically finer than the grade we have assigned. Excellent sharpness, good eye appeal, some diagonal planchet striations (as often seen) noted on the right side of the obverse but not significantly affecting design elements, an arc of green verdigris hugs the upper right reverse rim. Highly attractive and very desirable, a first class example of the type.



102 **1787 Fugio cent. N. 13-X. Rarity-2. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. AU-58 (PCGS).** Attractive mottled mahogany with frosty surfaces. Very sharp at centers though a bit softer at peripheries, attractive on both obverse and reverse. No significant planchet flaws—an important consideration on this Bank of New York hoard variety—though some microscopic planchet fissures are seen here or there and a tiny striation is noted right of the sun face. Good lustre for the grade, easily as attractive as some pieces we have seen in Mint State holders and much more desirable than a heavily flawed or recolored piece in any grade. A superb type coin that offers an excellent value in comparison to a piece certified a few points higher.

103 1787 Fugio cent. N. 17-S. Rarity-5-. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. VF-25. 137.3 grains. Even light to medium brown. The finely granular surfaces show scattered pitting, and central planchet fissures extend from below O of FUGIO to the base of the sundial on the obverse, and vertically from the left side of the central reverse ring down to the rim left of 6:00. The visual appeal remains good, good detail for the assigned grade, only XII and I on the sundial are not fully detailed while other numerals are perfectly legible, no heavy marks. A very collectible specimen of this rare variety, called fully Rarity-5 in the Ford catalogue.

We can't catalogue a Fugio cent without having fond memories of our late friend Rob Retz, a tireless researcher in the Fugio series whose book on the subject will hopefully be published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club in the not-too-distant future. The rarity ratings that we use for Fugio cents were developed by Rob and shared with us (and our readers) with no greater desire than to see the fruits of his efforts promulgated and used by collectors. Rob would have taken less time to attribute this specimen than we did.

104 **"1783" Washington / Unity States. Breen-1188. MS-62 BN (NGC).** Highly glossy rich chocolate brown with good lustre on the smooth reverse. Usual parallel planchet finishing marks at obverse periphery, some also present at top and around periphery of reverse. Very nicely struck for this usually soft issue, fraction actually defined, good date. Shallow patch of darker corrosion at tip of Washington's bust shows some evidence of attempted improvement under magnified scrutiny. One of the nicer specimens of this usually wretched type and a strong candidate for an advanced type set.



105 **1791 Washington Large Eagle cent. Breen-1206, Baker-15. AU-58 (PCGS).** Chocolate brown with lively undertones of rose, blue, pale green and orange with some remaining lustre. Cleaned

long ago, now retoning, some light hairlines remaining, a few faint pinscratches on Washington's jaw. Good detail remains and the overall visual appeal is acceptable. An important type, one that was produced as both a for-profit enterprise and pattern for a potential contract coinage for the nascent United States.



106 **1791 Washington Small Eagle cent. Breen-1217, Baker-16. EF-45 (PCGS).** Lovely glossy chocolate brown with smooth surfaces. Some scattered marks are seen, including a few old vertical scrapes behind Washington's head and a couple nicks on Washington's cheek. Tiny rim nick over H of WASHINGTON. An attractive specimen.

Elusive (1792) Washington Born Virginia Copper

VF-35 (PCGS)



107 **(1792) Washington Born Virginia copper. Breen-1239, Baker-60. VF-35 (PCGS).** Nice even chocolate brown. Some surface dirt is noted, easily removed with a brush should the next owner wish to remove this piece from its encapsulation, and a bit of old buildup is seen within the reverse lettering. Some scattered inconsequential marks, but only a rim bump at 2:00 on the reverse requires mention. Obverse aligned towards 7:00, reverse shows some dentils at base but shows nearly ideal centering. Good strike with full reverse lettering; often the central reverse will appear weak and the lettering will be indistinct even on VF pieces. A very popular type, coined in England but clearly most pieces reached circulation, presumably in the United States. Fine to VF is probably the average grade, and this one will nicely fill a gap in an advanced type set.

108 **A pair of popular Washington issues, including a piece from the famed Roper Collection:** ☆ 1795 Washington Grate halfpenny. Br-1271, Baker-29. MS-60. Rich frosty chocolate brown with lots of lustre on lightly reflective surfaces. Very good strike, subtle errant planchet cut marks manifest as arcs of dark toning at central reverse, three reverse spots. From the famed 1983 Roper collection sale, Lot 384, with original lot ticket ☆ Undated Washington Success token. Small size. Br-1289, Baker-267. EF-40. Glossy tan with a trace of silvering remaining. (Total: 2 pieces)



109 **Undated Washington Success medal. Breen-1290, Baker-267. Small size. AU-58 (PCGS).** Highly glossy golden and olive-tan with some underlying lustre. Good surface quality, better struck than many specimens though still flat on obverse high points, nice visual appeal. A tiny scratch is noted from E in GEORGE to base of periwig bow, spot in right obverse field, good color overall. A nice specimen of this popular piece, probably an early 19th-century counter or jeton.



110 **1799 Washington Funeral Urn medal. Baker-166c. White metal. VG-8 (NGC).** Holed at 12:00 for suspension, as are all. Mottled silver gray and darker pewter gray. Well-worn, clearly worn and displayed for more than just a single Washington funeral procession. Pit above Y of GLORY, a few nicks left of urn on reverse, peripheral legends at base of obverse worn smooth but all others are still plain. This historic issue was produced by Jacob Perkins to commemorate the death of Washington in December 1799, with varieties struck in white metal (for the general populace), silver (for those of means), and gold (for the upper crust). Most were worn in the first months of 1800 when Washington funeral processions and eulogies were commonplace all over the nation. An interesting specimen, still bold and desirable, but well within the price range of most collectors.

Extremely Rare Oval Washington Funeral Medal

Only Four Known—New Discovery



(2x photo)

111 **1799 Washington oval funeral medal. Baker-169. Fine.** Copper. 97.6 grains. 29.7 mm x 25.3 mm. 1.1-1.3 mm thick. Uniface. An exciting new discovery for enthusiasts of early American medals and Washingtoniana, one of only four known specimens of the

oval Washington funeral medal struck in copper. Glossy medium brown and gray. Rim a bit wavy at base of obverse, hole obliterates most of HE of THE at top of obverse, legends otherwise complete. Blank reverse die shows a die crack from rim at 10:30 and a thinner, jogging crack above it through hole to opposite rim above 3:00, die edge visible at bottom of reverse. These die cracks are visible on other known specimens as well.

This oval Funeral medal type was designed by Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, who was also the author of the Funeral Urn medal and the Skull and Crossbones funeral medal. While the other two medals were struck in gold, silver, and white medal, the uniface oval medal is best known for its gold strikings, several of which are neatly framed in decadent period settings. When Baker wrote in 1885, only a single specimen was known in copper: the William S. Appleton piece in the Massachusetts Historical Society. A second piece was purchased by George Fuld in the early 1950s and later passed to Richard Picker, then from a Stack's auction a decade ago to a well-known New York collector. For decades, these were the only two specimens known.

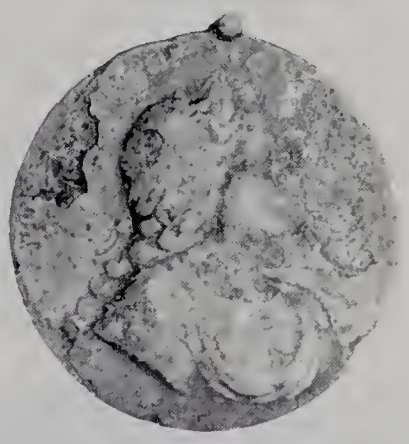
The present specimen was discovered in Maine within the last year. Ironically, another specimen was recently identified as well, recovered in an old building in Newburyport and now the pride and joy of a New Hampshire collector. The other new specimen is twice as thick as this one and is unholed; based upon its discovery location and its unusual fabric it is not beyond the realm of possibility to consider it a trial or at least a piece that was never distributed. This example is comparable to the Fuld-Picker specimen in terms of condition and quality; the Appleton-MHS piece has not been seen but its direct relationship to the state of Massachusetts places it forever off the market and safely in the MHS collection.

Multiple times rarer than the gold uniface medals, this specimen provides an advanced collector of Washingtoniana a unique opportunity to obtain what has previously been noncollectible. With the other two privately held specimens in strong hands, it is doubtful if another specimen of this variety will come up for sale in the upcoming years. Worn in a Washington funeral procession by a member of the underclass but struck from the same dies as the majestic gold shells medal, this piece is a study in contrasts and a fascinating medal that deserves further study and consideration. A potential highlight in any collection.

The gold uniface Washington funeral shell awarded to Washington's kin, Supreme Court Justice John Marshall, is now permanently impounded in the collection of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. They do not, however, own a specimen in this composition.

Unlisted George I Indian Peace Medal Type

A New York Discovery



112 **Undated (ca. 1714-1760) George I Indian Peace medal. Jamieson-1 (var.), Betts-162 (var.), Quarcoopome-unlisted (obverse III). Copper. Good.** 178.6 grains. 43.7 mm x 40.5 mm. 1.7-1.8 mm thick. Integral hanger at 12:00, broken. A highly interesting new discovery in the British-American Indian Peace medal series, recently recovered in Rockland County, New York. Though this general type is well published (i.e. Jamieson-1, Betts-162), this particular specimen is *uniface* with a bracteate-like strike on a thin planchet that has produced a concave impression of the obverse on the blank reverse. The surfaces are mottled tan and dark brown patination with surfaces rough from burial. A large chip is lacking from surface patina in right obverse field, smaller area above 9:00 on obverse. While heavily corroded, the bust of George I is still easily visible as is OF GR of the once-complete GEORGE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN obverse legend. The hanger is still present at its usual location, though it has now mostly broken off. This obverse was identified as obverse III in Ebenezer Nii Quarcoopome's study in the 1987 ANS COAC *The Medal in America*, though no mention of a uniface specimen was made in this (or any other work).

The reverse, while corroded, very clearly neither shows nor ever showed any evidence of the usual reverse design: a native aiming his bow and arrow at a nearby deer beneath a shining sun. Instead, this piece shows the concave impression of the George I bust with no other appreciable design. While such impressions have been seen on decorative hardware (i.e. drawer pulls, snuff box lids, etc.), the fact that this piece has a hanger like all other awarded specimens of this type leads us to believe that it is an actual awarded Indian Peace medal from the 18th century. For another piece of this type with an intact hanger, see LaRiviere II:2004.

There is a single analogous piece to this one in the literature: Lot 1136 in the 1987 Frederick Taylor sale (at $3,300). Though that piece was not illustrated, it was described as follows by Mike Hodder: "an interesting and difficult specimen to adequately describe. It bears many of the hallmarks of an obverse brockage—yet the incuse detail on the "reverse" of this piece does not exactly mirror all the intaglio detail on the obverse ... certainly long and close study of this piece will repay the time invested." Hodder theorized that the piece was a brockage—an error—but none of the legends on that piece or this one showed on the incuse side, suggesting a different explanation. Offered among a large grouping of George I medals found in western Pennsylvania, that piece brought about the same price as the other fine pieces in the hoard despite the lack of a photograph.

The present specimen was found "in a wooded area in Rockland County, NY" according to our consignor, an experienced metal detectorist. "The site," he wrote to us, "alongside a colonial road and stream, had two home sites within 100 yards of each other. To date, three NJ coppers, five CT coppers, one [Machin's Mills] copper, and several [George III halfpence] have been found." This piece was apparently on the surface at the time of its recovery. Other specimens of this type have been recovered in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, including a specimen in our June 2004 sale (Lot 2741 @ $1,840). The present piece is, to our knowledge, **one of only two known** of this unusual incuse reverse type, an Indian Peace medal rarity that deserves further consideration and research.

Important 1776 Libertas Americana Medal

Betts-615 in Silver—An Historical Landmark





(2x photo)

113 (1783) Libertas Americana medal. Betts-615. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated. 47.7 mm. 836.1 grains. 3.4-3.5 mm thick. An absolutely gorgeous specimen of the most famous early American medal, one of the all-time classics of medallic art. Deeply reflective silvery surfaces show beautiful soft blue toning with highlight traces of gold and violet, ideal old cabinet toning that matches the toning on the edge. Some light hairlines and handling marks are noted, typical of silver specimens, but very little friction is noted and no severe marks are seen. Among the silver pieces the present cataloguer has personally seen (probably 10-12 different), this ranks among the top few in terms of eye appeal. Perhaps three dozen exist in silver, though for many years estimates were far lower. Regardless of the precise number, silver specimens are far more elusive than bronze ones and stand tall among the most desirable medallic issues ever produced.

Benjamin Franklin conceived the idea of the Libertas Americana medal and suggested the motifs. Robert F. Livingston suggested the mottoes. A French artist, Esprit-Antoine Gibelin, sketched the design, and The dies were engraved in Paris in 1782 by Augustin Dupre. It seems that at least two gold specimens were struck, these being presented to the king and queen of France, only a few silver medals (including to the French ministers), and a fairly large number of copper impressions, the latter including one for each member of the American Congress.

The Libertas Americana tradition: This beautiful obverse personification of Liberty was copied, to some extent, by Joseph Wright and other early United States Mint engravers for federal copper coinage of the 1793-1796 era. In later times the motif continued to be admired. Inspired by the design, the combination of the liberty cap and Miss Liberty appeared in other forms as well, including Christian Gobrecht's silver coinage of the 1830s, extending for some denominations to 1891, and on many patterns, medals, and other productions. In the 1870s, James A. Bolen produced his own version which was employed on certain store cards and Centennial Exhibition related items. In the 1970s Chief Engraver Frank Gasparro produced a version of the Liberty Cap motif which at the time was considered for use on the metallic dollar and was enthusiastically endorsed by the numismatic community (however, the Susan Anthony motif was used); an earlier version of Gasparro's Liberty Cap had appeared on an ANA medal, in which connection he worked with ANA executive director Ed Rochette.

In numismatic circles, the desirability of the Libertas Americana medal—typically encountered in copper—was recognized at an early date, even before the hobby became organized (more or less) circa 1857-1860. Many examples could be given, but these two will suffice:

In the catalogued sale conducted by Horatio Hill (169 Broadway, New York City) April 22-23, 1848, of books, maps, and medals of the late D.B. Worden, of Paris, which had become the property of the State of New York, numismatic items included a Libertas Americana medal.

The *Documentary History of the State of New York,* by E.B. O'Callaghan, M.D., published in four volumes in 1850, by Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany, NY included some information on numismatics. Chapter XXIII, "Medals and Coins," featured three plates of coins engraved and separately printed by J.E. Gavit (well-known bank note engraver who in 1858 became a founder of the American Bank Note Co.). Among the items described was a Libertas Americana medal.

About the engraver: Augustin Dupre was born in St. Etienne, province Loire, France, on October 6, 1748. As a young man he was an apprentice in the making of firearms, where, among other skills, he learned engraving. In 1768 he moved to Paris, where he worked under an engraver and die sinker, soon becoming recognized for his own expertise. In addition, he did chasing and engraving work on jewelry, objets d'art, and sculpture, some of this in the employ of Jacques Clamier. His artistry on an elegantly decorated and embellished writing desk for the Empress Maria Louisa attracted wide admiration.

Soon, he focused upon medallic art, and in time he achieved great fame. His work included portraits of Louis XVI, Napoleon, and other famous French personages, as well as work on coinage dies. In 1791 he was named as the engraver general at the Paris Mint, which during that era was known worldwide for the artistry of its products. It was natural that during and after the American Revolution, the Paris Mint would be the source for medal of high order of artistry, as there was little capability in the United States for engraving, and in particular, for striking large-format pieces.

In 1889 sketches by him were donated by his family to the Boston Public Library, and per an item in the *American Journal of Numismatics,* included "some of his original drawings, models, dies, and essays, relating to work done on medals for the United States, and more especially in reference to the medals of Franklin."

114 No Lot

HALF CENTS

Our dozen or so half cents include several pieces of importance. Two high-grade Draped Bust half cents will appeal to type collectors, but advanced specialists are treated to the opportunity to purchase an extremely rare 1811 "restrike" that ranks among the finest known and a specimen of the very rare 1831 First Restrike Proof issue that likewise is one of the nicest available to modern collectors. Proof specimens from 1835, 1847, 1852, and 1857 are also offered, each classic rarities that have been highly sought after since their time of striking.

All uncertified half cents and large cents are graded in accordance with "EAC" style net grading standards, often more conservative than so-called "market grading."

Mint State 1804 C-10 Half Cent



115 1804 Cohen-10, Breen-9. Rarity-1. MS-63 BN (NGC). Manley 3.0. Frosty steel brown with excellent cartwheel lustre. Nicely struck, sharp detail everywhere but the dentils, which by this die state are no longer present. An attractive specimen, horizontal abrasion on Liberty's neck, tiny nick just inside obverse rim at 4:00, tiny spot left of Liberty's lowest curl. A lively and pleasing half cent that would be ideal for a nice Mint State type set.

Richly Lustrous 1806 Half Cent

MS-64 RB (NGC)



116 1806 C-1, B-3. Rarity-1. MS-64 RB (NGC). Abundant halos of mint color surround devices on both sides, with fields showing golden brown color faded from mint red. Impeccable cartwheel lustre, excellent eye appeal. A few little specks are noted, with only a single one left of the fraction worthy of note. The strike is a bit soft at the top of Liberty's head and at the right base of the reverse wreath, typical for the variety. No significant kegmarks are noted. A very high quality specimen of this popular issue, great for a date or type collection.

Virgil Brand's 1811 Restrike Half Cent

1905 Sale Price: $1.90



(2x photo)

117 1811 "Restrike." 1811 obverse, B-2, muled with reverse B of 1802. Proof-64 RB (NGC). A well-pedigreed and thoroughly attractive specimen of this famous mid-19th century concoction, a production included in advanced half cent collections since the era of the Civil War. Exceptional orange-red mint color mellows slightly in a neat circle of near-brown at central obverse, while the reverse is mostly violet-brown with perhaps half of the original mint color persisting. Lightly reflective in areas, some hairlines are mostly confined to the obverse peripheries and account for the grade as assigned—the eye appeal overall is very similar to the NGC Proof-66 RB specimen we offered in September 2003, and the color is equal or better. As noted by the 2003 Stack's cataloguer, this specimen shows a "seagull shaped" lint mark in front of the lips (a very wide V-shape) and another lint mark just above star 13. Interestingly, lint marks appear in the same positions on the piece we sold last September, though the mark in front of the lips on that piece was much shorter. No spotting or other surfaces flaws are noted.

Only about 10 specimens of this famed issue are known, all of which were struck from heavily rusted dies before 1859, apparently by famous Philadelphia piano-tuner and collector Joseph J. Mickley, who purchased these dies "sometime after their disposition" in 1816. In that year, according to a ca. 1860 manuscript in the ANS, workmen uncovered these (and other) dies in a vault below the burned remains of several Mint outbuildings; afterward they were sold to a metalsmith as scrap and purchased at some point by Mickley. Mickley got to the smith soon enough to recover these and a few other dies, but "most of them had been worked over" by the time he discovered them. It was perhaps a bit later than 1816 as Breen imaginatively asserts, saying that Mickley bought the dies as a boy of 17. In any case, his restrikes were known by 1859 when one turned up in the Levick sale, placing these at the very birth of early American copper collecting. Mickley, of course, is one of the founders of cent collecting—his story of seeking a cent from his birth year of 1799 is famous, and his collection is deemed "best all round" by Adams. Mickley's collection of dies was sold at public auction in December 1870 and the dies used to strike this piece

were therein; the U.S. Mint was among the high bidders. Before coining a tiny batch of restrikes from dies first used on the two classic key dates of the whole half cent series, the dies were apparently worked to remove rust, and the L and I of LIBERTY were carefully re-engraved in the process. The reworking and polishing also left the pieces somewhat reflective in spite of the heavy pits in the die that remain as raised lumps on each extant specimen. Examples of this rarity have been included in almost every legendary half cent collection: Alvord, Brobston, Norweb, Cohen, and more. At least one is permanently impounded. Years often go by without a specimen coming to auction, despite the current marketplace inducing three different specimens from hiding in the last two years. The superb quality of this example makes it a certain centerpiece in the half cent cabinet of a connoisseur who appreciates the history of this storied specialty.

NGC Census: 1; 2 finer (Proof-66 RB finest).

From Thomas Elder's sale of September 1905, Lot 656 (@ $1.90); Virgil Brand to Armin Brand in 1926, to Jane Brand Allen in 1946; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Virgil Brand Collection, November 1983, Lot 473 (@ $9,350); Stack's sale of September 2003, Lot 77.

118 1828 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. 13 Stars. MS-64 BN (NGC). Manley 2.0. Lovely light to medium brown with some remaining mint color in protected areas and a splash of dark blue at central reverse. Abundant cartwheel lustre graces both sides, decent strike though stars 4 through 7 are flat, a few very light contact points at top of obverse. Excellent visual appeal for the grade, an excellent type coin for a finicky collector.

119 1828 C-3, B-2. Rarity-1. 13 Stars. MS-64 BN (PCGS). Nice frosty lustrous light brown with a few tiny vestiges of mint color around obverse and lovely golden highlights at central reverse. Superb for the assigned grade and boasting gem quality visual appeal. Stars on left side of obverse flat, tiny nick hidden in hair above ear, free of significant marks or spotting. An ideal type coin.

Superb Gem Proof 1831 Half Cent

Reverse of 1836



(2x photo)

120 **1831 B-2. Rarity-6-. Reverse of 1836. First Restrike. Proof-67 BN (PCGS).** Deeply reflective olive-brown surfaces reveal bright highlights of blue, rose, and gold under raking light. All details of devices and legends are carefully defined, including dentils, star centers, and leaves—this specimen does not suffer from the poor strike occasionally noted on this issue. A few very light flyspecks are noted at the base of the obverse, a spot on either side of N in UNITED, immaculate fields are free from hairlines or noticeable marks. A choice specimen despite its lack of mint color, the **single finest Proof specimen of this design type graded by PCGS**, the only Proof-67 they have certified in any designation.

The 1831 has long ranked as a key date rarity among half cent collectors—the early realization of its rarity tempted the U.S. Mint to restrike it for collectors on at least two occasions, once with the reverse of 1836 and again with the "reverse of 1840," which was struck after the Proof restrikes dated 1852. 1831 original half cents are extreme rarities, and only a few "reverse of 1840" pieces are known (such as the one in our January 2004 sale at $34,500). This piece outshines the truly lovely Medio example (NGC 66 RB at $23,000) in our June 2004 sale as well as the Dr. Lee specimen. An important condition rarity and one of the grand keys among the half cents.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer. This is the only Proof-67 half cent of this design type certified by PCGS.

Splendid Proof 1835 Half Cent

B-2, C-2



121 **1835 C-2, B-2. Rarity-6. Proof-63 BN (PCGS).** A splendid Proof, needle-sharp strike, with rich surfaces, the color of semi-sweet chocolate, with some splashes of magenta and blue. An ideal

example of the date, variety, and type. It is likely that not many more than a couple dozen or so Proofs are known of this year. Indeed, the 1835, being readily available in circulation strike form, has not been noticed as much in Proof format, and in the 1850s and 1860s was not the subject of restriking. The present coin will go nicely with an advanced collection.

Incredible 1847 Proof Half Cent

Second Restrike

Proof-67 RB (NGC)



(2x photo)

122 1847 B-3. Rarity-5. Second Restrike. Proof-67 RB (NGC). A stunning example that should provoke pangs of desire in all who see it. Deeply mirrored fields exhibit unusually strong cartwheel lustre, with superb toning of rose-violet blending into bright pale blue evenly covering both obverse and reverse. The fields are very nearly immaculate, retaining the full Proof character imbued at striking—a sharp contrast to the many specimens of this design type whose Proof surface have been seriously altered or diminished. The strike is positively flawless and perfectly detailed, with a wire rim surrounding the upper left obverse and most of the left side of the reverse. A few light striations connecting stars 2 and 3 appear to be inherent in the planchet, curved U-shaped lint mark at the jawline, natural preparation lines on the planchet remain intact thanks to an early strike from these dies and remarkable preservation. Richard Coleman's study of Second Restrike half cents listed 30 entries for this date with some duplication possible, though this specimen does not seem to match any on his list. Needless to say, this is the finest certified by NGC of the date, but it is also useful to note that only two other specimens of this entire type have been assigned this lofty grade! A remarkable Proof half cent, a beauty in the round that would add to any half cent collection.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

Choice Proof 1852 Half Cent

First Restrike



(2x photo)

123 1852 B-2. Rarity-5. First Restrike. Proof-64 RB (PCGS). Lively orange-red mint color shows gentle central mellowing to violet and slate blue on nicely reflective surfaces. A well-made and well-preserved Proof, spot over star 2 and to the left of star 6 noted, only a few barely noticeable hairlines keep this from a gem designation. Encapsulated in a green label holder, this piece might be a gem already! The surfaces retain some of their original parallel finishing lines, and the reflectivity is unusually nice. Considering the number known (Richard Coleman's research uncovered more than 65 specimens with some possible duplication), this issue is ideal for a type collector who wants to own a single Proof-only half cent of this design type. We recommend the present specimen highly.

Another Choice Proof 1852 1/2 Cent

First Restrike



124 1852 B-2. Rarity-5. First Restrike. Proof-64 BN (PCGS). Lively and deeply reflective surfaces show resplendent gold and orange tones on the reverse, while the obverse is neatly and attractively toned in gold and champagne with dominant shades of rose. A lovely specimen, with more faded mint color than the "BN" designation would suggest. Some minor flyspecks are noted atop the obverse, a few tiny inherent planchet chips above the bow on the inside of the wreath, impressive long lint mark extends from star 2 across Liberty's throat. A charming specimen of this popular Proof-only issue, ideal for a type set.



125 **1855 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. MS-64 RD (NGC).** Strong cartwheel lustre on warm orange-red surfaces, rich with mint color. Many tiny scattered specks, common for this hoard issue, some visible keg marks, good overall visual appeal. A good high-grade type coin.

Choice Proof 1857 Half Cent

Last Year of Issue



(2x photo)

126 **1857 B-2. Rarity-5. First Restrike. Proof-64 RB (PCGS).** Warm natural deep orange-red mint color remains on lightly reflective obverse, while the reverse has mellowed pleasantly to deep brown and pale blue with substantial orange undertones. A good-looking Proof specimen of this final half cent issue, struck as coin collecting became the most popular hobby in pre-Civil War America. Some light hairlines on both sides, reverse shows no notable spots, obverse shows a spot outside stars 4 to 5 in the dentils and three small specks around Liberty's bun. Perfect for a type set, and seemingly a good buy at the current market level.

Regarding the production of Proofs in 1857, no records seem to have been kept, but it is likely that perhaps 100 to 200 or so were made of the half cents and cents for the numismatic trade. Today we estimate that fewer than 75 Proofs exist of 1857, making it a rarity by any account.

Choice Proof 1857 Half Cent



(2x photo)

127 **1857 B-2. Rarity-5. First Restrike. Proof-64 BN (PCGS).** A lovely Proof, needle-sharp strike, with olive and brown surfaces. Last year of issue of the half cent. A lovely specimen that will satisfy the half cent specialist and type collector alike.

By 1857 the half cent denomination had become redundant. Although modest quantities had been struck in recent years, hardly any were seen in circulation, and most seemed to have been stored. In January 1857 the final coinage occurred, 35,180 pieces. According to Mint Director James R. Snowden these were held back at the mint, but some must have been released as examples are seen today. Probably a couple thousand or so circulation strikes exist, mostly AU and Mint State.

LARGE CENTS

Undoubtedly, this sale will long be remembered by large cent specialists or the reappearance of the finest known specimen one of the keystone rarities of American numismatics: the 1793 Strawberry Leaf cent. Of course, beyond this outstanding and very memorable rarity, detailed extensively in the pages that follow, other pieces come to the fore: two 1793 Chain cents, each sharp and desirable, including the popular AMERI. variety. Several varieties of 1794 cents are included, a few traced to the notable collection of Sheldon numbers formed by Robinson S. Brown, Jr., and the Mint State 1808 cent that follows stands among the very finest known of the variety. An off-center 1802 is notable, interesting enough to be specifically mentioned by Walter Breen in his large cent *Encyclopedia*. Later date cents include four Proof pieces and a high-grade 1846 N-14 with a rare and unusual rim cud. Despite these other fascinating coppers, the Strawberry Leaf cent shines brightly, and for as long as ANR persists as a leader in the numismatic field we will long remember it as one of the most important coins we have ever been privileged to handle.

All uncertified half cents and large cents are graded in accordance with "EAC" style net grading standards, often more conservative than so-called "market grading."

Classic 1793 Chain AMERI. Cent

F-15 (PCGS)



(2x photo)

128 1793 Sheldon-1. Rarity-4. Chain AMERI. F-15 (PCGS). Pleasing light brown on both sides with nicely defined details. Many scattered tiny contact marks are noted, mostly inconsequential, though we single out a dig at I of LIBERTY and another inside the rim near 10:00 on the obverse. A large planchet lamination is noted through Liberty's eye, causing PCGS to note "Laminated Planchet Obverse" on the slab. The rims show several light bruises, though none affect legends or devices. The date is bold, as is the central obverse device and the all-important AMERI reverse legend. All in all, this is an attractive and bold specimen of one of the most famous varieties among the early cents, one that ranks high on many collectors' want lists due to its position as the earliest regular cent issue of the federal Mint in Philadelphia. This piece's minor flaws were caused at the time of striking or during circulation and not at the hands of a misguided collector. A cent well worth considering if you are in the market for a pleasing circulated AMERI cent.

Very Sharp 1793 Chain Cent

AU-50 (PCGS)



(2x photo)

129 1793 S-3. Rarity-3-. Chain AMERICA. AU-50 (PCGS). Even dark olive-brown with extremely bold sharpness, including fine delineation of Liberty's hair, a strong profile, and barely worn reverse. The surfaces on both sides have a matte-like appearance, with microscopically fine granularity over most of the obverse and all of the reverse, though the area around the date actually appears to have preserved some frost. A touch of light green powdery corrosion is noted here or there, a bit of tan surrounds a pit below the left side of U of UNITED, three digs present right of Liberty's ear, a few short planchet striations around date. Few Chain cents are as sharp as this one.

The Finest Known 1793 Strawberry Leaf Cent

The Parmelee Specimen

First Auction Appearance Since 1890

The Discovery Coin for the Variety



130 1793 NC-3. Rarity-8. Strawberry Leaf. F-12 (NGC). 13.10 grams. Among the 295 die varieties of early cents numbered by Dr. William Sheldon, in addition to the 53 varieties so rare he deemed them "noncollectible," no variety captures the imagination of early American copper specialists so much as the 1793 Strawberry Leaf cent. Only four are known, all of which are well worn, a fact that no doubt contributes to the aura of mystery and desirability that surrounds them. The long-unknown whereabouts of the finest known specimen, a coin that is numerically twice as fine as the next best example, only adds to that aura and cachet.

That finest known example has reappeared, and now, in 2004, those who have awaited their chance to purchase a specimen of this charismatic rarity are rewarded. This coin is the Parmelee 1793 Strawberry Leaf cent, untraced since 1941 and not offered publicly since 1890. We are delighted to be the first numismatic researchers since Sylvester S. Crosby to examine this coin, and we are honored to present it for public sale to collectors for the first time in 114 years.

Its surfaces are finely and evenly granular and dark brown, the devices a medium shade of brown that contrast with the deeper toning present in the fields. Some scattered microscopic pits are visible on Liberty's cheek, but for the most part the devices are smooth and pleasing. The sharpness of this piece is almost incomparable to the other two privately-held Strawberry Leaf cents, called "tired and worn out" by their present owner. The word LIBERTY is complete and well-defined, with even and well-formed letters of small size, essentially identical in scale and character to those found on the obverse of every 1793 Wreath cent variety but for Sheldon-5. Likewise, the date on this specimen is complete, and like the word LIBERTY it closely resembles the date digits found on other 1793 Wreath cents—the numeral 3 has a delicate bottom curve that appears weak at its lowest point, identical to Sheldon 6 through 11 as noted above, and the 9 with its short bottom stroke is likewise similar to that digit on other Wreath cents, though most like the numeral as punched on the obverse of Sheldon-10. Breen noted in a 1959 article in *Empire Topics* that this specimen is "the only strawberry leaf coin with all four numerals of the date legible," allowing for the easiest comparison of the very strong similarity between these digits and the potentially identical punches used on other 1793 Wreath varieties.

The figure of Liberty again bears strong similarities to other 1793 Wreath cents, with the three lowest strands of hair long and of nearly equal length, two shorter strands above, another single long strand near the center, and several shorter strands above—this closely parallels the hair on other 1793 Wreath cents. Indeed, the only notable difference between this obverse die and other 1793 Wreath cents is also the precise reason for its fame: a cluster of four small trefoil (three-lobed) leaves above the date and below the truncation of Liberty's bust. These leaves closely parallel those found within the wreath on every 1793 Wreath cent variety, though they are not from the same punch as once suggested by Breen. On no other specimen

of the famed Strawberry Leaf cent is the namesake design element so clearly defined. Though they are not precisely identical to the leaves on other Wreath cent reverses, it should be noted that if one looks at any two different trefoils on any single Wreath cent reverse, they are different—each was individually engraved. Around the top of the obverse of this coin, traces of the peripheral beading are present above ERTY of LIBERTY.

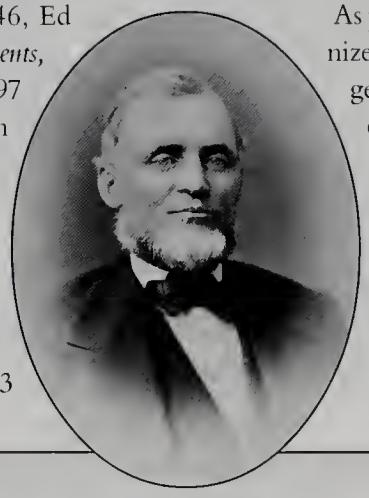
Careful examination of the obverse reveals some light flaws, commensurate with the amount of wear on the coin. Each acts as an identifier that links this coin with its past and future pedigree: a tiny rim nick at 10:00, a nick at the juncture of the hair and the high forehead, a nick under the lowest point of the lowest lock, a nick just inside the rim near 3:00, and a few other tiny marks or abrasions. This obverse has been chosen to illustrate the Strawberry Leaf variety in every edition of the *Guide Book* since 1946, Ed Frossard's 1879 *Monograph of United States Cents and Half Cents, issued Between 1793 and 1857,* and Sylvester S. Crosby's 1897 *The United States Coinage of 1793.* The reverse of this coin was likewise illustrated in Crosby's work on 1793s.

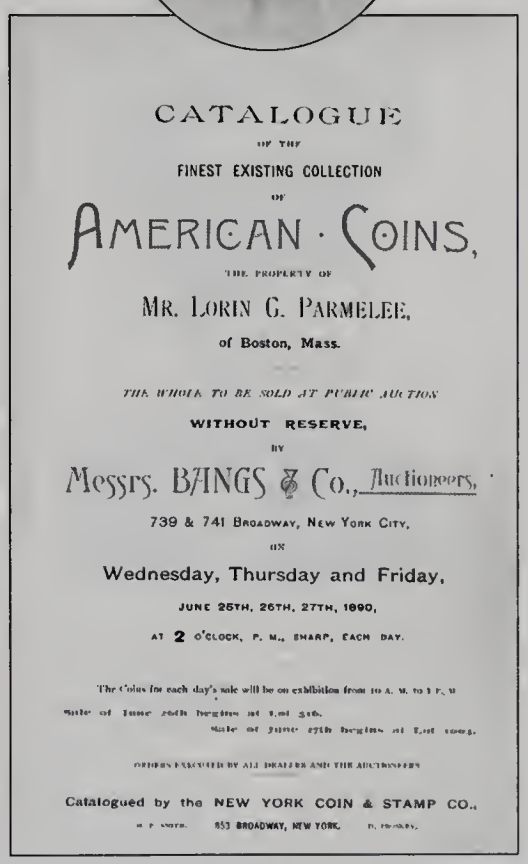
This reverse sets the NC-3 apart from the unique NC-2, which was discovered earlier. David Proskey was the first to identify this reverse die, with its distinctive high positioning of ONE CENT, and it was this coin that served as the discovery specimen. Proskey catalogued this exact specimen in 1877, when he wrote "1793 Wreath Cent. 'Stars and stripes' on edge with three clover leaves and blossom under the bust. Fair condition, but date and legend perfectly distinct. Unique, both obverse and reverse being from a different die to the one described by S.S. Crosby, Esq." Proskey was wrong about this piece being from a different obverse die, but he gets credit for recognizing the difference in the reverse. On this specimen, the tops of STATES OF are worn into the rim, and the fraction is a bit weak, but all other devices and legends are bold. A rim bruise is noted over M of AMERICA, and a few old vertical scratches near the left ribbon end are long since toned over. The style of the wreath and lettering bears a very marked similarity to other 1793 Wreath cent reverses.

The edge, though now unfortunately obscured in the certification holder, has been studied and photographed. John Kleeberg, in his important if controversial study on Strawberry Leaf cents in the 1996 ANS COAC proceedings, noted that the edge could be key to answering the ancient question of the origin and purpose of this distinctive design. Eric Newman offered that "accepting the finding that the edge decoration on each strawberry leaf cent differs from the edge decoration of the other strawberry leaf cents and that the edge decoration was cut into each such coin manually and not by Castaing methods" he would posit that the pieces were 19th century forgeries for collectors, perhaps produced by a character like the infamous re-engraver Smith of Ann Street. Kleeberg noted that he compared the edge of the Strawberry Leaf cents and concluded that "I think the edge was added by hand." The present cataloguer (John Kraljevich) studied the two privately held specimens of the Strawberry Leaf cent along with a Sheldon-5 Wreath cent graciously provided by Dan Holmes at the April 2004 EAC show, before the present coin was rediscovered. When placed atop each other, then twisted and turned like so many facets of a Rubik's Cube, the edges of both Strawberry Leaf cents and the 1793 S-5 lined up precisely—a fact that Mr. Holmes was the first to discover. The edge die used to impress the device on the Strawberry Leaf cents on the Castaing edging machine was identical, i.e. the exact same edge die, as the one that edged that particular S-5-and probably other Wreath cents as well. This proves that the planchets were produced at the U.S. Mint and strikes down theories of extralegal origin, unless a farfetched theory of the removal of blank planchets from the Mint were to be constructed.

As per a request of Eric Newman, we have likewise scrutinized the Strawberry Leaf cluster and see absolutely no suggestions of disturbance, re-engraving, or other tomfoolery. The weights of the known Strawberry Leaf cents are all within an appropriately close range of the Mint standard 13.48 grams weight. Kleeberg calls himself a "partisan" of the theory that the 1793 Strawberry Leaf cents are contemporary counterfeits. Based upon the ease of making cast counterfeits rather than creating three new and distinctive steel dies, such a theory does not pass the common sense test for us. When further considering the fact that most circulating counterfeits duplicate worn coins (thus making them easier to pass), yet these cents are produced to a weight standard that was abandoned for a lighter one in mid-1795, the scenario becomes even less likely. The new discovery that these cents were produced with the precise same edge die as other collectible 1793 Wreath cent varieties should firmly place this and other theories in the past and confirm this enigmatic issue as an unusual product of the U.S. Mint.

"But why strawberry leaves (or clover, or laurel, etc.)?" a numismatist might wonder. The first year of coining cents for circulation at the Mint was clearly a series of trials and errors: the weight standard was lowered in January 1793, before a single coin could be struck for circulation at the original statutory weight. Chain cents were struck, then the designs were changed to the more attractive Wreath design, before finally switching gears to use Joseph Wright's masterful Liberty Cap motif. Several different edge motifs were tried: a lettered edge with one leaf, the same lettering followed by two leaves, as well as the "vine and bars" edge that was used on the Chain cents and Wreath cents, including the Strawberry Leaf pieces. Clearly the Mint was not placing a high premium on consistency of design. We are tempted to suggest that the Strawberry Leaf design was merely the result of a bit of artistic license by a Mint engraver, or it could have been the initial design for a type whose later evolution would include only olive leaves as obverse decoration. Undoubtedly the difference in design is more notewor-




CATALOGUE
OF THE
FINEST EXISTING COLLECTION
OF
AMERICAN · COINS,
THE PROPERTY OF
MR. LORIN G. PARMELEE,
of Boston, Mass.
THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION
WITHOUT RESERVE,
BY
Messrs. BANGS & Co., Auctioneers,
739 & 741 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY,
ON
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
JUNE 25TH, 26TH, 27TH, 1890,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., SHARP, EACH DAY.
The Coins for each day's sale will be on exhibition from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sale of June 26th begins at 1.30 P.M.
Sale of June 27th begins at 2.30 P.M.
ORDERS EXECUTED BY ALL DEALERS AND THE AUCTIONEERS
Catalogued by the NEW YORK COIN & STAMP CO.,
853 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Lorin G. Parmelee and the title page of the 1890 catalogue of his coins, which included the 1793 Strawberry Leaf cent.

thy to modern numismatists than to those who produced or used cents in Philadelphia in 1793. From the level of wear present on the four known specimens, it is clear that they were produced to circulate and succeeded in their assigned role.

As one of the most celebrated rarities of the 19th century—a coin which evoked enough passion to cause a brawl on an auction room floor (see more below)—it is a wonder the Strawberry Leaf is not as passionately pursued today. One of the great rarities offered at the Parmelee sale was a Class I 1804 dollar, now in the Durham Western Heritage Museum in Omaha, Nebraska. That piece sold for $570, about five times what this exact coin brought in the same sale. Over the 114 years since the Parmelee sale, there have been dozens of appearances of an 1804 dollar at auction, including some 17 appearances of a Class I 1804 dollar. While an 1804 dollar is an antedated fantasy, its fame grew at every auction appearance. The Strawberry Leaf cents have been on the market far fewer times and exposed much less to the greater collecting populace in the 20th century, indeed, only twice in the history of the variety has a collector owned a piece for less than a decade!

The history of this specimen is nearly as fascinating as the Strawberry Leaf variety itself. After its discovery by Proskey as the first with the high ONE CENT reverse, the piece was purchased at auction by the famous Boston bean baker Lorin Parmelee (for more on whom, see below). While Parmelee enjoyed "horse trading," this piece was not sold until his entire cabinet was consigned to auction in 1890. It was purchased by another Bostonian, a physician named Dr. Thomas Hall who is best known for his pioneering 1892 work on varieties of Connecticut coppers. The Hall monograph used a system that was followed by Henry Miller and remains the taxonomic standard for Connecticut coppers today. After his death in May 1909, the entire Hall cabinet was purchased intact by Chicago brewing magnate Virgil Brand, including hundreds of colonial coins, large cents, and medals. At the time, Brand had already been collecting for two decades and had developed an insatiable appetite for numismatics, a lifelong passion that is well-described in Dave Bowers' *Virgil Brand: A Man and His Era*. After his death in 1926, Brand left behind a vast estate including tens of thousands of numismatic items, a holding that was left to his brothers Horace and Armin at the time of his death and was not fully dispersed until the 1980s. In the decades following Brand's death, portions of the collection were consigned to various leading dealers, and in 1941 Armin Brand began to consign large cents from the estate to St. Louis dealer Burdette G. Johnson. Johnson was the proprietor of St. Louis Stamp and Coin Company and served as one of the largest wholesale dealers in the nation at the time, often handling multiple specimens of great rarities—most memorably, all five specimens of the 1913 Liberty Head nickel from the Col. E.H.R. Green estate.



KILLED IN ACTION



MAJOR ROSCOE E. STAPLES of Welchville, who entered the service as an officer of the National Guard in February 1941, was killed in action in the South Pacific on Aug. 2, according to word received by Welchville relatives. Prior to going overseas, Major Staples was at Camp Shelby, Miss., Fort Ord Calif., and at Camp Blanding, Fla. For over ten years he had been associated with State Military affairs. He is well-known throughout Maine.

The very first consignment Armin Brand made to Johnson was 17 1793 cents, on an invoice dated February 7, 1941. All 17 of those cents were Condition Census specimens, and among their number were specimens of all five "NC" varieties of the year then known! Two of those "NCs," as Dr. Sheldon would call them a few years later, are still unique and another (1793 NC-1) was unique at the time and is still 44 points finer than the only other known example. It is telling that, despite the great rarities and the number of superb Mint State 1793 Wreath and Chain cents included (such as the beautiful Koshkarian Sheldon-9 we sold last year for $241,500), the only piece Johnson was able to sell within one year of the consignment was the present specimen, the finest 1793 Strawberry Leaf cent. It was selected before the finest Sheldon-1, the finest NC-1, the second finest Sheldon-4 (considered better than the Eliasberg-Jung piece we recently sold for $391,500, a world record), the finest Sheldon-7, the finest Sheldon-9, and a number of other incredible 1793 cents. James Kelly, a dealer who had a long-standing professional relationship with Johnson, took the piece on consignment from Johnson in May 1941 for $2,500—an incredible sum at the time- and quietly sold it the same year to a nearly unknown collector from Maine, Roscoe E. Staples, for $2,750. In the same era, both the Childs and Dexter 1804 Class I dollars sold in the $4,000 to $5,000 range, an indication of just what $2,750 could buy (like, for instance, a pretty nice house). A few months later, when a new Strawberry Cent was discovered (the AG-3 Starr NC-3), it was offered at $2,500 but found no buyers; it sold for $1,200 at auction in 1950.

The Staples family has held the coin since 1941, but its original purchaser enjoyed the piece for all too short a period of time. Roscoe Staples, a successful businessman, joined the Maine National Guard in 1934 as a second lieutenant and was promoted to first lieutenant in 1940, then captain in 1941 as a great world war approached. As a member of the 103rd Infantry, Staples embarked for the Pacific theatre in fall 1942 after having already been away from his Maine home for a year—it appears by the time he purchased this coin from James Kelly he had already left for training elsewhere in the United States. In early 1943, Staples' regiment was part of a force that left for Guadalcanal and received further training in jungle warfare on the nearby islands. A few months later, in the summer of 1943, orders came down the chain of command that Staples was to help command the regiment as it worked to secure the Munda airfield in the Solomon Islands, then under the control of the Japanese. A young naval officer from nearby Massachusetts, John F. Kennedy, captained a PT board off the coast of Munda (now New Georgia) to patrol for Japanese destroyers during the same action. Kennedy was famously injured

when a Japanese vessel collided with his PT-109 off the coast on the night of August 1, 1943. A few miles away the next day, while his troops were actively engaged in taking the Munda airfield from the remaining Japanese forces, then-Major Staples was shot and killed by a Japanese sniper who paid for his actions with his own life. Staples was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for bravery, and he was noted for being "a brilliant officer who had the respect of his men and his superiors." The airfield was secured soon after, after a month of incredible difficulty, on August 5, 1943. His citation noted that "although his duties as a regimental S-3 did not require him to expose himself to enemy fire at the front lines, Major Staples repeatedly visited the companies at forward areas to check the progress of operations and to make suggestions to company commanders in an effort to save lives and to bring the battle to a decisive finish. Major Staples' courage and devotion to duty were an inspiration to the troops and contributed immeasurably to the success of operations."

While World War II and a 1793 Strawberry Leaf cent would seem to have little in common, we feel it is important to recognize the character and contributions of a little-known past owner of this famous coin. While Proskey, Parmelee, Johnson, and others are well-known to numismatists, and many rare coins can be traced to their hands, Staples' most notable contributions clearly came outside of the realm of numismatics. Since Staples' death, the coin has remained with his family, still enclosed in the 1941 James Kelly envelope. Its significance both as family heirloom and numismatic rarity have always been appreciated.

We at ANR could not be more proud to offer this great rarity to the modern numismatic community, thereby becoming some small footnote in its remarkable history. The next owner will themselves become the next chapter, joining Proskey, Parmelee, Hall, Brand, and Staples as leading characters in this remarkable story and appending his or her name to this historic provenance. There is no need to cite the great specialized large cent cabinets who have lacked a specimen of this rarity—nearly all have—or the great collectors of the last 150 years who have never owned one, as most never did. With 25% of the population permanently off the market and the two privately held specimens standing tall as the pride and joy of their current, active owner, we cannot foresee another opportunity to purchase a specimen in the upcoming decade or more.

NGC Census: 1; none finer. This is the only 1793 Strawberry Leaf cent to have been certified by any grading service.

As noted above, the most famous (though perhaps not the most recent) case of numismatic fisticuffs revolved around a specimen of this precise variety. As described in Carl Carlson's superb November 1978 *Numismatist* article entitled "Strawberry Leaves and Shiners," the ANS example of the NC-3 was the root of a physical struggle between two of the most respected dealers of their era: Ed Frossard and Lyman Low. When the Merritt-Haines-ANS specimen was presented for public sale in December 1894 as part of Frossard's 130th auction, for some reason Lyman Low called Frossard a "liar," though what he lied about is not recorded. Two later recollections of the scene have survived and both describe how Frossard and Low ended up rolling around on the floor until pulled apart by Harlan P. Smith, who lost a diamond stick pin in the fracas. A.G. Heaton noted the "two numismatic sages were soon mixed up on a dusty floor in a manner that would have made football adversaries envious of their combative qualities until, in a badly circulated condition, they were dragged apart by dismayed spectators." Charles Steigerwalt, who sold the piece offered today to Dr. Thomas Hall after the Parmelee sale, noted in a 1911 piece that the Parmelee specimen "described as 'good' was really 'fine' and the best known" and went on in the sale article to state that Frossard and Low "rolled around on the floor of the auction room, trying to kick each other." Notably, Carlson chose to illustrate his article with a photo of this exact specimen, taken from the 1897 Crosby plate.

Lorin G. Parmelee: Comments on His Life

By Q. David Bowers

A Sale in 1890

The offering of the famous 1793 Strawberry Leaf cent once owned by Lorin G. Parmelee suggests that a sketch of the life of this collector may be of interest. In June 1890, when his collection was offered at auction by the New York Stamp & Coin Company, he had the most acclaimed cabinet of American coins. For years its contents had been the subject of comments, rumors, and occasional articles.

Earlier, it could have been said that T. Harrison Garrett's holdings rivaled those of Parmelee, or even exceeded them, but Garrett had passed away in a boating accident in 1888, and his coins were in storage. Their future was unknown, and little was known as to what he had possessed. In the meantime, Parmelee remained active on the collecting scene, and his prized rarities were now available to all.

For three days beginning on June 25th, the sale room of Bangs & Co., auctioneers, would be a magnet for collectors and dealers alike. From ten in the morning until one, the coins to be sold each day were to be on view. Then there would be a recess until two, when the sale would begin.

Surely to create attention was Lot 817, the famous 1804 silver dollar, described as being the Sanford Sale coin sold by Edward Cogan in 1874 and off the market since that time, an "original [one of] not more than four or five known to collectors in the United States."

The 1793 "Strawberry"

Given more space than the 1822 half eagle in the catalogue was this coin:

> Lot 671. Cent: different profile of Liberty; long thin locks of hair; long point to bust; date and LIBERTY smaller; strawberry sprig of three leaves and a blossom, over date. Rx ONE / CENT in wreath of laurel and strawberry leaves: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1/100; vine and bars on edge; good: the finest specimen of this exceedingly rare variety we have seen.

As to what happened to this coin, we go forward to May 1911. By that time Edgar H. Adams, a reporter for the *New York Sun* and other papers, had become the most important writer on numismatic Americana, although he had pursued the hobby for less than a decade. He was a consummate scholar, and today most of Adams' work can stand the closest scrutiny. In 1911 and 1912 Adams was author of *Private Gold Coinage of California 1849-1855,* published serially in the *American Journal of Numismatics,* subsequently as a single volume in 1913, an enduring classic that is essential today for inclusion in an advanced library.

In May 1911, he contributed this to *The Numismatist,* as part of his popular "Live American Numismatic Items" column. The initial reference is to a magazine published by Charles Steigerwalt, a Lancaster, Pennsylvania dealer:

> Steigerwalt's *Messenger* for May contains the following reference to the "clover cent" of 1793 which no doubt will be read with much interest by all collectors of American coins.
>
> "Edgar H. Adams, usually accurate, is certainly 'way off' in that paragraph of his article on page 53 of the February *Numismatist* referring to what he calls 'the four leaf clover variety of 1793 cent.' His first error is in stating that none has been offered since the Parmelee sale in 1890, when the fact is that the Parmelee specimen was the first of the three to be offered at auction.
>
> "Parmelee did not have two, as stated by Adams, as a glance at the catalogue of that sale would have shown. His specimen, described as 'Good,' was really 'Fine,' and the best known. It was Lot 671, and was bought by the writer for $79, sold a few months later to the late Dr. Thomas Hall of Boston for $90, and is now owned by V.M. Brand, who bought Dr. Hall's collection.
>
> "At one of Frossard's sales at Kennedy's Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, on December 20th, 1894 a specimen described as 'Very Fair' sold for $120. It was this cent that incidentally caused the historic fight when Frossard and another prominent dealer, both veterans, rolled around the floor of the auction room, trying to kick each other, and the late H.P. Smith lost a diamond pin in the confusion incidental to separating them. The only other specimen I can recall as being offered at auction was a Poor specimen sold in Philadelphia on December 17, 1895, as Lot 823 of the Winsor sale, for $21. The most comic error of Adams is in calling it the 'four leaf clover' cent. While there has been some dispute as to whether the leaves are strawberry or clover...there are certainly only three leaves; how a 'four leaf clover' could be construed it is difficult to tell."
>
> Mr. Steigerwalt's 'usually accurate' sounds pretty good, and contains some comfort in view of his rather caustic endeavor to supply the numismatic readers with all the facts in regard to the rare variety of the clover, strawberry, or whatever kind of leaf one may choose to call that borne by the 1793 cent to which we referred in a recent number of *The Numismatist*
>
> Mr. Steigerwalt's data no doubt is correct in regard to the sale of the various known specimens of the clover or strawberry variety. But we are inclined to doubt that there is anything wonderfully comical in the statement that shown just below the bust is a "four leaf clover."
>
> Certainly the coin is called by many the "clover" cent, and there are certainly more than three leaves upon the sprig. Just what the fourth contraption represents is obscure enough to puzzle cent experts who are more skilled than I can ever hope to be

Very few persons have had the opportunity of examining this cent variety, and it is not remarkable that there should be some uncertainty regarding its exact character.

Mr. S.S. Crosby is inclined to believe that the leaves represent neither clover nor strawberry, but in his work on cents and half cents says that he thinks the coin should be properly called the "Cotton Leaf Cent," showing three cotton leaves and a cotton boll. The opinion of Mr. Crosby is surely as convincing as that of Mr. Steigerwalt, who commits himself only so far as to say "three leaves," and doesn't attempt to definitely inform us just what constitutes the fourth extension of the sprig.

Mr. Crosby has thoroughly handled the subject of this variety of cent in his work above mentioned, and his authority as a United States coin expert needs no further confirmation than the mention of his name. Now when such an eminent expert as Mr. Crosby expresses his opinion to be entirely different from that of Mr. Steigerwalt and many other coin experts in this particular, why is still another offhand designation of the variety by one who makes no claim to expertness in this line so marvelously grotesque? Mr. Brand informs me that he has both varieties of this cent, and that he was offered $1,500 for one of them shortly after he purchased the collection of the late Dr. Hall.

Certainly, the 1793 Strawberry (or Clover or Cotton!) Leaf cent was an attention-getter years ago. When the Parmelee specimen crosses the block in the present American Numismatic Rarities sale, another chapter can be added to an already fascinating narrative, of which the preceding is just a small part.

Parmelee, Baker of Beans

Born near Wilmington, Vermont, on May 7, 1827, Lorin Gilbert Parmelee went to Boston as a teenager, then headed west at the age of 21 to seek his fortune in Illinois. The prairie country did not meet his expectations, and he remained there only a year. Returning to Boston he set up a business baking brown bread and beans, and delivering them three times each week to hotels, oyster houses, coffee houses, saloons, exchanges, and other businesses. The beans were put up in black iron kettles that could be reheated at their destinations. The empties would be returned the next day. In the early days he served about 40 customers. In the late 1850s, Edison Newell was his partner in the business, conducted at the rear of the Parmelee home at 46 Chester Park.

By the time his coin collection was auctioned in 1890, Parmelee had been a collector for a many years—back to the mid-1850s when the hobby was followed by very few. By 1890 he was still fascinated with coins and was still baking beans. The latter business involved making about 400 pots per day, consuming about 1,500 large barrels of dried beans each year. To gain maximum flavor he had settled on two quarts to be the ideal pot size. A pint of molasses was added to each, and the contents cooked from 2 p.m. until 4 the next morning—ready for delivery beginning at dawn.

In the annals of famous numismatists we have several bankers (Louis E. Eliasberg, George H. Earle, and Waldo Newcomer, to mention just three), a scion of a railroad-fortune family (T. Harrison Garrett), druggists (Will Neil and William Forrester Dunham), lawyers (including Harold P. Newlin), doctors (many), a wholesale coal dealer (William Cutler Atwater), but only one bean baker that we know of!

Parmelee, Numismatist

The beginning of Parmelee's interest in rare coins was related in this commentary in *The Numismatist*, April 1892:

Mr. Parmelee is a baker by occupation, sending his famous Boston baked beans into all parts of New England and even farther west. In 1855, hearing that there was a premium on old copper cents, he began the process of looking over his pile (which was always a big one) every Monday, laying aside the best ones. He generally came to market Mondays with his old red pail full of copper cents, stopping on his way at State Street to dispose of the fine ones at the brokers, receiving 10 to 25 cents each for them. At that time 1793 cents sold at the toll gates for 25 cents each, and at the brokers for double that amount, although occasionally an extra fine one would bring as high as a dollar. Five dollars was considered an extraordinarily fancy price for the finest cents procurable.

1799 cents were always scarce, and five dollars was not considered exorbitant for a good one. 1804 cents brought from two to three dollars. For a long time Mr. Parmelee contented himself to saving the best of the cents that he picked up, selling or exchanging his duplicates, until he discovered that he had, with three or four exceptions, a complete date of cents in Very Fine to Uncirculated condition.

He then began to buy at auction and of private parties, and turned his attention to silver and gold. He first bought the Seavey Collection, then considered the best and most complete in the country, for which he paid $15,000, then the Brevoort, rich in colonials, next the Bushnell, and he also had his pick out of the Crosby Collection. On these four collections he spent $36,000. He also bought numerous minor collections. He has probably handled as many copper cents as any man in the country. His interest in fine pieces is still as keen as ever, and he is often a purchaser, though not in such a wholesale way as in his younger days.

The Seavey, Brevoort, and Bushnell collections were each laden with rarities. Possessed of a trading instinct, Parmelee sold off pieces he did not need. The coins and medals not retained from the Bushnell Collection were consigned to the youthful Chapman brothers of Philadelphia, who in 1882 presented them in an impressive catalogue that delighted collectors and aroused great jealousy among other dealers. The saga of the Bushnell sale has been told many times and is one of the highlights of the 1880s, one of the greatest growth periods in American numismatics.

As to other things that Parmelee did, the present is but a sketch. A *book* could be written on this interesting man, a well-liked numismatist who was ever willing to show his coins to others, to be interviewed for newspaper articles, and to regale listeners with tales of his rarities. He is not known as a writer, except for occasional published letters.

While Parmelee intended to part with his coins in the 1890 auction, when the event took place and reality set in, he considered many of his rarities to be worth more than the bidders did. Accordingly, he was the largest single "buyer" in his own sale!

For the remainder of the decade he endeavored to sell such bought-back treasures as his set of 1783 Nova Constellatio patterns in silver and two of the finest known half dollars of 1796 and 1797 (finally selling these halves for $400 the pair in 1900), while at the same time buying other items of interest. Although he never represented himself as a professional numismatist, he handed more rarities and important collections than did most dealers!

Parmelee was in failing health in the 1890s, and seems to have suffered in his old age, although his numismatic spirit burned brightly. He died on July 22, 1905, at a hospital in Danvers, north of Boston.

First identified by David Proskey; Scott & Co.'s sale of October 1877, Lot 201 (at $77.50); purchased on the floor by H.G. Sampson, acting for Lorin G. Parmelee, outbidding Joseph N.T. Levick's $75 commission for Sylvester S. Crosby; New York Stamp and Coin Co.'s sale of the Parmelee Collection, June 1890, Lot 671 (at $79); purchased by Charles Steigerwalt and resold to Dr. Thomas Hall in October 1890 for $90; sold as part of the intact Hall Collection to Virgil Brand on September 7, 1909; Brand estate; consigned by Armin Brand to B.G. Johnson along with 16 other important 1793 cents on February 7, 1941; to James Kelly in May 1941 for $2,500; to Roscoe E. Staples for $2,750; Staples family.

Very Sharp 1794 S-22
Ex RSB



131 **1794 S-22. Rarity-1. VF-25.** Sharpness of AU-50, but finely granular and retoned. Mottled dark maroon with darker undertones, probably retoned at some point but still attractive. Finely granular all over obverse and reverse, with scattered pits of greater consequence to the left of the date, in front of Liberty's chin, and at the second T of STATES. No significant marks are noted, though there is a tiny rim nick under the fraction. Good eye appeal despite its net grade, a super-sharp specimen of a very appealing variety. Breen state VII, with crack through 4 of date, but the most prominent "mound" at the top of the reverse still looks rather subtle. A pleasing and desirable specimen of this sought-after date.

From Willard C. Blaisdell to Dr. Ned Bush; 1979 EAC Sale, January 1979, Lot 93; Superior's sale of the Robinson S. Brown, Jr. Collection, January 1996, Lot 32. The original RSB II auction ticket and Brown's own envelope accompany this lot.



132 **1794 S-22. Rarity-1. VF-25.** Beautiful even tan with ideal smooth, glossy surfaces. An interesting contrast with the previous lot, given the same "EAC" net grade yet clearly very different in terms of sharpness (much less) and overall appeal. Only a few very minor contact points are visible, commensurate with grade, though a tiny rim bruise is nearly invisible at 9:00 on obverse. Breen's state VIII with heavy "mounds" on reverse and a vertical obverse die crack from ear through 4 to rim. A lovely VF 1794 cent, perfect for a date or type collector, the sort of circulated coin no one would complain about owning.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of March 1996, Lot 28.

Oscar Pearl - RSB II 1794 S-26

1794 S-26. Rarity-2. VF-20.



133 **1794 S-26. Rarity-2. VF-20.** Sharpness of VF-30 or better, evenly granular. Dark brown with maroon undertones, especially on the highest points of the devices. The texture of the surfaces is even on both obverse and reverse and presents decent aesthetic appeal. A single pit is noted above fraction, dig at truncation of bust over 4 of date, no other significant marks. Breen state III with subtle clash marks. A pleasing specimen of this attractive "incomplete hair" variety, fine enough for inclusion in the cabinets of two of the most famous cent collectors of all time.

From Numismatic Gallery's fixed price list of the Oscar J. Pearl Collection, 1944, Lot 39 (@ $27); Fort Findlay Coins to Del Bland to George E. Ewing, Jr. to Del Bland; Superior's sale of the Robinson S. Brown, Jr. Collection, January 1996, Lot 39. The original RSB II auction ticket and Brown's own envelope accompany this lot.



134 **1794 S-29. Rarity-2+. VF-25.** Sharpness of VF-35 or so, but areas of fine granularity are noted. Mostly golden light brown with areas of deep orange-brown and splashes of darker toning, most notable in an area off Liberty's nose. The surfaces look nice overall and maintain some gloss, but some extremely fine granularity clings to the legends and design elements. A few little nicks are noted in the lower right field but they are inconsequential. This die variety is one of the most pleasing in terms of execution among the 1794 cents, and the present VF example makes a nice overall appearance.

From Stack's sale of May 1995, Lot 10.



135 **1794 S-42. Rarity-4-. F-15.** Sharpness of VF-25, batch of obverse pitting. Lovely tan surfaces exhibit a notable golden tone. Mostly smooth but for a patch of significant pits in the lower left obverse field. A line of shallow nicks is noted from the field right of Liberty's chin down to the pole, other marks are widely scattered. The reverse periphery from 9:00 to 12:00 is softly struck, causing a lack of definition in STATES and no plain dentils above. Good eye appeal remains, making this a nice choice for a type collector, though this variety is somewhat elusive in VF and above.



136 **1794 S-49. Rarity-2. VF-20.** Sharpness of VF-30, finely granular. Nearly even dark brown, almost black, but still with a measure of aesthetic appeal. Microscopically granular on both obverse and reverse but with no pitting or heavy flaws, indeed, this piece is essentially devoid of marks and presents an attractive overall appearance. A popular variety, largely because this obverse die was also used for the famed "Starred Reverse," S-48. Circulated 1794 cents like this are always in strong demand from a diverse segment of collectors.

From Stack's sale of June 1968, Lot 169; Herman Halpern; Stack's sale of March 1987, Lot 126; Superior's sale of the Robinson S. Brown, Jr. Collection, January 1996, Lot 70. The original RSB II auction ticket and Brown's own envelope accompany this lot.



137 **1794 S-49. Rarity-2. F-15.** Sharpness of VF-25, patches of roughness. Very dark brown with glossy surfaces. Areas of the surfaces are nearly smooth, with some deepening roughness here and there, and patches of raised corrosion at Liberty's lips and truncation, at NE and T of ONE CENT, and below ITE of UNITED. Die crack from rim through upright of E of LIBERTY. A reasonably nice-looking piece despite its surface problems.

Pleasing VF 1794 Cent



138 **1794 S-65. Rarity-1. VF-30.** Sharpness of VF-35, trace of reverse corrosion. Glossy chocolate brown, a lovely shade, with mostly smooth surfaces. A very appealing cent, a trace of light verdigris around Liberty's profile and pole, raised patches of inactive corrosion at ES of STATES and ON of ONE. Minor rim bruise at ED of UNITED, tiny rim nick at IC of AMERICA, only tiny scattered contact marks. An attractive specimen of the date.



139 **1794 S-65. Rarity-1. F-15.** Sharpness of VF-20, two heavy obverse digs. Glossy dark chocolate brown with nice surface quality. Good eye appeal, though two heavy digs are noted below Liberty's cap, one nearly hidden in her hair. Thin scratch parallel to pole below chin, rim bruise over I of AMERICA, die state related weakness at CA. A nice-looking cent with good color and surfaces.

Very Sharp 1794 S-70



140 **1794 S-70. Rarity-2-. Head of 1795. VF-30.** Sharpness of EF-45 or a bit better, scratched. Beautiful light to medium brown color with excellent surface quality and good gloss. Two long thin scratches crisscross and intersect below Liberty's ear, another thin scratch runs under Liberty's eye to rim, a single reverse scratch runs from rim above N of UNITED to N of CENT. Still frosty and attractive with a suggestion of lustre, and with sharpness that is nearly of Condition Census quality when considered alone. Breen's state III with clash marks and a heavy crack dividing TY of LIBERTY. A sharp piece that should be considered by those who lack the Head of 1795.

Chocolate Brown VF 1795 Cent

Lettered Edge



141 **1795 S-74. Rarity-4-. Lettered Edge. VF-25 (PCGS).** A highly appealing specimen of this scarce Lettered Edge variety. Rich medium chocolate brown, an ideal shade, with ruddy tan highlights around the back of Liberty's head and in the area of LIBERTY atop the obverse. The surfaces are hard and smooth with good natural gloss. Nicely struck. The fields are immaculate for the grade with only the most minor contact marks. We note a pair of tiny adjoining nicks within Liberty's hair and some light hairlines on the highest portions of the central obverse device. A very desirable specimen for anyone who seeks a nice VF example of this date or major variety.

The cents of 1795 were struck to two different weight standards. Those struck to the heavier 208 grain standard had lettered edges, like their 1794-dated counterparts. The pieces struck on thin 168 grain planchets bore no edge device, nor would any later large cents through the end of the series in 1857.

High-Grade 1795 Cent



142 **1795 S-78. Rarity-1. Plain Edge. AU-50 (NGC).** Pleasing chocolate brown with ruddy-tan highlights around design elements. Mostly smooth, some minor planchet striations in right obverse field and at N of UNITED, a fairly common occurrence on this variety and nothing that substantially alters the very nice eye appeal. Good gloss, no major marks, inborn pits on cap and at top of I of LIBERTY, shallow abrasion on Liberty's shoulder. A handsome example of this date or type with plenty to recommend its entry into a fine cabinet.

Nichols Find 1797 S-135



143 **1797 S-135. Rarity-3+. EF-40.** Sharpness of AU-55, but showing light hairlines from a long-ago cleaning. Glossy medium brown with some olive toning surrounding obverse devices and golden tan highlights on the reverse. Slightly reflective fields, as commonly encountered on high-grade Nichols Find survivors of this Sheldon number, natural planchet depression above ONE on reverse, some softness of strike at central obverse. Good overall eye appeal, nicely retoned from the minor cleaning, hairlines visible only under concentrated scrutiny. A fine high-grade Draped Bust cent ideal for inclusion in a type set but not apt to bankrupt most collectors.

Pittman's 1798 S-172



144 **1798 S-172. Rarity-2+. Second hair style. EF-45 (NGC).** Steel and golden brown with good overall surface quality. A sharp and appealing specimen, many tiny contact marks noted though none are individually serious, tiny area of roughness at Liberty's ear, a few short scratches hidden within ERIC of AMERICA and a speck of verdigris at C. Breen's state III, heavy clash marks right of LIBERTY. A better than average specimen of this variety with an interesting provenance.

From David Akers Numismatics' sale of the John Jay Pittman sale, Part I, October 1997, Lot 171.

Off-Center 1802 Cent
With Reverse Indent



145 **1802 S-227. Rarity-2. 15% off-center and uniface. VF-30 (NGC).** Even and glossy dark brown with nice aesthetic appeal and good surface quality. A fascinating misstrike, off-center significantly (NGC says 15%) to 1:00 on the obverse but blank on the reverse, due to the placement of another blank planchet in the coining chamber at the moment of striking. Slight evidence of double striking is visible as well, with two distinct lines of dentils below the date and two arc outer impressions of the blank planchet on the reverse. A few minor contact marks and thin hairline scratches are noted in the unstruck portion of the obverse and, less significantly, on the struck part of the coin. Breen's state II with extensive obverse clash marks. This is probably the specimen Breen mentions in his large cent *Encyclopedia* as "seen at the 1989 EAC convention with the obverse off center and a reverse indent: another blank underlay this at striking. Interesting and unusual." We couldn't have summed this piece up better ourselves!



146 **1804 S-266c. Rarity-2. AG-3 (ANACS).** Even medium brown with scattered light contact marks and abrasions. LIBERTY, the reverse legends at right periphery, ONE CENT, and the fraction are clear. The 1804 date is weak at the base but still plain and discernible. Rim bruise over TY of LIBERTY, another at top of reverse, pit under Y of LIBERTY. Well worn but never abused, a good low-grade example of this famous key date.

Important 1808 S-278 Cent



(2x photo)

147 **1808 S-278. Rarity-3. MS-63 BN (PCGS).** A lovely example of the first year of issue of the Classic Head type, the present piece

displays an above average planchet quality and more striking details than usually seen. Close examination reveals that certain of the star centers are discernible but light, and there are some small planchet defects above star 5 and on star 6. Both obverse and reverse are highly lustrous, with superb cartwheel over frosty light brown surfaces.

The present piece is important as one of the finest certified and, possibly even more so, as a particularly nice example of the hard-to-find 1808-1814 type. Large cents of this design, by John Reich, are often weakly or poorly struck and on porous planchets. Quality examples are in the distinct minority.

PCGS Population: 5; 10 finer (MS-66 BN finer).

Frosty AU 1813 Cent



148 **1813 S-292. Rarity-2. AU-50 (PCGS).** Abundant frosty lustre remains on attractive dark brown surfaces, with ruddy undertones adhering to obverse design elements. Smooth and pleasing, words not often used to describe this scarce date, with good detail despite the usually soft strike on stars and hair. A thin scratch is noted above Liberty's hair, abrasion on her cheekbone and another on her chin, short nick below left ribbon end on reverse. Reverse misaligned a bit towards 9:30. An attractive high-grade specimen of a date that has been historically counted among the keys of the series.

Highly Lustrous 1814 Cent



149 **1814 S-294. Rarity-1. MS-61 BN (NGC).** Swirling cartwheel lustre on both sides cascades across frosty dark olive-brown and golden surfaces. Nicely struck with complete centers to all stars but star 13, a trace of faded mint color around some reverse design elements, short scratch above star 8, only minor contact marks otherwise. A nicely preserved and very sharp specimen of this type, one of the more challenging 19th-century type coins to acquire in top-notch quality.

Highly Attractive 1814 Cent

MS-64 BN (NGC)



(2x photo)

150 **1814 S-295. Rarity-1. MS-64 BN (NGC).** Glossy mottled medium brown with areas of ruddy tan and abundant mint frost remaining. Smooth and pleasing with a planchet quality that can be quite elusive on this type, some light color barely mellowed from mint color and offering lovely visual appeal. A few little scattered nicks can be mentioned, including a dig left of the second 1 in the date. Nicely struck for the issue, late die state with the arc crack through date still a bit subtle and some signs of reverse die fatigue. A very pretty 1814 cent that will please a patient collector.

High-Grade 1816 N-3



151 **1816 N-3. Rarity-4+. EF-45.** Substantial peripheral lustre, especially around the obverse, present on frosty chocolate brown surfaces. Some mottlings of lighter color noted on obverse. Many tiny scattered marks are noted, none individually serious. Usual softness of strike on forecurl and lower stars, heavy rim cud associated with this third and final use of the obverse extends from star 8 to star 11. A challenging variety in grades as nice as this.



152 **1817 N-13. Rarity-1. MS-60+.** Dramatic cartwheel lustre, the impressive sort associated with this die variety, swirls abundantly across obverse and reverse. Perhaps only 1820 N-13 appears as regularly with lustre like this. The surfaces are a pleasing shade of steel brown, with tantalizing traces of mint color in protected areas of the reverse. A tiny spot is noted below star 4, and only a couple of very tiny nicks are noted. While this variety often appears in gorgeous gem condition, this specimen's aesthetic appeal and bold cartwheel would make it an excellent choice for a type collecting connoisseur.

Lustrous 1817 15 Stars Cent



153 **1817 N-16. Rarity-1. 15 Stars. AU-50+.** Nearly full lustre remains on lovely light to medium brown surfaces. Smooth, frosty, and attractive, a highly desirable specimen of this popular variety. A few little contact marks and a scant few hairlines, none of which impact the excellent visual appeal. We note a single tiny nick at the tip of Liberty's nose. Nicely struck with full centers to each and every star. Very close to Mint State and worthy of a strong bid.



154 **1817 N-16. Rarity-1. 15 Stars. AU-50 (NGC).** Even dark steel brown, mostly smooth and exhibiting good eye appeal. Some traces of raised verdigris are noted around the date and a few stars. A bold specimen of this popular and distinctive variety.

155 **1819/8 N-1. Rarity-1. AU-55.** Fully lustrous golden tan with deeper toning around peripheries. A lovely coin, well detailed and showing lively surfaces, the sort of coin that is always called Mint State in commercial parlance. A few scattered abrasions, single pit low on Liberty's jaw, thin scratch under star 11. The overdate characteristic is very bold on this variety, unlike the Newcomb-2 "large date" that some certification services still have a bad habit of calling the overdate. A nicely preserved large cent and a worthy representative of this very popular variety.

As noted at the front of the early copper section, we use the "EAC"-style guidelines for grading early copper. Of late the percentage of "raw" high-grade early copper has diminished, so it is worthwhile to note that most "EAC"-style AU coins readily certify as market Mint State pieces, even garnering grades as high as 64 or 65 on occasion. The "EAC" and market grading systems are derived from different principles and guided by different parameters, and neither has attained 100% consistency. In deference to specialists (and due in large part to our background among their ranks), we continue to use the former system rather than the latter for grading half cents and large cents.

156 **Trio of NGC-certified large cents:** ☆ 1819/8 N-1. Rarity-1. Overdate. AU-58. An exceptionally attractive specimen for the assigned grade, with lovely smooth surfaces and rich chocolate brown color. A choice piece ☆ 1819 N-8. Rarity-1. MS-62 BN. Mottled brown surfaces show a faint hint of mint color and a variety of light, scattered kegmarks. A typical survivor from the Randall Hoard ☆ 1824 N-4. Rarity-2. AU-53. Cartwheel lustre and superb sharpness remain despite some discoloration on the high points, a few light scratches in the lower left obverse field, and two recent digs outside star 3. (Total: 3 pieces)

157 **Trio of PCGS-certified large cents:** ☆ 1822 N-4. Rarity-2. AU-53. Dark steel brown with some light granularity ☆ 1827 N-11. Rarity-1. AU-58. Fully lustrous and showing excellent tan color with rich vestiges of mint color remaining in areas. Early die state, a lovely example of this common variety ☆ 1833 N-3. Rarity-1. AU-55. Frosty medium brown with smooth, glossy surfaces and excellent visual appeal. A few little specks are noted here and there. (Total: 3 pieces)



158 **1823 Restrike. MS-63.** An eye-catching specimen of this popular mid-19th century concoction from abandoned mint dies. Abundant rich mint color remains, mellowed in the fields to a faintly blue-steel tone, more red on obverse than reverse. Lustrous and attractive, no significant spotting or other flaws, an excellent specimen in all regards. The planchet is 2.3 to 2.8 mm thick, thickest at the substantial cud over star 6, seemingly thicker than other 1823 restrikes we've seen though admittedly this is the first we have ever measured. A tiny planchet chip is noted at the left serif of T in CENT and a few sparse hairlines are noted with scrutiny in the southwest corner of the reverse. Collectors have sought specimens of this restrike for nearly a century and a half, and today examples as choice as this are as popular as ever.

159 **No Lot.**

160 **Quintette of PCGS-certified large cents:** ☆ 1834 N-1. Rarity-1. EF-45. Glossy mottled brown and tan with good surface quality ☆ 1837 N-7/8. Rarity-1. AU-58. Attractive mottled dark golden brown with full lustre and excellent, if unusual, eye appeal ☆ 1838 N-6. Rarity-1. AU-58. Light brown and tan with some lustre, a few scattered specks, and some raised verdigris in protected areas ☆ 1851 N-8. Rarity-3-. AU-58. Glossy medium brown with a trace of mint color remaining on the obverse ☆ 1856 N-19. Rarity-2. AU-58. Mottled medium brown and golden tan with a trace of granularity. (Total: 5 pieces)

161 **Trio of PCGS-certified large cents:** ☆ 1837 N-6. Rarity-2. MS-63 BN. Lustrous even light brown with an especially frosty reverse and a tiny spot noted at the date ☆ 1853 N-10. Rarity-1. MS-64 BN. Magnificent lustre on rich golden brown surfaces. Very attractive ☆ 1854 N-10. Rarity-2+. MS-62 RB. Good lustre and plentiful mint color remains, some hairlines noted in lower left obverse field. (Total: 3 pieces)



162 **1838 N-3. Rarity-1. MS-66 BN (NGC).** Deep cartwheel lustre on rich steel brown surfaces with tinges of blue toning and some vestiges of mint color adhering to design elements. The frosty fields are all but free of disturbances and the visual appeal is top notch. Only two specimens have been graded finer by NGC, both as MS-67.



163 **1839 N-11. Rarity-1. Booby Head. MS-64 BN (NGC).** Highly lustrous golden brown with frosty, smooth surfaces. Some traces of mint color are noted among the protected areas of ONE and around the wreath. Tiny spot under truncation of bust, nice eye appeal for the grade. A desirable specimen of this popular date.

Blazing 1840 N-2 Cent
Condition Census



(2x photo)

164 **1840 N-2. Rarity-2. MS-63.** Full mint color on the obverse, only barely mellowed with impressive cartwheel lustre; the reverse is choice chocolate brown with many traces of red still remaining. A remarkable specimen of this variety or date. The obverse is free from spotting and boldly shows the recutting on the date, and a rim cud is present beneath 840 of the date. The reverse is nearly immaculate except for a horizontal nick at absolute center and a smaller nick far below N of CENT. A first class calibre specimen, worthy of the finest cabinet.

Attractive Proof-Only 1841 N-1



(2x photo)

165 **1841 N-1. Rarity-5. Proof-64 RB (PCGS).** Lively multi-color surfaces blend mellowed orange-red with gold, pale blue-green, and rich rose highlights on deeply reflective fields. An appealing Proof with good mirrors, though some soft striking is noted on Liberty's lowest curl and bun and some leaves within the wreath. As often seen, several stars lack full centers, but the reflectivity and other details remain bold. Several tiny scattered spots are noted on the obverse, including one on star 12, while the reverse is notably free of such flyspecks. A very subtle vertical abrasion is noted in the lower left obverse field under scrutiny. A good-looking and desirable example of this Proof-only variety, seemingly more elusive than several later dates in Proof and well worth considering for inclusion in a date collection or a Proof type set.

PCGS Population: 7; 2 finer within designation (Proof-65 RB). A single Proof-66 BN has been certified by PCGS.

Another Nice Proof 1841 Cent

N-1, Proof-Only



(2x photo)

166 **1841 N-1. Rarity-5. Proof-64 BN (NGC).** Lovely light blue and pleasing violet-rose tones frame the devices against reflective steel brown surfaces. Good mirrors and overall aesthetic appeal, a very pretty Proof despite some light scattered marks. A single planchet striation, as made, is noted left of star 10. Nicely struck, full centers to each star, free from flyspecks. A very nice coin for the grade and well worth considering.

NGC Census: 6; 6 finer (Proof-66 RB finest).

167 **1846 N-4. Rarity-1. Small Date. MS-64 BN (NGC).** Glossy chocolate brown with strong lustre and traces of olive toning around design elements. Good surface quality, short scratch under star 10, tiny nick in front of lips, good aesthetic appeal. A very interesting variety, as Newcomb-4 shows all four digits of the date repunched, an aspect visible to the naked eye—a novice collector could identify this die marriage, offering a substantial distinction from most varieties of this type. A nice high-grade specimen.

168 **Trio of NGC-certified large cents:** ☆ 1846 N-6. Rarity-1. MS-65 BN. Medium brown surfaces show traces of nice mint color around design elements and a scattering of flyspecks ☆ 1850 N-28. Rarity-3-. AU-58. Glossy medium brown with many light abrasions ☆ 1851 N-10. Rarity-1. AU-58. Glossy golden brown with scattered light contact marks. (Total: 3 pieces)

Tall Date 1846 N-14
Rim Cud



169 **1846 N-14. Rarity-2. Tall Date. MS-65 BN (NGC).** A high-grade specimen of a popular *Guide Book* variety. Good cartwheel lustre on light brown surfaces, the reverse a shade darker than the obverse. Smooth and pleasing, no major marks, splash of darker toning over star 12 and at base of first A of AMERICA. Three die varieties of this year were produced with the "Tall Date" style of numerals, of which this is in the middle in terms of rarity. Grellman state b, with rim cud under 18 of date, a die state Grellman calls "very rare" and illustrates with a heavily nicked circulated specimen in his own collection. To our friend Mr. Grellman (a former employer of this cataloguer) and others interested in die states, we suggest here is the chance for an upgrade!

170 **1851 N-19. Rarity-3. MS-65 BN (PCGS).** Bold cartwheel lustre radiates across rich medium brown surfaces, with some golden highlights betraying a hint of faded mint color. A fascinating variety, easily distinguishable by a network of naked-eye die cracks across the obverse. Grellman state e, the most advanced state, though all cracks are plain due to the high grade of the coin. A desirable cent.

171 **1853 N-18. Rarity-1. MS-65 BN (PCGS).** Splendid lustre on glossy medium brown surfaces. The reverse retains more than half of its natural mint color in protected recesses. A lovely example of this easily distinguishable die marriage.



172 **1853 N-20. Rarity-3. MS-65 RB (NGC).** Frosty tan surfaces exhibit abundant bright mint color framing every design element on obverse and reverse, offering a sharp contrast and an eye-catching look. Surfaces free of notable defects, splash of subtle toning in left obverse field, repunching under 53 is bold. A very pleasing example with excellent color.

High-Grade Proof 1857 Large Cent
Proof-66 BN (PCGS)



(2x photo)

173 **1857 N-5. Rarity-5+. Small Date. Proof-66 BN (PCGS).** Even medium brown with subtle blue toning in the lightly reflective fields and a trace of gold around stars. Very sharply detailed and quite attractive, immaculate fields but for a very thin vertical planchet striation outside star 3 and a tiny spot under the chin, somewhat matte-like appearance as sometimes found on Proofs of this variety. Some mellowed mint color blends into the even chocolate brown reverse. A very pleasing and well-preserved specimen.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

Pleasing and Rare Proof 1857 Small Date Cent



174 **1857 N-5. Rarity-5+. Small Date. Proof-64 BN (PCGS).** A lovely Proof specimen, brown with hints of gunmetal-blue and magenta, sharply struck, and attractive to the eye. A fitting mate to the Proof 1857 half cent offered earlier, indeed from the same cabinet of one of America's most discriminating connoisseurs.

The passing of the larger copper cent in 1857 was the signal for great interest in this denomination, reflecting the times of childhood. Many citizens endeavored to assemble runs in sets from change, and in the process numismatics became popular. Many details concerning this fascinating era can be found in Q. David Bowers' *American Numismatics Before the Civil War 1760-1860*, available from the ANA Library.

SMALL CENTS

We are pleased to present a stunning quintette of gem and choice Proof 1856 Flying Eagle cents to lead off this small cent offering. If you have it in your heart to own one of these greatly prized rarities, the first of the small cent issues, then this sale holds great potential for you! Look beyond the five prizes just mentioned and you'll find gem Mint State 1857 and 1858 Flying Eagle cents, Proof Indian cents in copper-nickel, and many other fine rarities in that series as well, including Uncirculated 1872 and 1877 rarities and a pair of gem quality 1908-S cents. Lincoln cents start off with a threesome of Uncirculated 1909-S V.D.B. cents, a veritable "pick-and-choose" as to grade and color designation, and a wealth of other great Lincoln cents are offered, some of greatly prized rarity and others perhaps not so rare yet nonetheless desirable for their quality and beauty. Perhaps a choice Uncirculated red 1914-D is on your wish list—if so, wish no more! Seeing double? It could be you're just looking at the choice MS-64 RD 1955 Doubled Die Obverse cents we offer. Regardless of your wants or needs in the Lincoln cent series, our offering is apt to contain a coin or two to capture your imagination and stir the competitive bidding fires! Why not indulge your collecting nature and spend some time reading the following descriptions? What you want may be just a bid away.

Gem Proof 1856 Flying Eagle Cent
Snow-3, Proof-65 NGC



(2x photo)

175 **1856 Flying Eagle. Snow-3. Proof-65 (NGC).** What better way to start our offering of small cents than with a lovely example of the greatly prized 1856 Flying Eagle cent rarity? Deep golden brown with reflective fields and frosted motifs. Iridescent sky blue and rose glow richly, particularly in the fields. A gem Proof example of one of the most popular U.S. coinage issues, a date that has been eagerly sought by collectors and investors alike since the date of issue.

NGC Census: 21; 3 finer (Proof-67, finest).

The fame of the 1856 Flying Eagle cent probably exceeds that of any other generally available 19th-century coin. Virtually since the year of issue it has been on the "must have" list of numismatists. It seems that about 800 or so were struck originally in 1856 and in early 1857, all from 1856 dies, to be sent to newspaper editors and others of influence, plus distribution to congressmen and other legislators. The purpose was to introduce the dramatic change in the one-cent piece, long made of copper, but now of a new design and of smaller size. *Harper's Weekly* and other periodicals reprinted news announcements of the new cent, early in 1857, illustrated by the 1856.

Beginning in 1857, and expanding in a great way in 1858 and 1859, numismatics became a very popular hobby, spurred by the passing of the large copper cent. It was soon found that while 1857 and 1858 Flying Eagle cents were abundant in circulation, some dated 1856 were made, but could scarcely be found anywhere. Dealers described them as being very rare. James Ross Snowden stepped into the breach, so to speak, and beginning in spring 1859 caused these and certain other issues to be restruck. How many more were produced is not known, but an estimate of perhaps 1,500 or so is in order, generating the vast majority of those in existence today.

Although the Flying Eagle design and new copper-nickel format was not adopted until the Act of February 21, 1857, and thus the 1856 is a pattern, it has been lovingly adopted into the regular series, listed in the *Guide Book* and just about everywhere else, and today stands far and away as the rarest of all major small-cent types. There simply are not enough to go around, and when a choice one is offered, as here, there is a lot of excitement. We consider the present piece to be especially attractive.

Popular 1856 Flying Eagle Cent Rarity
Gem Proof, Snow-9



(2x photo)

176 **1856 Flying Eagle. Snow-9. Proof-65 (NGC).** Medium gold with bursts of brighter highlights in the protected areas. A sharply struck gem with all of the design features crisp and bold, including the eagle's tail feathers and the tiny details in the reverse agricultural wreath. Proof or Mint State? Though reportedly produced in Proof and circulation strike format, 1856 Flying Eagle cents seldom are "cut and dry" when attribution is at stake. One thing is always constant with 1856 "Flyers"—they are always greatly appreciated and *seldom* change hands without a bout of heavy bidding activity. We know more than one specialist will be interested in the final outcome of this lot.

NGC Census: 21; 3 finer within the designation (Proof-67 finest).

Gem Proof 1856 Flying Eagle 1¢



(2x photo)

177 **1856 Flying Eagle. Snow-9. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Deep golden surfaces with reflective fields and frosted motifs. Bursts of pale blue, rose, and bright gold enhance the recessed areas of the design motifs. A truly splendid specimen, sharply struck on both sides, with even the finest design elements boldly represented. A tiny raised "squiggle" mark in the field, behind the eagle's wing, points directly at the E in AMERICA. A lovely specimen in all regards, a coin that will enhance virtually any cabinet of Flying Eagle and Indian cents currently being formed.

Famous 1856 Flying Eagle Cent
Choice Proof



(2x photo)

178 **1856 Flying Eagle. Snow-9. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Although classified as a Proof, the surfaces are not particularly mirrorlike but, instead, are lustrous. The difference is perhaps moot, but worth mentioning. If anything, among Flying Eagle cents of this date the lustrous examples are preferred. The present coin is superbly struck, with every detail sharply delineated. The overall aspect is pleasing, with mellow yellow gold and brown blended. Indeed, one would have to search intensely to find a nicer piece at this grade level.

Choice Proof 1856 Flying Eagle Cent
With Original S.H. Chapman Envelope and Tag



(2x photo)

179 **1856 Flying Eagle. Snow-9. Proof-64 (NGC).** A blend of deep golden brown, pale olive, and bright rose adorns the obverse while the reverse displays more sedate golden brown. The present specimen is exciting to the writer because of the accompanying envelope from S.H. Chapman, Numismatist, then doing business at the Drexel Building, in Philadelphia. Also included with the laid paper envelope is a laid paper square insert, approximately one inch square, with the following in black ink in a fine Spenserian hand, perhaps that of Samuel Hudson Chapman himself: "1856 / Cent / Flying Eagle C / Copper Nickel / uncirculated" in five lines. In the lower right corner is what is undoubtedly Chapman's cost code, appearing as a fraction with the original price, listed as *iia* above the fraction bar with 9. (probably $9) beneath the fraction line. While far from the finest 1856 Proof Flying Eagle cent in existence, the present choice Proof is certainly one of the neatest. After all, its provenance can be traced back to the dealership of S.H. Chapman in Philadelphia, and given the asking price at the time of $9 for the coin, the next owner of this specimen could probably, upon some numismatic research, come up with a great ball park figure for the actual year the present coin was sold by Chapman. A grand opportunity for the collector of Flying Eagle cents.

Lustrous Gem Uncirculated 1857 Flying Eagle 1¢



(2x photo)

180 **1857 Flying Eagle. MS-65 (PCGS).** Satiny golden surfaces with an amalgam of warm rose and faint sky blue. Generous amounts of mint brilliance enhance the protected design areas. A broadly pleasing gem with just a touch of striking weakness at the eagle's tailfeathers, otherwise crisp in all other areas. Just a baker's dozen examples of this date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS, all of those at the MS-66 level.

Frosty Gem Uncirculated 1857 Flying Eagle 1¢



(2x photo)

181 **1857 Flying Eagle. MS-65 (NGC).** A frosty, deep golden specimen with splashes of crimson iridescence. Nicely struck. Some faint well-hidden flecks can be found under low magnification.



182 **1857 Flying Eagle. MS-64 (NGC).** Old style bull's eye toning enhances the lustrous, satiny surfaces of this attractive choice Uncirculated Flying Eagle cent. Pale lilac gold at the centers gives way to intense halos of deep crimson, fiery orange, sunset gold, and vibrant violet.

183 **Octette of ANACS-certified Flying Eagle and Indian cents:** ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle. AU-55. Lustrous with a few spots noted under magnification ☆ 1858 Flying Eagle. Large Letters. AU-53. Lustrous ☆ 1862 AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1863 AU-58. Lustrous with a few flecks noted under magnification ☆ 1864 With L. AU-58. Brown surfaces with some verdigris at the devices ☆ 1868 AU-50. Attractive brown surfaces ☆ 1869 AU-58. Glossy brown surface with rotated dies ☆ 1871 EF-45. Dark brown surfaces. (Total: 8 pieces)

Gem Mint State 1858 Flying Eagle 1¢

Large Letters Variety



(2x photo)

184 **1858 Flying Eagle. Large Letters. MS-65 (PCGS).** Satiny golden brown with warm underlying lustre and a hint here or there of rich rose iridescence. Nicely struck for the date, with just a touch of weakness in a few of the reverse wreath's leaves.

185 **Trio of ANACS-certified Flying Eagle and Indian cents:** ☆ 1858 Flying Eagle. Small Letter. MS-63. Lustrous and attractive with gold and rose highlights ☆ 1860 MS-60. Lustrous with orange highlights mainly on the obverse ☆ 1864 MS-62. Lustrous with faint bluish gray toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

Choice Proof 1859 Indian Cent



186 **1859 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Warm golden surfaces show a touch of rose and olive iridescence. A satiny Proof from the first year of the design type, a pleasing coin that is absolutely choice for the assigned grade. The fields are somewhat mirrorlike and the devices exhibit a matte-like quality, and the overall appearance is sharp and appealing. From an estimated Proof distribution for the date of 1,000 or so pieces. A date that is always in demand, representing as it does a one-year-only type owing to the reverse depiction of an unadorned laurel wreath that was replaced the following year, 1860, by an oak wreath with a small shield at its top. As pleasing overall as one could expect for a coin at the assigned grade level!



187 **1859 MS-64 (PCGS).** A sparklingly lustrous golden example of this one-year-only design type, with a hint of rose iridescence on the reverse. Nicely struck but from worn dies, evidence of which can be seen at the peripheries where stress flow lines show. Choice and essentially free of marks worthy of note.

188 **Septette of ANACS-certified Indian cents:** ☆ 1859 Net EF-40 ☆ 1861 Net EF-40 ☆ 1866 Net AU-55 ☆ 1870 Net EF-45 ☆ 1875 Net EF-40 ☆ 1908-S Net EF-45 ☆ 1909-S Net AU-50. All are finer for sharpness, but with problems. In-person inspection is recommended before bidding on this group. (Total: 7 pieces)

Gem Proof 1861 Indian Cent



(2x photo)

189 **1861 Proof-65 (NGC).** Lustrous golden devices and lightly mirrored fields display pale rose and electric blue iridescence, especially on the reverse. Free of marks save for a small natural planchet flaw at the M in AMERICA, as struck, which makes for easy identification of this specimen. From an estimated Proof distribution for the date of 400 to 500 pieces, though "such estimates vary widely, and I have seen numbers as low as 100 and as high as 1,000" wrote Dave Bowers in his informative Indian cent reference. Only four Proofs of the date have been graded finer than the present gem by NGC.

NGC Census: 18, 4 finer within the designation (all Proof-66).

Choice Proof 1861 Cent



190 **1861 Proof-63 (PCGS).** Reflective fields and lightly textured devices explode with a wealth of rich rose and deep orange-gold highlights. A sharply struck Proof of the date, one of an estimated 400 to 500 pieces actually distributed by the Mint. Thoroughly appealing for the grade.



191 **1861 MS-65 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous deep golden gem. Faint hints of rose and sky blue adorn both sides. A few faint flecks make their presence known under low magnification, and are mentioned here in pursuit of accuracy.

Gem Proof 1862 Indian Cent



192 **1862 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Lightly frosted motifs and somewhat reflective fields display warm gold and faint rose highlights. A lovely gem Proof, somewhat cameo in appearance though such is not noted on the holder. From an estimated Proof distribution for the date of 2,000 to as many as 2,500 pieces. "Widely available although most are not choice," notes the Bowers reference on the Indian cent series. The present gem is easily worthy of the assigned grade.

Second Gem Proof 1862 Indian Cent



193 **1862 Proof-65 (ANACS).** A frosty gem specimen with satiny motifs and mildly reflective fields. Warm gold and rose highlights are the order of the day for this lovely Proof "white" cent. Definitely worthy of the assigned grade.

194 **Septette of Indian cents ANACS-certified BN:** ☆ 1864 No L. MS-63 ☆ 1865 Fancy 5. MS-62 ☆ 1867 MS-63 ☆ 1873 Open 3. MS-62 ☆ 1874 MS-61 ☆ 1876 MS-62 ☆ 1879 MS-62. Each is attractive with lustrous brown surfaces. (Total: 7 pieces)

Gem Cameo Proof 1866 Cent

PCGS Proof-65 RD CAM



(2x photo)

195 **1866 Proof-65 RD Cameo (PCGS).** Bright orange gold with frosty motifs and mirror fields that display an array of pale violet and rose in places, especially among the reverse wreath details. Some light flecks become apparent under low magnification. One of an estimated 850 to 1,100 Proofs of the date distributed by the Mint. Just six examples of the issue have been graded finer than the present gem by PCGS within the RD CAM designation, all of them Proof-66.



196 **1868 MS-65 RB (PCGS).** Robust lustre enlivens the golden cherry red surfaces of this gem Indian cent. An attractive representative of this popular semi-key date. Just three examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin within the RB designation by PCGS, a positive indication of the quality presented here.

197 **1868 MS-64 RB (PCGS).** Brisk, unyielding lustre lights up the fiery red, yellow, and rose iridescence that blankets both sides of this frosty Indian cent.

Choice Uncirculated 1872 Cent

MS-64 RD PCGS



198 **1872 MS-64 RD (PCGS).** A gloriously lustrous beauty with bursts of gold and orange that whirl vividly with the heavy cartwheels on both sides. A sharply struck example of a date that is frequently weak in such areas as the feather tips in the war bonnet and the shield lines on the reverse—the design elements on this one are as crisp as the date ever gets!



199 **1872 MS-62 BN (ANACS).** Glossy deep tan with golden underlying lustre. An attractive example of this popular key date. Nicely struck in all places save for the reverse shield, where weakness is frequently seen on examples of this date.



200 **1873 Close 3. Snow-2. Doubled Die Obverse. AU-58 BN (NGC).** Medium to deep tan. A few light marks are noted under low magnification, but the overall unaided eye appeal is substantial for the grade. Less dramatically doubled than the Snow-1 variety with boldly doubled LIBERTY and the Indian's eye, yet, believe it or not, scarcer than that rarity. Here, modest doubling is noted at BERTY, and not at the Indian's eye. The present choice AU specimen is among the half dozen finest examples of this rare variety certified by NGC.

NGC Census: 1; 5 finer within the designation (MS-65 finest).

Highly Important 1877 Cent
Choice Mint State



(2x photo)

201 **1877 MS-64 RB (PCGS).** We expand on this by stating that quite a few small cents described as "RB" are not particularly interesting, or have a lot of brown and not much red, or whatever. The present piece is dramatically different. The obverse displays nearly full original mint orange (*red* is a misnomer), naturally fading to traces of brown. The reverse is a nice mixture of mint orange and brown. The overall aspect of this coin is commanding, so much so that the dedicated specialist will recognize it as being an extremely *special* Mint State piece, one that no doubt will bring a very strong price when it crosses the auction block. Certification grades can be one thing, and *quality* can be another. In the present piece the quality is present, in spades!

Choice AU 1877 Indian Cent



202 **1877 AU-55 (ANACS).** Glossy chocolate brown with a generous display of lustre. An attractive and truly choice AU example of the key date. Definitely a nice coin for the assigned grade.



203 **1877 VG-8 (PCGS).** Medium tan with some deeper highlights on the high points. A few faint marks are noted, none that jump out immediately and assail the viewer's eye. Partial LIBERTY, as should be expected for the grade.

204 **Group of Indian cents ANACS-certified RB:** ☆ 1878 MS-62 ☆ 1880 MS-61 ☆ 1881 MS-63 ☆ 1884 MS-63 ☆ 1887 MS-63 ☆ 1888 MS-63 ☆ 1894 MS-62 ☆ 1896 MS-62 ☆ 1899 MS-63 ☆ 1900 MS-62 ☆ 1901 MS-63 ☆ 1904 MS-63 ☆ 1905 MS-63 ☆ 1906 MS-63 ☆ 1907 MS-63 ☆ 1908 MS-60 ☆ 1909 MS-62. Each is lustrous, some display attractive iridescent highlights. A few with minor spotting noted. A nice grouping. (Total: 17 pieces)



205 **1880 MS-64 RD (PCGS).** A bright fiery red and orange beauty that displays a few faint flecks under low magnification. Still a choice coin to behold.

206 **Group of ANACS-certified Indian cents:** ☆ 1882 MS-62 BN. Lustrous with some mint red visible at the devices ☆ 1883 Proof-62 RB. Reflective with touches of pale lavender at the devices ☆ 1885 MS-64 BN. Lustrous smooth brown surfaces ☆ 1886 Proof-62 RB. Reflective with splashes of sky blue on the obverse and pale lavender on the reverse ☆ 1886 Type II. MS-61 BN. Lustrous with faint magenta and blue highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1889 MS-62 BN. Smooth brown surfaces with a couple of spots noted on the top of the reverse wreath ☆ 1890 MS-64 BN. Splashes of mint red visible on both surfaces ☆ 1892 MS-62 BN. Lustrous ☆ 1893 MS-62 BN. Lustrous with lavender toning on the obverse ☆ 1895 MS-63 BN. Lustrous and attractive with hints of mint red. (Total: 10 pieces)

207 1883 Proof-65 RB (NGC). An impressive gem of the highest caliber. Bright electric blue, rose, and crimson highlights adorn the reflective deep orange fields and lightly frosted motifs. A definite "winner" within the assigned grade.



208 **1883 MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A bright and lively red gem with intense lustre and rich hints of deep violet iridescence in the reverse wreath details. Choice and appealing despite a few faint flecks that become apparent under low magnification. Take a good look at this one before you form your bidding strategy.

209 1884 Proof-65 RB (NGC). Mottled iridescent rose and blue toning over reflective surfaces. A lovely gem.

210 **1885 Proof-66 RB (PCGS).** Deep red verging on olive gold. The motifs are frosted and the fields are reflective, and splashes of sea green compliment both sides.

Gem Uncirculated 1890 Cent



211 **1890 MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A frosty medium orange gem with lovely lustre and warm gold and violet highlights. Nicely struck and every bit the gem the holder purports it to be. Only eight examples of the date have received a finer RD designation from PCGS.

PCGS Population: 42; 8 finer within the designation (all MS-66).

A sizeable die chip has broken out of the diagonal of the N in ONE on the reverse.

212 **Quintette of Indian cents MS-64 (ANACS):** ☆ 1891 RB ☆ 1897 RB ☆ 1898 RB ☆ 1902 RD ☆ 1903 RB. Each with lustrous and attractive surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

213 1895 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Deep salmon red with crisp crimson highlights at the rims and a dusting of electric blue on the high points. A pleasing cameo is apparent, though its presence is not noted on the PCGS holder.

Gem Red Uncirculated 1896 Cent



214 **1896 Snow-2. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A blazing red gem of the finest order. Brilliant orange centers give way to deepening shades of red near the rims. Variety with faint repunching noted at the top of the 1, within the upper loop of the 8, and within the lower loop of the 6 in the date. Absolutely worthy of the assigned grade.



215 **1898 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** A blazing deep orange-red gem with nice cameo contrast.

Blazing Gem Red 1903 Cent
None Certified Finer by NGC



216 **1903 MS-67 RD (NGC).** A blazing deep orange specimen with intense cartwheel lustre and rich rose and faint sky blue iridescence. An absolute gem in every sense of the word. No example of the date has been certified finer within any color designation by NGC!

NGC Census: 6; none finer within any designation.

Superb Gem Proof 1904 Indian 1¢



217 **1904 Proof-67 RB (NGC).** An incredibly toned gem Proof. The frosty motifs bear rich violet and bright yellow gold iridescence on both sides, while the fields are a deep gold that supports faint olive highlights. The present gorgeous gem Proof 1904 cent is the finest certified by NGC within any color designation.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within any designation.

Gem Proof 1904 Indian Cent
Tied for Finest Graded RB by PCGS



218 **1904 Proof-66 RB (PCGS).** An impressive gem Proof of the date with a comely mix of gold, red, orange, and rose among the frosty devices and on the mirrored fields. About as fine a Proof of the date as you are liable to find in a PCGS holder, at least with the RB designation—this beauty is tied with one other specimen for finest RB certified by that firm.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer within the designation.



219 **1908 Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Fiery orange surfaces with pale sky blue on the high points of the frosty design motifs.

Brilliant Red Gem 1908-S 1¢
Tied for Finest Graded by NGC



220 **1908-S MS-66 RD (NGC).** Blazing golden orange surfaces with intense lustre and a nuance of deeper orange and pale rose iridescence. An area of deeper golden toning is noted above the Indian's portrait on the obverse, essentially the only aberration on the surfaces of this delightful gem. The 1908-S Indian cent represents the first branch mint coinage in the denomination. Fewer than two dozen examples of this date have been called MS-66 RD by NGC, with none finer within any designation, BN, RB, and RD.

NGC Census: 21; none finer within any designation.

Another Superb Gem 1908-S Cent
MS-66 RD (NGC)



221 **1908-S MS-66 RD (NGC).** A deep golden red specimen with sultry lustre on satiny, creamy surfaces. Another splendid gem, this with all the earmarks of the assigned grade.

NGC Census: 21; none finer within any designation.

Gorgeous 1909-S V.D.B. Cent

Gem Mint State



(2x photo)

222 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Brilliant, lustrous, and very *nice,* full original mint orange beginning to fade to natural brown. This is a pristine coin of incredible quality, never dipped, improved, or enhanced in any way, but marvelous simply as is.

It is probably gilding the lily to talk about the desirability of the 1909-S V.D.B. cent, for its fame exceeds that of all but a few 20th-century coins. The writer recalls that in the 1950s, when a piece such as this was worth perhaps $20 full retail, the demand for them was so intense that we deliberately excluded them from price lists, as hundreds of orders would be received for such a coin, and other pieces would be ignored! Over the years the value has risen year by year, decade by decade. Today, choice pieces are rarer than ever, what with "doctoring" and other processing. Truly high quality examples are seen infrequently. The present piece remains as *exciting* as ever.

Choice Red 1909-S V.D.B. Cent



223 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-63 RD (NGC).** Satiny orange gold surfaces with some expressive faint tan highlights on the high points. A pleasing choice Uncirculated example of one of the most popular small cent issues in American numismatics.



224 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-63 BN (PCGS).** Deep satiny tan surfaces with a touch of lustrous mint red in the protected areas. Some obverse toning spots are noted on this popular key date rarity.

225 **Pair of Lincoln cents:** ☆ 1909-S V.D.B. Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50, harshly cleaned ☆ 1931-S Net VF-30; sharpness of AU-50, cleaned and polished. In-person inspection is recommended. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem Red 1909-S Lincoln Cent



(2x photo)

226 **1909-S Lincoln. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A blazing orange-red satiny gem with intense lustre and grand eye appeal. A beautiful representative of the second design type of the year for Lincoln cents, this struck later in 1909 after the initials V.D.B. were removed from the reverse dies. A popular rarity, or as author David Lange noted in his *Complete Guide to Lincoln Cents,* "Although overshadowed by the famous 1909-S V.D.B. cent, this issue is nevertheless a semi-key date within the series." A real "looker" and definitely worth more than a casual glance before the bidding begins.

227 **1910 MS-66 RD (PCGS).** Satiny red surfaces with traces of minute spotting under magnification.



228 **1911-D MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A frosty pale red example from the first year of small cent coinage at the Denver Mint. A few light flecks can be seen under low magnification, though the unaided eye appeal is substantial. Better struck than most examples of the date, with essentially full obverse details and a reverse that couldn't possibly be any sharper for a circulation strike. Just 15 examples of the date have been graded finer than the present specimen by PCGS.



229 **1912-D MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Blazing rose-red with intense lustre. A semi-key issue from the Denver Mint, especially so when gem red coins are desired. It is duly noted here that only four examples of this date have been awarded a finer grade within the RD designation than the present coin by PCGS. Scarce so nice, and a coin worthy of pursuit by any specialist in early Lincoln cents.

PCGS Population: 69; 4 finer within the designation (all MS-66 RD).

230 1913 MS-65 RD (PCGS). A satiny golden red gem with strong lustre on matte-like surfaces.

231 1913 MS-65 RB (PCGS). A satiny deep orange-red gem with grand lustre and a nuance of violet, rose, and carmine toning. Sharp and appealing, a lovely gem. Housed in a first-generation PCGS holder.

Impressive 1914-D Lincoln Cent
Choice Mint State



232 **1914-D MS-64 RD (PCGS).** A highly important example of the 1914-D cent. Original mint orange beginning to fade to light brown, some flecks here and there but nicely blended. A quality example of an issue which is seldom seen with significant original mint color, and when it is, there is often blotching. *High quality* is a good description of this piece. As it is "only" MS-64, it probably will command less attention than it deserves. For you this might turn into an opportunity. Probably not more than one specimen this nice *per year* comes our way!

233 **Selection of certified Lincoln cents:** ☆ 1918 MS-64 RD (PCGS). Lustrous with a few spots noted under magnification ☆ 1925 MS-65 RD (PCGS). Lustrous and attractive ☆ 1929 MS-65 RD (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1930-D MS-65 RD (PCGS). Satiny with minute spotting noted, mostly on the reverse ☆ 1930-S MS-66 RD (NGC). Lustrous with speckled toning noted under magnification ☆ 1934 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of faint sky blue ☆ 1935 MS-67 RD (NGC). Lustrous and attractive ☆ 1935-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1936 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Lustrous with some spots noted on the obverse and an old finger print on the reverse ☆ 1936 MS-67 RD (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1936-S MS-65 RD (NGC). Lustrous with faint speckles on both surfaces ☆ 1937 (2). MS-67 RD (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous; MS-66 RD (NGC). Satiny lustre ☆ 1937-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1938-S MS-66 RD (NGC). Satiny lustre with some spotting noted ☆ 1939 MS-67 RD (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1939-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of iridescent magenta and blue toning ☆ 1939-S MS-67 RD (NGC). Lustrous with faint speckled toning on both surfaces ☆ 1940 MS-67 RD (NGC). Satiny lustre ☆ 1940-D MS-66 RD (NGC). Lustrous with splashes of magenta on the obverse and sky blue on the reverse ☆ 1940-S MS-67 RD (NGC). Satiny lustre with a few reverse spots noted. (Total: 21 pieces)

Gem Red 1918-D Lincoln 1¢



234 **1918-D MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Sparkling and satiny golden red with rich crimson iridescence near the rims. Some minor flecks become apparent under low magnification, though the unaided eye will have difficulty in locating them. Sharply struck,—as sharp, in fact, as the proverbial tack. "Top-notch pieces in either red/brown or fully red are rare," notes the Lange reference, and our own experience tends to echo those findings. Take a good look at this one!

PCGS Population: 28; 7 finer within the designation (MS-67 RD finest).

235 **1919 MS-66 RD (PCGS).** Bold golden lustre on frosty orange-red surfaces. Sharp and appealing.

236 **1927-S MS-64 RD (PCGS).** Satiny and lustrous rose with gold and orange highlights. A few light obverse flecks are noted. Only 16 examples of this branch mint issue have been graded finer within the designation than the present coin by PCGS, all of those called MS-65 RD.

Gem Mint State 1928-S Cent
MS-65 RD PCGS



237 **1928-S MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Bright orange-gold with warm red highlights. A satiny gem that displays an endless amount of lustre and physical strength. The strike is bold—not bad for a date that is typically found "mushy"—and aside from some tiny flecks, the overall quality is nothing short of fantastic. Further, fewer than a half dozen examples of the date have been graded finer than the present gem within the RD designation by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 37; 5 finer within the designation (all MS-66 RD).

238 **1930 MS-67 RD (NGC).** A frosty, satiny gem with strong lustre and a bold strike throughout much of the reverse details, though some typical obverse weakness is seen at Lincoln's lapels and bow tie area. A few faint flecks become obvious under low magnification.

239 1933-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of pale sky blue on the obverse. A faint fingerprint and minute spotting is noted on both surfaces.

240 **Group of Proof Lincoln cents:** ☆ 1937 Proof-65 RD (PCGS). Reflective with speckled sky blue and magenta visible under magnification ☆ 1940 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Reflective with faint toning on the reverse ☆ 1941 Proof-66 RD (NGC). Reflective with splashes of faint sky blue on the obverse ☆ 1942 Proof-64 RD (PCGS). Reflective with few minute spots noted under magnification ☆ 1953 Proof-68 RD (NGC). Reflective and brilliant ☆ 1957 Proof-67 CAM (PCGS). Brilliant and reflective ☆ 2003-S Proof-70 RD DCAM (PCGS). Reflective with brilliant surfaces and frosted devices. (Total: 7 pieces)

241 **Selection of Mint State Lincoln cents grading MS-67 RD:** ☆ 1937-D (PCGS). Satiny ☆ 1938-D (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1940-D (PCGS). Satiny ☆ 1949-D (NGC). Lustrous with faint speckling ☆ 1950 (NGC). Satiny with few minute reverse spots noted ☆ 1950-D (NGC). Satiny with spots noted under magnification ☆ 1955-S (PCGS). Satiny lustre. (Total: 7 pieces)

242 **Selection of Mint State and Proof Lincoln cents:** ☆ 1941 MS-67 RD (NGC). Lustrous with minute spotting noted ☆ 1941-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny ☆ 1941-S (2). MS-67 RD (NGC); MS-66 RD (PCGS). Both with satiny lustre and minute spotting ☆ 1942 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1942-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny with some spotting noted ☆ 1942-S MS-67 RD (NGC). Satiny with some spotting noted ☆1943 Steel. MS-67 (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1943-D Steel. (2). MS-67 (PCGS). Lustrous; MS-64 (PCI). Satiny with splashes of delicate toning ☆ 1943-S Steel. MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1944 MS-67 RD (NGC). Satiny lustre ☆ 1944-S MS-67 RD (2). (PCGS); (NGC). Both with satiny lustre ☆ 1945-D (2). MS-67 RD (NGC). Satiny lustre; MS-66 RD (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1945-S (2). MS-67 RD (PCGS); MS-66 RD (PCGS). Both with satiny surfaces ☆ 1946 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of pale sky blue on the reverse ☆ 1946-D MS-67 RD (NGC). Satiny lustre ☆ 1947-D MS-67 RD (NGC). Lustrous ☆ 1947-S MS-67 RD (NGC). Satiny with splashes of pale sky blue ☆ 1948 MS-66 RD (NGC). Lustrous ☆ 1948-D MS-66 RD (NGC). Lustrous with minute spotting noted ☆ 1948-S MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny ☆ 1949-S MS-67 RD (NGC) (3). Satiny with delicate golden toning at the obverse periphery and two with satiny surfaces ☆ 1950 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1950-D MS-67 RD (NGC). Lustrous ☆ 1950-S MS-67 RD (NGC). Satiny lustre ☆ 1951-D MS-66 RD (NGC). Lustrous with splashes of pale sky blue on the obverse ☆ 1951-S MS-67 RD (NGC). Satiny lustre with spots noted ☆ 1952-D (2). MS-67 RD (NGC); MS-66 RD (PCGS). Both with satiny surfaces ☆ 1952-S MS-67 RD (NGC) (2). Both with satiny surfaces and both with minute spotting ☆ 1953 Proof-67 RD Cameo (NGC). Brilliant and reflective ☆ 1953-D MS-67 RD (NGC). Lustrous with minute spotting noted ☆ 1953-S MS-67 RD (NGC) (2). Both with satiny surfaces ☆ 1954 MS-65 RD (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1954-D MS-67 RD (NGC) (3). Each is lustrous with minute spotting noted ☆ 1954-S MS-67 RD (NGC). Satiny with spots noted under magnification ☆ 1955-D MS-66 RD (NGC). Lustrous with minute spotting noted ☆ 1956-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny with splashes of pale gold ☆ 1957 Proof-67 RD (PCI). Reflective with faint copper spots noted under magnification ☆ 1957 MS-66 RD (NGC). Satiny with traces of speckled toning ☆ 1957-D MS-66 RD (PCGS) (2). Both are lustrous and attractive ☆ 1958 (3). MS-66 RD (PCGS); MS-65 RD (PCGS) (2). Each is satiny with traces of delicate toning ☆ 1958-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny; 1958-D MS-68. Housed in a PCC holder. Lustrous with obverse scratch. (Total: 57 pieces)

Incredible 1955 Doubled Die Cent

Mint Red!



(2x photo)

243 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-64 RD (PCGS).** Full *original* mint orange brilliance, fiery, with a few flecks here and there, but as pristine as we have seen on any specimen in recent times. The writer (QDB) knows first hand how rare coins like this are, having been pivotal in the market for them years ago, a section was devoted to the 1955 Doubled Die cent in my first book, *Coins and Collectors*, 1964. Probably not more than a few dozen equivalent pieces exist today. Many that are "brilliant" have been enhanced. This one is completely original.

In connection with delving into the origin of these pieces I contacted the Mint. I learned that on one day in 1955 several presses were busy stamping out Lincoln cents. As the containers behind each press were filled, they were dumped into a common bin, along with the output from other presses. Somewhat later in a particular day a press operator noticed that the cents being produced by one press were "blurry" on the obverse. The press was stopped, and the die removed. By that time about 44,000 coins had been struck from the die, of which about 24,000 had been mixed with others. About 20,000 remained near the press. These were destroyed, but it was decided to let the others go. At the time there was scarcely any interest in mint die oddities. Later, Frank Spadone of New Jersey, would publish a book on unusual varieties, and still later Bill Fivaz and J.T. Stanton would. However, in 1955 there was not much interest. Accordingly, it was not particularly unusual to simply dismiss the "blurry" coins and let them go.

Soon thereafter these pieces reached distribution and began popping up in several geographical areas, notably in and around Boston, separately in the western part of Massachusetts around Great Barrington, and, important to the present discussion, in the triple cities area of New York State, this encompassing the towns of Binghamton, Johnson City, and Endicott. In the later location, Jim Ruddy conducted the Triple Cities Coin Exchange, a modest operation that bought and sold rare coins and, occasionally, rare stamps. Jim had been active in the business for a couple of years, was enthusiastic, and later (in April 1958) would form the Empire Coin Company with the writer. At the time, cigarettes sold in vending machines were wrapped in cellophane and cost 23¢ each. To facilitate the giving of change, the packager put two mint-fresh Lincoln cents under the cellophane of each, so that when a quarter was deposited, a pack would be vended along with an appropriate refund. It so happened that quite a few of these particular cents were from the doubled die batch! Some interest was shown locally, and Jim Ruddy became quite excited. At first he offered to pay 25¢ each for them, but after acquiring a few dozen, often brought in with cellophane wrapping, he was fearful that they couldn't be resold, and stopped buying! At the time he did not know whether a million were in the offing, or just a few. Nobody knew.

At meeting of the Triple Cities Coin Club (Johnson City) and elsewhere, interest continued to grow, but on a small scale. Soon Jim's supply was depleted, but few more were to be had, except those found in change. In time, word of the coin spread further, such as to members of the Empire State Numismatic Association. Still, there was little notice of it. Eventually it was mentioned in *Numismatic News*, where it was at first called the "shift cent," and, around the same time in the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*. By 1958 and 1959, when Empire Coin Company was well under way, the variety was quite well known. The designation "Doubled Die" came from its eventual listing this way in the *Guide Book*, at which point all bets were off and demand multiplied a hundred fold. Now, everyone wanted one.

As to my own experience, at one time Jim Ruddy and I had over 800 of them, the result of a mini advertising campaign we conducted in the newspapers, plus

solicitations from dealers. Nearly all of these were in what would be called Extremely Fine or AU grade today. Only a few showed mint brilliance. These were soon sold, and, in time, an inventory added to, but never any quantity like this. In fact, in later years we were lucky to have even two or three at a time.

Today, a few thousand 1955 Doubled Die cents are estimated to exist, most in grades from EF to AU.

Another Splendid Red 1955 Doubled Die 1¢



(2x photo)

244 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-64 RD (PCGS).** A satiny and blazingly lustrous orange specimen with some traces of rose, royal blue, and gold in the recessed areas. Easily one of the most popular and famous of all small cent issues, and like the 1856 Flying Eagle rarity, a coin whose rarity has been well respected practically since the day of issue. Some faint flecks are noted, otherwise the surfaces are immaculate, especially for the assigned grade. This popular rarity is seldom found with this much red on its surfaces, and we expect bidding competition will support that statement.



245 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse. AU-50.** A lightly circulated yet still thoroughly pleasing example of one of the most popular of all small cent issues. Medium tan with a touch of rose iridescence on the high points, and with a modicum of lustre in the recessed areas.

246 **Selection of Proof and Mint State Lincoln cents:** ☆ 1959 (2). Proof-66 RD (PCI). Reflective with some copper spots noted; MS-66 RD (PCGS); Satiny with some spotting noted ☆ 1959-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of magenta and sky blue on both surfaces ☆ 1960-D Small Date. MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny lustre with a few spots noted ☆ 1961 Proof-67 RD (PCI) (2). Both are brilliant and reflective ☆ 1962 Proof-70 RD (ICG). Brilliant and reflective ☆ 1963 (2). Proof-69 RD Cameo (NGC); Proof-68 DCAM (PCGS). Both are reflective with frosted devices ☆ 1964 (2). Proof-69 CAM (PCGS); Proof-66 RD (PCI). Both are brilliant and reflective ☆ 1964 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny with spots noted on both surfaces ☆ 1966 SMS (2). MS-67 RD (PCGS). Lustrous with some spotting; MS-66 RD Cameo (NGC). Lustrous with frosted devices and some spotting noted ☆ 1968-D MS-65 RD (PCGS). Satiny with traces of delicate toning and some spots ☆ 1968-S MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny ☆ 1969 MS-66 RD (NGC). Lustrous with speckled toning on both surfaces ☆ 1970 MS-67 RD (NGC). Satiny with speckled toning ☆ 1970-S Large Date. MS-66 RD (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1971 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny with a splash of pale sky blue on the obverse ☆ 1971-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny with some spots noted ☆ 1973 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1973-D MS-66 RD (NGC). Satiny with splashes of delicate toning on both surfaces ☆ 1974 (2). MS-67 RD (PCGS); MS-66 RD (PCGS). Both are lustrous ☆ 1974-D (2). MS-67 RD (PCGS); MS-66 RD (PCGS). Both are lustrous with minute spotting noted ☆ 1974-S MS-66 RD (PCGS) (2). Both are lustrous ☆ 1975 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny ☆ 1975-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1976 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny ☆ 1976-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). ☆ 1979 MS-67 RD (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1980-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Satiny with just a whisper of delicate toning ☆ 1982 (2) MS-67 RD (PCGS). Lustrous; MS-66 RD (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of delicate toning on both surfaces ☆ 1984-D MS-67 RD (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1985-D MS-67 RD (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1987-D MS-67 RD (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1988 MS-67 RD (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1988-D MS-67 RD (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1989 MS-67 RD (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1990 MS-67 RD (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1990-D MS-68 RD (PCGS). Satiny with splashes of delicate toning ☆ 1991 MS-67 RD (PCGS). Lustrous with some faint speckling noted ☆ 1991-D MS-67 RD (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1993 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1994-D MS-67 RD (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1995 MS-68 RD (2). (PCGS). Satiny; Doubled Die Obverse (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1996 MS-67 RD (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1996-D MS-67 RD (NGC). Satiny lustre ☆ 1998 MS-67 RD (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1999-D MS-68 RD (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 2000 MS-68 RD (PCGS). Lustrous with minute spotting noted on both surfaces ☆ 2000-D MS-68 RD (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 2001 MS-68 RD (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 2001-D MS-68 RD (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 2002 MS-68 RD (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 2002 MS-68 RD (PCGS) (2). Both are brilliant and lustrous ☆ 2002-D MS-68 RD (PCGS) (2). Both are lustrous and attractive ☆ 2003 MS-69 RD (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 2003-P MS-68 RD (PCGS) (2). Both are brilliant and lustrous ☆ 2003-D MS-68 RD (PCGS). Satiny lustre. (Total: 67 pieces)

247 **Selection of Proof Lincoln cents:** ☆ 1964 (2). Proof-69 DCAM (ICG); Proof-68 DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1968-S Proof-68 RD DCAM (PCGS). 1969-S Proof-68 DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1972-S Proof-68 RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1973-S Proof-69 RD Ultra CAM (NGC) ☆ 1974-S Proof-69 RD Ultra CAM (NGC) ☆ 1975-S Proof-68 DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1977-S Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1978-S Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1979-S Type I. Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1979-S Type II. Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1980-S (2). Proof-70 DCAM (ICG); Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1981-S Type I. (2). Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS); Proof-65 DCAM (PCI) ☆ 1982-S Proof-69 RD Ultra CAM (NGC) ☆ 1983-S Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1984-S Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1985-S Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1986-S Proof-69 RD (3). Ultra CAM (NGC) (2); DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1987-S Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1988 Proof-69 RD Ultra CAM (NGC) ☆ 1989-S Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1990-S Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1991-S (2). Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS); Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1992-S Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1993-S Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1994-S Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1995-S Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1996-S Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1997-S Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1998-S Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1999-S Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 2000-S Proof-69

RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 2001-S Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 2002-S Proof-68 RD DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 2003-S Proof-69 DCAM (PCGS) (2) ☆ 2004-S Proof-69 RD DCAM (PCGS). All are brilliant and reflective. A very attractive group. (Total: 44 pieces)

248 **1972 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-65 RD (NGC).** Blazing orange surfaces with strong cartwheel lustre and a wealth of eye appeal.

TWO-CENT PIECES

Our small but interesting offering of two-cent pieces includes a choice Mint State 1864 Small Motto rarity from the first year of the design type and a gem Proof-only 1873 from the final year of the denomination. Nickel three-cent pieces include a nearly complete date run of the design type in Proof and Mint State grades, starting with a gem Proof 1865 and closing with an 1889 in the same grade. Silver three-cent pieces provide a bevy of scarce and rare dates in gem Proof and Mint State grades. If these tiny little silver "trimes" are your thing, it will do you well to peruse our listings!



249 **1864 Small Motto. MS-64 RB.** A bright and lustrous red-gold specimen, sharply struck and easily worthy of the assigned grade. Considerably rarer than its Large Motto counterpart, and always a focal point of bidding activity when a specimen crosses the auction block.



250 **1864 Large Motto. MS-66 BN (NGC).** Tied for finest certified within the BN designation by NGC. A satiny brown beauty with intense underlying lustre that highlights splashes of pale electric blue, rose, and vibrant orange-gold. Decidedly choice for the assigned grade.

NGC Census: 26; none finer within the designation.

Famous 1873 Two Cents
Proof-Only Date



251 **1873 Close 3. Proof-65 BN (PCGS).** A lovely specimen of the first date style of the year, with "close" 3, the knobs only narrowly separated. Both obverse and reverse are a mixture of light brown with ample mint orange, gorgeous and desirable. We are not sure that Proofs of this variety were ever issued in deep mirror surfaces and fully bright. If they were, most have toned since then. Perhaps all were lightly bronzed. This is theory at best, and there may be some other explanation.

Although the two-cent piece was launched with enthusiasm in 1864, at which time there was a severe shortage of small change, by 1873 they were redundant, as nickel three-cent pieces and nickel five-cent pieces were common in circulation as were Indian cents. The Coinage Act of 1873, crafted by numismatist John Jay Knox, eliminated this denomination. In the last year only Proofs were minted for collectors, to an unknown quantity, probably not more than, say, 1,500, divided among pieces with close 3 and open 3. Today this is the rarest single date, by far, in the series.

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES

Sparkling Gem Proof 1865 Nickel 3¢
Rarest Proof of the Design Type



(2x photo)

252 **1865 Proof-65 (NGC).** Satiny lightly frosted motifs and mirror fields form an impressive cameo contrast, though such is not noted on the NGC holder. Bold underlying lustre is highlighted by warm golden toning. Repunched date numerals as always seen for this date. Slightly more than 500 Proofs of the date were struck, a figure that places it slightly lower on the Proof production scale for the design type than any other date in the series, including the popular Proof-only 1877 issue (which had a production run of some "510+" pieces). A nice coin in all regards.



253 **1866 Proof-65 (NGC).** A satiny cameo—though this beauty is not designated as such—with faint golden toning evenly engaging all areas of the mirror fields and frosty design. A sharp and appealing gem.



254 **1867 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS).** An impressive cameo gem Proof of the date with frosted motifs and mirrored fields that display a hint of faint champagne toning.



255 **1867 Proof-65 (NGC).** Bold rose and carmine on satiny golden gray surfaces.



256 **1868 Proof-65 (NGC).** Lightly mirrored fields and faintly frosted motifs display warm gold, rose, and sky blue highlights.

257 **Trio of nickel three-cent pieces grading Proof-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1869. Splashes of rich brown toning on the obverse with reddish brown toning on the reverse. Spots noted on both obverse and reverse ☆ 1873 Close 3. Lacquered ☆ 1876. Pearl gray surfaces with minute spotting noted. (Total: 3 pieces)

Gem Proof 1870 Nickel 3¢



258 **1870 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A bright and attractive gem Proof of the date with strong lustre, modest cameo contrast, and pale golden highlights. Just seven Proofs of the date have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 52; 7 finer within the designation (all Proof-66).



259 **1871 Proof-65 (NGC).** Lustrous silver gray with a modicum of cameo contrast.



260 **1872 Proof-65 (NGC).** Satiny silver gray with a nuance of pale rose and gold present on both sides.



261 **1874 Proof-65 (NGC).** Bursts of intense lustre grace the frosty motifs and mirrored fields of this pale golden gem Proof coin.



262 **1875 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A bold and lustrous cartwheel rolls across the satiny silver surfaces of this lively gem Proof.

Gem Proof-Only 1877 Nickel 3¢



263 **1877 Proof-65 (NGC).** Satiny lilac-gray devices and mirror fields form a pleasing though soft cameo contrast. A popular Proof-only date, one of just "510+" Proofs of the date issued, a figure that was taken from *A Guide Book of United States Coins* and coincides with the number of silver Proof sets sold along with a few individual pieces of the denomination.



264 **1878 Proof-65 (NGC).** Lustrous and frosty motifs and satiny, reflective fields show pale golden toning highlights. Another popular Proof-only issue, this with a production run of 2,350 pieces. A lovely cameo though not noted as such on the NGC holder.

265 **Trio of nickel three-cent pieces grading Proof-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1879. Olive-gray surfaces with faint freckling noted ☆ 1880. Reflective golden gray surfaces ☆ 1881. Reflective with golden rose highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)



266 **1879 MS-66 (PCGS).** Frosty silver gray with strong lustre and a nuance of faint rose iridescence. Sharply struck.



267 **1880 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** Brilliant with delicate toning. The piece is handsome in every way, and in this grade will play to a very wide audience.

A few scattered *planchet marks* are seen on the face of Miss Liberty, and are instructive to view, as these simply consist of tiny irregularities that were not pressed or squeezed out when the dies came together. This concept is rather esoteric; it's rarely discussed, but is interesting to know about.



268 **1880 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** Satiny motifs and mirrored fields display faint champagne highlights. A lovely cameo gem Proof.



269 **1881 Proof-67 Cameo (NGC).** A lovely, lively gem with heavily frosted motifs and mirrored fields. Faint rose highlights adorn both sides. Definitely gem quality!

270 **Trio of nickel three-cent pieces grading Proof-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1882. Soft golden highlights ☆ 1883. Reflective with mottled reddish brown toning on both surfaces ☆ 1884. Reflective with rose-gold highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

271 **Trio of nickel three-cent pieces grading Proof-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1885. Reflective with rose highlights and speckled brown toning ☆ 1886. Reflective with rose-gold and lilac-gray ☆ 1887/6. Reflective golden surfaces with a splash of rich silver gray on the obverse. (Total: 3 pieces)

272 **1887/6 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Frosty motifs and satiny fields form a subtle yet pleasing cameo contrast. Overdate details plain and undiminished by die wear; the overdate faded considerably with die use.



273 **1887 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous silver gray with distinctive champagne highlights.

274 **Pair of nickel three-cent pieces grading Proof-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1888 ☆ 1889. Both are reflective with iridescent rose, gold, and sky blue toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES

All silver three-cent photos are 2x.

275 Pair of silver three-cent pieces: ☆ 1851 MS-60. Lustrous silver gray surfaces with speckled toning on the obverse ☆ 1856 MS-61. Lustrous with a whisper of rose at the peripheries. (Total: 2 pieces)



276 **1852 MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty gem from the second year of the denomination. The satiny surfaces glow warmly with bold underlying lustre and a nuance of faint rose. Nicely struck—not fully so, but certainly "sharp" enough for the date.

The silver three-cent pieces of 1851-53 were struck in a composition of .750 silver and .250 copper. In 1854, and throughout the remaining years of the series, the coins were produced from a composition of .900 silver and .100 copper, thus finally measuring up to all the other silver denominations of the era.



277 **1853 MS-66 (NGC).** A frosty gem with lively cartwheel lustre that rotates broadly beneath faint gold and rose toning highlights. A thoroughly appealing gem specimen of Type I silver three-cent coinage, a coin that has been bettered in the NGC *Census Report* by just a half dozen pieces, all called MS-67 by that firm.

NGC Census: 33; 6 finer (all MS-67).

Gem Uncirculated 1854 Silver 3¢



278 **1854 MS-65 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous with a nuance of faint champagne toning on satiny surfaces. From the first year of Type II silver three-cent pieces, and the first issue of the denomination struck in .900 fine silver; those dated 1851 to 1853 were struck in .750 fine silver. Just a half dozen examples of the date have been certified finer than the present gem by NGC.

NGC Census: 25; 6 finer (MS-67 finest).

Choice Proof 1857 "Trime"



279 **1857 Proof-64 (NGC).** Pale lilac-gray and medium electric blue with underlying lustre that enhances the mirror surfaces of this choice Proof silver "trime." From an unknown but presumably modest Proof mintage for the date; the Mint kept no specific records for such mintages before 1859. Sharp and pleasing for the grade.

Elusive Gem Proof 1858 Silver 3¢

Proof-65 PCGS



280 **1858 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Deep electric blue at the centers gives way to bold and deep rose at the rims. Sharply struck, as should be for a Proof in the series. One of an estimated 250 to 350 or so Proofs of the date struck—a figure that covers the range of most current estimated Proof mintage figures for this date. (The Mint did not begin keeping Proof mintage figures in earnest until the following year, 1859, hence the "educated guess," as here, for Proof mintages prior to 1859.) It is worth noting here that the total PCGS-certified gem population of Proof-65 or finer for this issue is a mere 25 coins, only eight of which are finer than the present gem (all are Proof-66).

PCGS Population 17; 8 finer within the designation (all Proof-66).

Gem Uncirculated 1865 Silver 3¢

Richly Toned



281 **1865 MS-66 (NGC).** Deeply lustrous silver gray surfaces display a wide array of violet, blue, orange, and pale sea green. Fewer than a half dozen examples of this low-mintage (8,000 circulation strikes) issue have been graded finer than the present beauty by NGC.

NGC Census: 10; 5 finer (MS-68 finest).

Choice Uncirculated 1867 Silver 3¢



282 **1867 MS-64 (NGC).** A bright and lustrous prooflike example of a date from the waning years of this little-used denomination. Sharply struck with all design elements present. One of just 4,000 circulation strikes of the date produced.

NGC Census: 9; 9 finer (MS-66 finest).

Key 1873 Proof Trime



283 **1873 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Light gray and gunmetal-blue toning over needle-sharp surfaces. A splendid specimen of the last year of the trime, and the single *Proof-only* date in the whole series. Just 600 were coined, all in Proof format, and none for circulation. At the time, the Mint was not successful in selling all of the silver Proof sets of this year, and some went into the hands of a Philadelphia dealer, who later split them up, keeping several dozen trimes together as a lot. One way or another these drifted from owner to owner, until in the 1930s the group was stolen, never to be accounted for again. Presumably, the coins did reappear here and there, anonymously, but who knows?

Today the 1873 is highly prize, as it should be, and in this grade the present piece is especially desirable.

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES

All four of the nickel five-cents design types in U.S. numismatics—Shield, Liberty, Buffalo, and Jefferson—are presented here in all their splendor, represented by gem Proof and Uncirculated Shield nickels and Liberty nickels galore, some rare, others moderately scarce to common, but all beautiful in their own right. Rarities include multiple Proof 1885 nickels and a pair of gem Mint State 1912-S Liberty nickels, and others too numerous to mention. Buffalo nickels are nearly as prolific as the great herds of bison that once roamed the Great Plains—well, perhaps not that many, but scores of them are present nonetheless. Every date from the six 1913 issues to the terminal date 1938-D is represented here, many in choice and gem grades that come close to or reside at the top of their respected grading service "pop" charts, and many that are represented by multiple high-grade specimens! A gem Proof 1913 Type I starts the parade, and great varieties such as 1914/3, 1915-D/D, 1916 Doubled Die Obverse (multiple pieces), 1918/7-D (four examples, including a Mint State coin), 1936-D 3-1/2 Legs, and multiple 1937-D 3-Legged Buffalos are also here. Kit Carson would have *loved* this assortment! Featured is the Irv's Herd Collection of Buffalo nickels, the finest current registry set of circulation strike pieces including varieties. The heat is on in the current marketplace where 20th century coinage is concerned, and you will find a grand assortment of high quality Jefferson nickels here as well. Gone are the days of nickel soda-fountain Cokes and five-cent Hershey bars (are you old enough to remember those days?), but here to stay is the excitement caused by these now highly collectable five-cent pieces. What an opportune time to add to your collection!

Gem Cameo Proof 1866 Shield 5¢



(2x photo)

284 **1866 Rays. Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** Blazing mirror surfaces and frosty motifs display intense lustre and a nuance of faint champagne. A sharply struck gem, a coin that displays broad repunching at several reverse stars. From a Proof mintage for the date of "200+" according to the *Guide Book*, making for a rare issue by any standards. The present gorgeous cameo gem Proof Shield nickel is among the two dozen finest Proof specimens of the date certified by NGC with a "cameo" designation.

NGC Census: 17; 7 finer within the designation (all Proof-67 Cameo).

285 **Quartette of PCGS-certified Mint State nickels:** ☆ 1866 Rays. MS-63. Golden gray and rose toning on both surfaces ☆ 1903 MS-65. Lustrous silver gray with just a whisper of rose ☆ 1913 Type I. MS-66. Lustrous with iridescent rose surfaces ☆ 1938-D Buffalo. MS-67. Lustrous with golden highlights on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

Gem Proof 1867 No Rays 5¢
Tied for Finest Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

286 **1867 No Rays. Proof-66 (NGC).** Lustrous medium silver gray with lightly frosted motifs and satiny, mirrored fields. Add a dash of faint champagne and rose on both sides, and the appeal is greatly broadened. Sharp and appealing in all regards. From a Proof mintage for the date of slightly more than 600 pieces, most of which were sold with other small denomination types of the date. The present gem Proof is tied for finest of the date certified by NGC.

NGC Census: 9; none finer within the designation.

Gem Proof 1868 Shield 5¢
Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

287 **1868 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Lustrous steel gray with satiny surfaces that display warm, even champagne iridescence. Repunching noted at the 18 in the date, and within the loops of the second 8 in the date as well.

PCGS Population: 8; none finer within any designation.

Impressive Cameo Gem Proof 1869 Nickel 5¢



288 **1869 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** Deep mirror fields and frosted motifs display a fiery array of crimson, peach, yellow, and gold on both sides. A lovely coin to behold, and among the eight finest Proofs of the date with a CAM designation from PCGS.

PCGS Population: 7; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-67 CAM).

Glistening Gem Proof 1869 Shield 5¢



289 **1869 Proof-66 (NGC).** Largely brilliant with lightly frosted motifs and heavily mirrored fields. Pale golden highlights gather at the rims. Just a half dozen Proof examples of the date have been certified finer than the present gem by NGC.

NGC Census: 31; 6 finer within the designation (all Proof-67).



290 **1875 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Bursts of faint champagne and light royal blue grace the lustrous motifs and reflective fields of this gem Proof Shield nickel. From a fairly low Proof mintage within the series of slightly more than 700 pieces.

Gem Cameo Proof 1876 Shield 5¢



291 **1876 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** Intense cartwheel lustre and splashes of rich rose enhance the satiny, reflective fields and frosted motifs. Just two examples of the date have received a finer cameo designation than the present specimen by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 20; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-67 Cameo).



292 **1876 Proof-66 (NGC).** A satiny gem with mirrored fields and frosted motifs that display a hint of rich gold and pale rose, especially on the obverse. Fewer than 10 Proofs of the date have been certified finer than the present coin from NGC.

NGC Census: 27; 7 finer within the designation (all Proof-67).

Gem Proof-Only 1878 Shield 5¢

None Certified Finer by NGC
The Eliasberg Specimen



293 **1878 Proof-67 (NGC).** A satiny and highly lustrous gem of the finest order, a coin with reflective fields and frosted motifs. From a modest Proof-only mintage of just 2,350 coins, this without attendant circulation strike coinage.

NGC Census: 18; none finer within the designation.

Purchased from S.H. and H. Chapman in December 1893; J.M. Clapp to John H. Clapp to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, Lot 765.

Gem Cameo Proof 1879/8 Shield 5¢



294 **1879/8 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** A sparkling golden gem with reflective fields and frosted motifs. Diagnostic "spur" upward from lower ball of shield is the diagnostic for this scarce and popular overdate.

NGC Census: 20; 9 finer within the designation (all Proof-67 Cameo).



295 **1879 Proof-67 (NGC).** Lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields display lively pale gold, rose, and sky blue bull's eye toning. Just one example of the date has been certified finer than the present Proof by NGC.

NGC Census: 13; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-68).



296 **1879 Proof-66 (NGC).** Satiny champagne gold with strong lustre on frosty motifs and mirrored fields.

Splendid Gem 1879 Shield 5¢



297 **1879 MS-66 ★ (NGC).** Somewhat prooflike fields and frosted motifs display intense lustre and a rich array of golden hues. A sharp and attractive gem with boldly defined design motifs. The present gem is among the three finest certified by NGC.

NGC Census: 1; 2 finer (both MS-67).

Splendid Proof 1881 Nickel
Among Three Finest Certified by NGC



298 **1881 Proof-67 ★ (NGC).** A visually stunning gem. Mirrored fields and frosted motifs display a superbly blended mix of faint gold, sky blue, and pastel rose. One glance should satisfy anyone's curiosity as to whether it belongs among the three finest Proofs of the date certified by NGC—it does!

NGC Census: 2; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-68).

299 1882 Proof-65 (PCGS). A sharply struck gem with frosty motifs, mirror fields, and a whisper of faint golden toning.



300 **1883 Shield. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Light gold and gray surfaces. Last year of the Shield nickel, ending a run that commenced in 1866 or, without stars on the reverse, as here, in 1867. In 1883 there was a great flurry of interest in nickel five-cent pieces of all kinds, spawned by the marvelous 1883 Liberty Head without CENTS on the reverse. The Mint was able to sell a few other varieties as well, including that offered here.

Superb Gem 1883 No CENTS Proof 5¢



301 **1883 No CENTS. Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** Heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields form a cameo contrast that is virtually unbeatable for aesthetic appeal. Despite the fact that 5,219 Proofs of the date were distributed, fewer than 10 examples have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 31; 7 finer within the designation (all Proof-67 Cameo).

In 1883 the Mint restyled the nickel five-cent piece, using on the obverse a head of Miss Liberty said to have been inspired by the goddess Diana, and similar to the motif used on certain pattern coinage since 1881. The reverse bore the denomination expressed simply as the Roman numeral V, within a wreath, a concept that seemed to be perfectly fine, for nickel three-cent pieces had III on the reverse since 1865, trimes had used III from 1851 through 1873 (at which time the denomination was discontinued), and on various patterns of the Liberty Head design in the values of cent, three cents, and five cents Roman numerals I, III, and V had been used without comment.

However, the notion was flawed, as when pieces reached circulation they were found to be the same diameter as the current $5 gold coin. Unscrupulous people gold plated the nickels, sometimes reeding the edges, and were successful in passing them off as $5 pieces, either immediately accepted as such or, in some instances, simply considered to be a new $5 gold design. The mint realized its mistake, and soon added the word CENTS to the design, somewhat rearranging the other letters on the reverse as well. The rumor spread that these coins would all be called in and would achieve great value, causing a mad scramble to pick pieces from circulation and, in the process, creating thousands of new faces in the numismatic hobby. The ensuing years of the 1880s were one of the most active ever, with auctions conducted very frequently, new and old magazines published, and clubs and organizations experiencing unprecedented activity.

Another Superb Gem Proof 1883 No CENTS 5¢



302 **1883 No CENTS Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** Faintly dusted motifs and reflective mirrored fields display faint champagne highlights. A pleasing coin for the grade.

Gem Proof 1883 Liberty Nickel
No CENTS Style



303 **1883 No CENTS. Proof-66 (NGC).** Frosted motifs and mirror fields form a warm and welcoming cameo contrast, though "cameo" is nowhere to be found on the NGC holder. Delightful shades of gold make for surfaces that approach "racketeer" nickel status where golden color is concerned, and shades of faint blue and rose add to the overall appeal. Amazingly, seven examples of this issue have been certified finer than the present gem Proof by NGC, which serves as a telling insight into the rarity of the issue in the gem category.

NGC Census: 54; 7 finer within the designation (all Proof-67).



304 **1883 No CENTS. Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS).** Lightly toned. A nice specimen, above average, though we do note a tiny toning spot hidden on the reverse at IB (PLURIBUS).

305 **Trio of Liberty Head nickels grading Proof-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1883 With CENTS. Reflective with frosted devices and rose highlights ☆ 1891. Reflective with iridescent rose, gold, and blue-green highlights on the obverse, the reverse with iridescent blue-green and rose ☆ 1894. Rose toning over reflective surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

306 **Trio of Liberty Head nickels grading Proof-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1884. Rich gray-rose surfaces with a hint of sky blue on the obverse ☆ 1887. Reflective with golden and rose toning, minute spotting noted under magnification ☆ 1888. Bluish gray with golden rose at the obverse periphery, the reverse with bright golden rose. (Total: 3 pieces)

Gem Proof 1885 Liberty 5¢

Popular Key Date



307 **1885 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Frosty motifs and mirrored fields display attractive, even golden gray toning. A lovely gem example of this popular date, an issue for which Proofs are often selected by serious students of the series, as gem Mint State examples come but few and far between. Needless to say, the pressure to acquire Proofs of the date is always high.



308 **1885 Proof-66 (NGC).** An impressive gem Proof of the date with faint golden iridescence on the motifs and in the fields.



309 **1886 Proof-67 (NGC).** An impressive gem Proof example of the date. Mirrored fields and frosted motifs display warm peach and rose iridescence. Another rare date in circulation strike format, yet one that is a godsend to collectors when found in gem Proof, as here. Just one Proof example has been certified finer than the present specimen by NGC.

NGC Census: 17; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-67☆).



310 **1886 Proof-66 (NGC).** An impressive gem with sweeping cartwheel lustre on lightly frosted motifs and satiny, mirrored fields. Pale golden toning graces both sides in an even and fetching manner.



311 **1886 Proof-65 (NGC).** Lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields show pale sky blue and gold highlights.



312 **1887 Proof-66 (NGC).** A glittering gem with a faint dusting of frost on the devices, and with deep and dark mirrored fields that hold a hint of rich gold. Just two Proofs of the date have been certified finer than the present gem by NGC.

NGC Census: 47; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-67).

313 **1887 Proof-65 (NGC).** Fiery gold, violet, crimson, sea green, and yellow grace the obverse, while the reverse is mainly satiny silver gray with a hint of champagne.



314 **1889 Proof-66 (NGC).** Lustrous, satiny surfaces with a nuance of pale champagne and a hint of frost on the motifs.

315 **Pair of Liberty Head nickels grading Proof-66 (NGC):** ☆ 1889. A mixture of olive-gray and golden rose toning over reflective surfaces ☆ 1890. Reflective with orange and sky blue highlights. (Total: 2 pieces)

Lovely Cameo Proof 1891 Liberty 5¢



316 **1891 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** Frosted motifs and mirrored fields display intense lustre and a hint of faint golden toning. Absolutely choice for the assigned grade, the present gem cameo Proof 1891 nickel is among the top 20 examples of the date certified by NGC.

NGC Census: 16; 4 finer within the designation (Proof-68 Cameo finest).



317 **1892 Proof-66 (NGC).** Satiny motifs and mirrored fields display strong lustre and warm pale golden highlights. Just three Proofs of the date have been certified finer than the present specimen by NGC.

NGC Census; 42; 3 finer within the designation (Proof-68 finest).



318 **1892 Proof-66 (NGC).** An enticing gem cameo Proof example of the date, though the "cameo" designation is nowhere to be found on the NGC holder. Frosty silver motifs and deep mirror fields show a blush of pale golden toning, especially on the reverse. Only three examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by NGC within the Proof designation.

NGC Census: 42; 3 finer within the designation (Proof-68 finest).

Gem Cameo Proof 1893 Liberty 5¢

Among Half Dozen Finest Certified by NGC



319 **1893 Proof-67 Cameo (NGC).** Splashes of brisk gold, faint sky blue, and lively rose highlight the lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields of this attractive gem. Among the six finest Proof examples of the date certified by NGC, and eminently worthy of its grade.

NGC Census: 5; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-67★).

Impressive Cameo Proof 1893 Nickel



320 **1893 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** Frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields form a striking contrast. Add a dash of faint gold, as here, and the beauty is enhanced greatly.

321 **Quintette of Liberty Head nickels grading Proof-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1893. Reflective with delicate rose and golden highlights ☆ 1896. Reflective, bright iridescent sunset orange and sea green on the obverse, the reverse periphery is gold, orange, and sea green with speckled gray toning mostly at the center ☆ 1899. Reflective with just a touch of pale orange ☆ 1910. Pale rose-gray over reflective surfaces ☆ 1912. Splashes of bluish gray, sunset orange, and gold on both surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

Lovely Gem Cameo Proof 1894 Nickel



322 **1894 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** Satiny, lightly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields vie with each other where colorful golden highlights and stunning eye appeal are concerned. Among the top 15 Proof examples of the date certified by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 13; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-67 Cameo).

Sparkling Cameo Proof 1895 Nickel



323 **1895 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS).** Frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields display intense lustre and attractive pale golden toning. Just seven Proof examples of this date have been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 10; 7 finer within the designation (Proof-67 Cameo finest).

324 **Trio of Proof NGC-certified Liberty Head nickels:** ☆ 1895 Proof-64. Mottled orange and gray toning over reflective surfaces ☆ 1901 Proof-65. Splashes of orange toning over both surfaces, minute spotting noted ☆ 1902 Proof-65. Reflective with splashes of pale magenta and lilac-gray. (Total: 3 pieces)

325 **Quartette of Liberty Head nickels grading Proof-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1897. Reflective with bright orange highlights ☆ 1900. Beautiful soft rose and lavender highlights on the obverse, the reverse with sunset orange ☆ 1904. Reflective with a whisper of bluish green on the obverse, the reverse with blue-green and lilac highlights ☆ 1909. Reflective rose surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1875 Liberty 5¢

Among Four Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

326 **1897 MS-66 (PCGS).** A sparkling gem. Broadly spinning cartwheel lustre brightens the surfaces of this attractive champagne beauty. Sharp and appealing and among the four finest seen by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 3; 1 finer (MS-67).

Lovely Gem Cameo Proof 1898 Liberty 5¢



327 **1898 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** Pale golden highlights enhance the frosted motifs and mirrored fields of this sparkling cameo gem Proof Liberty nickel. Indeed, the present specimen is among the 10 finest Proof examples of the date to receive a cameo designation from NGC.

NGC Census: 9; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-67★ Cameo).

328 **Pair of Liberty Head nickels grading Proof-66 (NGC):** ☆ 1898. Delicate rose highlights ☆ 1903. Splash of iridescent gold, blue and delicate rose on the reverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

Colorful Gem Proof 1899 Nickel



329 **1899 Proof-67 (PCGS).** Lightly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields display a bold mix of faint sky blue and rich gold iridescence on both sides. Visually impressive and physically impressive as well; just one Proof of the date has been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 6; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-68).



330 **1900 Proof-66 (NGC).** A frosty beauty with satiny motifs and mirrored fields that display attractive golden iridescence.

331 **1900 MS-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous with golden rose on the obverse, the reverse with just a whisper of bluish gray at the periphery with golden highlights. A planchet flaw is noted on the reverse for accuracy.



332 **1901 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Reflective surfaces display warm golden highlights.



333 **1903 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** Frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields support strong lustre and a nuance of golden toning. Just five Proofs of the date have been certified finer than the present lovely gem by NGC.

NGC Census: 12; 5 finer within the designation (Proof-68 Cameo finest).

334 **Trio of Liberty Head nickels grading Proof-66 (NGC):** ☆ 1905 ☆ 1906 ☆ 1908. Each is reflective with various shades of golden orange highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

Frosty Cameo Gem 1907 Liberty 5¢



335 **1907 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** Faint golden highlights warm the lightly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields of this satiny, lovely gem. The present specimen is about as lovely as they come for Proofs of the date, and we note here that the present gem is among the dozen finest cameo Proofs of the date certified by NGC.

NGC Census: 8; 3 finer within the designation (all Proof-67 Cameo).



336 **1907 Proof-66 (NGC).** Absolutely choice (or shall we say "gem") for the grade with extraordinary eye appeal. The fields are deeply mirrored and the devices show a satiny, not-quite frosty finish. Add pale sky blue and fiery rose iridescence in a few areas and the appeal is nothing short of monumental.



337 **1907 Proof-66 (NGC).** A highly reflective gem with a nuance of faint frosting on the devices and pale champagne highlights on both sides.

Splendid Cameo Gem Proof 1909 Nickel



338 **1909 Proof-67 Cameo (NGC).** The heavily frosted devices appear as if recently chiseled out of living silver, with the brilliant, reflective background adding credence to this description. Just a half dozen Proofs of the date have been designated finer within the cameo range by NGC.

NGC Census: 18; 6 finer within the designation (Proof-68★ Cameo finest).



339 **1909 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** Barber's frosty Liberty motif and other design features display frosty champagne lustre, while the reflective fields support a faint champagne mist. An attractive cameo gem Proof.

Colorful Gem Proof 1910 Nickel



340 **1910 Proof-67 (PCGS).** Satiny, highly lustrous surfaces are ablaze with a stunning mix of bright gold, pale sky blue, rose, and faint violet. Further, just three Proofs of the date have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 28; 3 finer within the designation (all Proof-68).



341 **1911 Proof-66 (NGC).** Wisps of fiery gold and faint sky blue bring their bright hues to the frosty motifs and mirror fields of this lovely gem Proof Liberty nickel.



342 **1911 Proof-66.** Faint bluish gray over reflective surfaces. Lovely sunset orange highlights on Miss Liberty's portrait on the obverse and on the surface of the reverse.

Gem 1911 Liberty 5¢



343 **1911 MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with intense lustre that blooms brightly beneath warm, deep champagne highlights. Just one example of the date has been certified finer by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 24; 1 finer (MS-67).



344 **1912 Proof-66 (NGC).** Frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields contrast greatly here, though "cameo" is nowhere to be seen on the NGC holder. Rich shades of gold enhance the overall cameo beauty of this lovely gem.

Gem 1912-S Liberty 5¢



(2x photo)

345 **1912-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Pale champagne highlights grace satiny, lustrous surfaces. A pleasing gem example from the first year of branch mint coinage within the nickel five-cent denomination. From a mintage of 238,000 pieces, the only regular-issue date in the series with a mintage that falls below the one million coin mark. Fewer than 10 examples of the date have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS, all MS-66.

PCGS Population: 56; 8 finer (all MS-66).

Gem Mint State 1912-S 5¢



(2x photo)

346 **1912-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Illuminating cartwheel lustre rolls gently beneath broad waves of rich gold, rose, and faint sky blue.

PCGS Population: 56; 8 finer (all MS-66).

Gem Proof 1913 Type I Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

347 **1913 Type I. Proof-67 (NGC).** Satiny golden gray centers explode outwardly into crescents of intense orange, peach, yellow, violet, and rose. A sharply struck gem Proof that fully illustrates Fraser's intended motif. The fields are somewhat "wavy" or granular, lightly textured as Fraser intended, and apparent only during the first year of the series, 1913. A truly splendid gem and a coin that has been bettered in the *NGC Census Report* by just three Proofs of the date.

NGC Census: 33; 3 finer within the designation (Proof-68★ finest).

1913 Type I Buffalo Nickel

Superb Gem Matte Proof



348 **1913 Type I. Proof-66 (PCGS).** A splendid specimen, virtual perfection, except that it might be even nicer than when first struck, as today it has a delicate hint of blue toning. It would be difficult to imagine a nicer one existing anywhere. The present piece will be an ideal addition to a high-grade type set or a systematic collection of Buffalo nickel varieties.



349 **1913 Type I. MS-67 (PCGS).** A sparkling gem with intense cartwheel lustre that jumps to fiery life beneath rich gold and iridescent sky blue highlights. A truly splendid gem, a coin that has been bettered in the PCGS *Population Report* by just seven other examples of the date. You could do far worse than to begin a Buffalo nickel collection with this Type I gem.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Gem Mint State 1913-D Type I 5¢



(2x photo)

350 **1913-D Type I. MS-67 (PCGS).** A superlative gem in all regards. The lustre is heavy and unstoppable; the surfaces are satiny and alive with faint gold and rose iridescence. The strike is bold as well. Regarding this popular date from the first year of the Buffalo nickel design type, the Lange reference notes: "Unlike its brothers from the east and west coasts, the Denver Mint Type I nickel is almost always well struck. In fact, it often makes a far superior example for a type set." The present beauty is fine enough that only one example of the date has been certified finer by PCGS!

PCGS Population: 31; 1 finer (MS-68).

Obverse die cracks frame LIBERTY, and underline the date.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Gem Uncirculated 1913-S Type I 5¢



351 **1913-S Type I. MS-66 (PCGS).** A lustrous golden gray specimen with a grand display of bright gold, lavender, blue, and pale violet iridescence on both sides. Nicely struck, perhaps not fully so at the bison's head, but still well enough that its charm is enhanced immeasurably. Just 10 examples have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



352 **1913 Type II. MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with a wealth of underlying lustre on its medium champagne surfaces. Nicely struck in all areas with just a touch of incompleteness at the lowest outline of the shoulder pelt on the reverse. A lovely coin, only eight have been certified finer by PCGS.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Lustrous Gem 1913-D Type II 5¢

MS-66 (PCGS)



(2x photo)

353 **1913-D Type II. MS-66 (PCGS).** Varying shades of pale red-gold and champagne vie for dominance on the frosty, satiny surfaces of this delightfully lustrous gem. Just a touch of weakness is noted on the reverse at the bison's shoulder, and low magnification reveals a few tiny reverse flecks as well. Fewer than 10 have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS. An attractive coin with a "come hither" appearance that should capture the fancy of more than one Buffalo nickel specialist.

PCGS Population: 31; 7 finer (all MS-67).

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Colorful Gem 1913-S Type II 5¢

PCGS MS-65



(2x photo)

354 **1913-S Type II. MS-65 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre bursts forth beneath bright gold, rose, sky blue, and faint crimson iridescence. Nicely struck for the date, with just a touch of weakness at the top of LIBERTY, though the date is strong. On the reverse, just the lowest region of the shoulder pelt outline is weak. Still, finer than typically seen for this popular issue. From a mintage of just over 1.2 million pieces, and far and away the scarcest and most desirable of the six 1913 Buffalo nickel issues.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



355 **1914/3 AU-50 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray with some underlying lustre and some grainy yet thoroughly attractive "wood grain" appearance to the surface. Upper crossbar of underlying 3 evident under low magnification. A solid collector grade example of this popular and recently discovered (in the scheme of things numismatic) variety.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



356 **1914 MS-66 (PCGS).** Explosive cartwheel lustre graces satiny and lively golden surfaces. Varying hues of gold mingle broadly with rich gold iridescence. An attractive gem that wears its bold strike proudly. Just a baker's dozen examples have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS.

Struck from boldly clashed dies, with the obverse Indian portrait displaying the popularly nicknamed "chin whiskers" clash marks.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Gem Mint State 1914-D Buffalo 5¢



357 **1914-D MS-65 (PCGS).** An incredible array of rich golden hues grace the surfaces of this lovely gem Denver Mint Buffalo nickel. A small area of striking weakness is seen at the bison's shoulder on the reverse, but the present gem is still extraordinarily beautiful in this writer's eyes!

Heavy die cracks through the L and T in LIBERTY, with a lesser crack at the date. In his reference on the series, David Lange notes: "A few coins may be found with minor obverse die cracks in LIBERTY and above the knot in the Indian's braid. Cracked dies seem to have been a particular problem at the Denver Mint for this and other coin types during the 1910s and early '20s."

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Second Gem Uncirculated 1914-D Buffalo 5¢



358 **1914-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Rich gold and rainbow highlights gather at the rims of this lustrous gem. Largely well struck with just a touch of weakness at the bison's head and shoulder pelt, crisp and bold in all other areas. Struck from a slightly rotated reverse die.

Lustrous Gem 1914-S Buffalo 5¢



359 **1914-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A glittering pale golden gem with intense lustre, a bold strike, and eye appeal that just won't quit!

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Colorful Gem 1915 Buffalo Nickel
Vivid Rainbow Highlights
Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



360 **1915 MS-67 (PCGS).** An intensely beautiful Buffalo nickel, a coin with superb lustre and a strike that is amazingly close to complete. Intense bull's eye toning suggests that the present specimen spent much of its life in an old style Wayte Raymond or other such holder. We suggest that you view this coin in person to enjoy its full visual effect. Judged in its entirety, it is plainly evident to us why no finer example of this date has been certified by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 29; none finer.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Gem 1915-D Buffalo Nickel
PCGS MS-65



361 **1915-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny and lustrous gem with a nuance of faint champagne on both sides. The strike is virtually complete, although perhaps a hint of weakness is seen at the lower edge of the pelt where it meets the bison's shoulder. Regarding the strike of this date, Dave Lange's reference notes: "This is the first date from the Denver Mint in which weakness of strike becomes a factor. Though not extreme, it may be evident in the central obverse and the bison's head, shoulders, and tail. Well struck examples do exist and are worth the wait." In our opinion, the present coin is probably one of those that Lange considered worth waiting for.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Gem Uncirculated 1915-D Buffalo 5¢



362 **1915-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with richly imbued lustre that graces the frosty pale golden surfaces. Nicely struck for the date, indeed, about as fine as this date is ever found. James Earle Fraser would have loved this one!

Choice Uncirculated 1915-D/D Overdate 5¢
Finest of just Three Graded by NGC



363 **1915-D/D FS-015, RPM-1. MS-63 (NGC).** A satiny golden gray specimen with sprightly gold, pale electric blue, and rich rose highlights on both sides. Struck from misaligned dies, with the bison's head at the 8:00 position rather than the normal 9:00 position. A rarity within the Buffalo nickel series that is beginning to capture the attention of serious devotees of the discipline. We note that the present coin is the finest of just three certified *in any grade,* by NGC. The strike here is adequate for the date, though the typical weakness seen in the head and shoulder region is apparent. Striking issues aside, the surfaces are choice for the grade and present a neat opportunity to view the die life at the Denver Mint in the "teens" (see below). A grand opportunity to get in early with a choice Mint State example of this relatively new and rare overmintmark variety.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

The obverse of this choice Mint State specimen affords an opportunity to examine a tired obverse die that was used in 1915 at the Denver Mint. David Lange's reference on the Buffalo nickel series had the following to say about the 1915-D coinage: "A rotated reverse has been observed for this date, though such anomalies don't seem to hold much interest for collectors. Technically it was the obverse die that rotated in the press, since Buffalo nickels were coined with the obverse die in the lower or anvil position. Had the reverse die become loose, it would have most likely fallen from the press." That, of course, explains the rotated die nature of the coin offered here, but it was the obverse die of this particular specimen that captured our attention. A quick glance with the unaided eye reveals that a sizeable (in relation to the size of the coin) triangle-like chip has fallen out of the die in the Indian's portrait, just above the extreme right end of the eyebrow region. When an eight-power glass is applied to the area, other small die failings are noted. For instance, there are clash marks at and around the Indian's throat, and a flaky, rough appearance is noted at the rim below the date. A network of fine, lacy die cracks crisscross the Indian's portrait, many gathering at the aforementioned die chip on his forehead. Another network of slightly heavier cracks runs through the top of his scalp and into his upper hair regions. The reverse die, however, is probably in an early state and merely coupled with a mid-to-late state of an already used obverse die. There are no signs of clashing on the reverse, and careful examination reveals some raised polish lines in the exergue around FIVE CENTS and the mintmark, probably there as a result of an attempt to deface the first errantly punched mintmark. More intriguing notations could be made about this coin, but suffice it to say that we enjoy such small details, and we hope that our clients and friends share the same joy when examining their numismatic trophies.

Satiny Gem Uncirculated 1915-S Buffalo 5¢

None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

364 1915-S MS-66 (NGC). A satiny golden gem with strong underlying lustre. Nicely struck, though not fully so—still, close enough to full that mention is merited. Indeed, the strike of the present coin easily rivals that of the plate coin in the Lange reference. Regarding this date, author David Lange noted, "This is perhaps the first date in the series that will be truly difficult to locate," adding later, "choice and gem examples are genuinely rare." Fairly sharp, highly lustrous, and tied for finest graded by NGC—what more could you desire from this beauty?

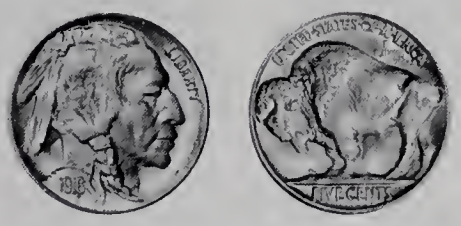
NGC Census: 19; none finer.

Richly Toned Gem 1915-S 5¢



365 1915-S MS-65 (PCGS). Medium steel blue, rich rose, peach, and vibrant gold mingle warmly on the lustrous, satiny surfaces of this attractive gem. A nicely struck example of the date, although the Lange reference warns: "1915-S nickels may be found quite well struck with the exception of LIBERTY. More common, however, are poorly struck pieces." While the present gem is not fully struck in the classic sense, it is close enough that it must be among the sharper coins of the date.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



366 1916 MS-66 (PCGS). A satiny beauty with underlying lustre that erupts in gold, pale blue, and rose. Only nine have been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS. A well struck and simply gorgeous gem.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Popular 1916 Doubled Die Obverse Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

367 1916 Doubled Die Obverse. F-15 (PCGS). A solid example of this rarity, here in an affordable and pleasing collector grade. Medium silver gray with gold and faded crimson highlights on the obverse, and with medium oxblood highlights on the reverse. The date numerals are plainly doubled to the unaided eye, and low magnification picks up the doubling at the feather tips and other design elements nearby. Elusive in all grades.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Desirable 1916 Doubled Die Obverse Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

368 1916 Doubled Die Obverse. F-12 (PCGS). Warm golden gray with deeper toning highlights in the fields. Evenly worn and problem-free, a truly splendid example for the assigned grade. The rims on both sides are full and complete, and LIBERTY is free of the rim. The date numerals are boldly doubled, as are the feather tips and other surrounding design elements. An ever-popular doubled die obverse rarity that should see spirited bidding, for not all collectors can enjoy a Mint State specimen of this rarity, but certainly all can bid forcefully for a choice problem-free, highly collectible specimen such as offered here.

Gem 1916-D Buffalo Nickel



369 1916-D MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny and lustrous gem with just a nuance of faint champagne on both sides. A few reverse flecks can be seen, although they are well hidden and the viewer's eye is not automatically drawn to them. The strike is fairly bold for the date.

easily equal to the plate coin in the Lange reference, where the author notes, "Although well struck pieces can be found with perseverance, most are weak in the central obverse and the bison's head and shoulders." The present specimen is, as we noted, much finer than the typical specimen. Just eight 1916-D nickels have been certified finer by PCGS.

Dave Lange's reference on the subject calls for an "imbedded D" mintmark variety. The present coin shows a D mintmark that is high and to the right, and essentially attached to the C in CENTS, but not quite "imbedded" in that letter. We are certain other interesting varieties exist for the date.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

370 1916-D MS-64 (PCGS). Outstanding bursts of bright gold, pale blue, and warm rose grace the highly lustrous surfaces of this satiny specimen. Nicely struck for the date, with generous amounts of reverse details seen at the bison's shoulder and head.

Gem Mint State 1916-S 5¢



371 **1916-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty golden gem with strong underlying lustre and rich rose highlights on both sides. Nicely struck for the date, perhaps not fully so, but certainly a coin that gets honorable mention where fullness of design is concerned. A pleasing coin.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



372 **1917 MS-66 (PCGS).** Blazing lustre on satiny champagne gold surfaces. A touch of weakness is seen at the bison's shoulder on the reverse, but here it is probably that the dies were spaced just far enough apart to prevent stronger metal flow in that area; the obverse details are fairly crisp and sharp.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Gem MS-65 1917-D Nickel



(2x photo)

373 **1917-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny silver gray specimen with faint golden zephyr-like wisps of iridescence on both sides. Nicely struck for the date, certainly much finer than the plate coin in the Lange reference and worthy of strong bidder consideration. Just nine 1917-D nickels have been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Second Impressive 1917-D Buffalo Nickel
Mint State-65 PCGS



(2x photo)

374 **1917-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A glistening beauty and a gem by any standards. An engaging display of lively pale rose iridescence leaps across the highly lustrous silver gray surfaces of this scarce branch mint gem. The strike is strong for the date, with just a touch of weakness at the shoulder and head of the bison. Further, only nine examples of the date have been graded finer than the present specimen by PCGS, a fact that alludes to the overall quality.



375 **1917-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous golden gray with strong champagne iridescence. Some lightness of strike is noted on the reverse, not at all unusual for this date. Still, choice for the grade.

Choice Mint State 1917-S Buffalo 5¢



376 **1917-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny silver gray with warm lilac and faint sky blue iridescence present on both lustrous sides. Nicely struck—not fully so, as this date isn't often seen that way, but near enough that the outline of the pelt is plain at the bison's shoulder. Definitely a nice coin for the grade.



377 **1917-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny champagne surfaces glow with underlying lustre. Add some faint rose and violet and the appearance is nearly irresistible. An attractive example of a fairly scarce San Francisco Mint issue.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Impressive Gem 1918 Buffalo 5¢



378 **1918 MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with faint rose and sky blue surfaces that explode atop the bright and hard-working lustre beneath. Some weakness of strike is seen at the bison's shoulder, not an unusual occurrence for the date. Just a half dozen 1918 nickels have been certified finer by PCGS, and we suspect those pieces are not often seen in today's marketplace. A reportedly common date that is anything but "common" in gem grades.

PCGS Population: 27; 6 finer (all MS-67).

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Uncirculated 1918/7-D Buffalo 5¢ Rarity



(2x photo)

379 **1918/7-D MS-61 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray surfaces with a satiny appearance and warm golden highlights. The attractive lustre glows sedately, though the effect is quite pleasing. Some striking weakness on the reverse, a fairly common occurrence for this rarity. Struck from a soon-to-be-shattered obverse die, with die cracks from the rim in several places converging toward the central part of the Indian's portrait. An ideal opportunity to obtain an attractive Uncirculated example of what may be the most desirable of all Buffalo nickel issues.

Desirable 1918/7-D Buffalo Nickel Rarity



(2x photo)

380 **1918/7-D VF-20 (PCGS).** A sharp and appealing example, for the assigned grade. Mingled peach, rose, and deep gold grace both sides. Overdate details plainly evident on this highly collectible specimen.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Attractive VF 1918/7-D 5¢



(2x photo)

381 **1918/7-D VF-20 (NGC).** A medium golden gray specimen with strong design details for the date, and devoid of unsightly marks despite its somewhat lengthy stay in circulation. We expect strong bidding when this attractive circulated specimen takes its turn under the gavel.

Nice Fine 1918/7-D Overdate 5¢
Highly Collectible Grade



382 **1918/7-D F-15 (PCGS).** Warm golden gray with some deeper highlights in the protected areas. A few faint marks are noted, none of them substantial or overbearing. Nearly full horn details on the reverse, in keeping with the assigned grade.

Gem Mint State 1918-D 5¢



(2x photo)

383 **1918-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem of the finest order. Explosive cartwheel lustre graces the faint champagne surfaces. Sharply struck for the date, easily finer in sharpness than the Lange reference plate coin, a specimen that the author noted was "exceptional" where strike is concerned. An exceptional example of the date, one that should see spirited bidding, especially by those actively "hunting" Buffalos.

A large die crack at the Y in LIBERTY gives that letter a "J" appearance.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Important 1918-S Buffalo 5¢

NGC MS-65, Tied for Finest Graded



(2x photo)

384 **1918-S MS-65 (NGC).** A blazing beauty of a gem! The satiny surfaces are afire with bright gold, lavender, and electric blue, while the reverse displays rich peach iridescence as well. From heavily clashed dies, with strong "chin whiskers" and other die markings scattered about, including a heavy die crack from the rim at 9:00 to the tip of the uppermost feather in the Indian's hair. The bad news? The Lange reference notes: "The striking problem noted for 1918-P and 1918-D is much worse for 1918-S. In addition, the date is sometimes weak, especially in the first two digits." The good news? The present gem displays an ample amount of design details, especially on the reverse bison, where the pelt is nearly full and the head details fall just shy of full. As befits its sharpness and eye appeal, the present 1918-S nickel ranks among the nine finest certified by NGC.

NGC Census: 9; none finer.

Choice Uncirculated 1918-S Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

385 **1918-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A bright and satiny specimen of a popular and early branch mint issue in the Buffalo nickel series. The lustre is intense, and bursts of rich champagne iridescence serve to highlight the near-gem quality of the coin. The strike is sharp as well, with essentially full head details on the bison, and with nearly full details at the shoulder as well—certainly a cut above what is normally encountered for the date. Fairly scarce in all Mint State grades. In fact, the Lange reference on the series notes, "Mint State coins are few, while choice and gem pieces are rare and seldom offered." Author Lange also notes that, "A very bright 1918-S nickel is a rarity, then so are Mint State examples of any quality."

Choice Uncirculated 1918-S Buffalo Nickel

Vivid Pastel Highlights



(2x photo)

386 **1918-S MS-64 (PCGS).** An impressively lustrous specimen with mingled bursts of faint electric blue, faint carmine, gold, and pastel rose iridescence. Nicely struck on the obverse though the reverse is somewhat typical for the date; here, however, the flatness is relegated to a portion of the bison's shoulder, with the head and horn details quite strong.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



387 **1919 MS-66 (PCGS).** A sparkling gem with intense underlying lustre that breathes fiery life into the exotic blue, rose, and fiery yellow gold highlights. Nicely struck with crisp details aplenty. Just a half dozen examples have been certified finer than this explosively colorful gem.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Choice Uncirculated 1919-D Buffalo 5¢



388 **1919-D MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny golden gray gem with a vivid display of rich champagne iridescence on both sides. Some weakness of strike is seen at the centers, a "given" where the date is concerned. Here, the sharpness is somewhat above average for the date, which is a definite plus.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Choice Uncirculated 1919-S 5¢



(2x photo)

389 **1919-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Bright and heavy lustre glides gracefully beneath pale yellow, rose, and faint violet iridescence on both sides. "This date is notorious for being weakly struck, particularly on the reverse. Problem areas include the border, denomination, mintmark, and the bison's head with its all-important horn. Mint State coins may look worn yet lustrous," notes David Lange in his Buffalo nickel reference, a descriptive warning regarding quality of strike for the 1919-S. The present coin is, however, the ready equal to the Lange reference plate coin, a specimen that the author called "exceptionally sharp." Perhaps present bidders are about to vie for one of the finest MS-64 1919-S Buffalo nickels extant.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Gem 1920 Buffalo Nickel



390 **1920 MS-66 (PCGS).** A frosty matte-like gem with bursts of faint blue, rose, and gold in the recessed areas of the design. Nicely struck, with a touch of faintness here and there, but overall with the design elements present and accounted for. Just seven have been graded finer by PCGS.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Choice Uncirculated 1920-D Buffalo 5¢



391 **1920-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny, matte-like surfaces display glowing cartwheel lustre beneath faint rose and mingled champagne highlights. Nicely struck for the date, with far finer than average crispness in all places. An exceptional example of the date and grade combination.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Splendid Gem Mint State 1920-S Buffalo 5¢

Tied for Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

392 **1920-S MS-65 (NGC).** A satiny gem whose lively lustre is enhanced by bursts of bright gold, crimson, pale blue, and heather. "Overall rarity is a factor in making this coin difficult to acquire, but striking problems play a greater role," notes the Lange book. The present gem, however, is boldly struck with strong design details everywhere save for the very tops of the letters of LIBERTY and at the bison's tail on the reverse. Either a casual glance or a lingering look will still reveal a lovely gem that deserves to be among the finest examples of the date certified by NGC.

NGC Census: 4; none finer within the designation.

Lustrous Uncirculated 1920-S

Choice MS-64 PCGS



(2x photo)

393 **1920-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous with somewhat reflective surfaces that wear pale champagne yellow highlights. "In Mint State, 1920-S is among the scarcest coins in the series" notes

the Lange reference, and we have no reason to quibble with the author's opinion. Referring to the same reference, the author notes that: "Well struck coins are scarce and highly prized. Fully struck examples are virtually unknown. Most seen range from fair all the way to awful, the reverse being particularly subject to extreme die erosion and incompleteness." While not completely and sharply struck, the reverse strike is sharp enough to merit an award of honorable mention—much of the head details are crisp and bold, and the strike at the shoulder is oh-so-close to complete. If it's strong overall quality you seek for your Buffalo nickel collection, the present coin may just fill the bill.

Choice Mint State 1920-S 45¢
Incredible Golden Highlights



394 **1920-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Fluid lustre races beneath incredible splashes of deep violet, electric blue, crimson, gold, and peach. Some reverse striking weakness is noted, but despite the lack of certain details on the reverse, the eye appeal of this impressively toned specimen is extraordinary.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



395 **1921 MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with lustre that practically leaps from the surfaces. Faint traces of champagne and sky blue bring out the fullness of strike and extraordinary eye appeal of this gem. Struck from lightly clashed dies, with evidence seen on both sides. Just 14 have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Choice Uncirculated 1921-S Buffalo 5¢



396 **1921-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Deep golden toning with smooth underlying lustre. The strike here is not full, yet it is certainly adequate in displaying James Earle Fraser's original design intent. A scarce and popular date in all grades, especially at choice Mint State or finer.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

397 **1921-S VF-35 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray with some deeper highlights in the protected areas. Circulation marks are at a minimum both for quantity and size, making for a pleasing mid-grade example of this popular semi-key date.



398 **1923 MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny matte-like gem with strong underlying lustre and faint rose, pale blue, and lilac highlights. Nicely struck with just a hint of weakness at the bison's shoulder. Only eight 1923 nickels have been graded finer than the present specimen by PCGS.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Satiny Gem 1923-S Buffalo 5¢
MS-65 PCGS



(2x photo)

399 **1923-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Lively rose, pale blue, and rich golden lustre plays on the satiny surfaces of this sweetheart of a gem Buffalo nickel. Jumping right to the Lange reference, we note the author's admonition that "the more discriminating and patient buyer will await the few well struck coins that sometimes appear." Well, folks, your patience and discriminating standards have been rewarded. The present gem is nicely struck for the date, certainly as finely produced as the Lange reference plate coin, with only a modicum of faintness present on either side. For reference, it is noted that the present gem has been exceeded in grade by only two other examples of the date where PCGS is concerned, both of those called MS-66, and both probably long since absorbed into high-quality Buffalo nickel sets. How they fare in the strike department is unknown to this writer, but one thing is certain—you could do far, far worse than the present gem when you select a 1923-S Buffalo for your cabinet!

PCGS Population: 27; 2 finer (both MS-66).

Choice Uncirculated 1923-S 5¢



400 **1923-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Blazing cartwheel lustre supports a blend of gold, crimson, and peach iridescence on both sides. Some striking weakness seen on the reverse, not at all unusual for the date.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Choice Uncirculated 1923-S Buffalo 5¢



401 **1923-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Pale pastel gold, blue, and lilac grace the satiny, modestly reflective surfaces. Though the design elements are not needle-sharp in the classic sense, they are all present and accounted for, an "extra" where this date is concerned. A choice coin for the assigned grade.

Choice Uncirculated 1923-S Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

402 **1923-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny golden gray with strong underlying lustre that adds a certain liveliness to the rich gold, peach, and rose iridescence that gathers on both sides. Nicely struck for the date-not fully so, but near enough that all of designer Fraser's motifs show their outlines and much other details as well. Choice for the grade.

Lustrous Gem 1924 5¢
Vivid Pastel Toning



403 **1924 MS-66 (PCGS).** Intense cartwheel lustre graces the satiny, matte-like surfaces of this attractively toned gem. A blend of light blue, rose, and faint gold graces both sides. The strike is somewhat soft on the reverse, though the design elements are outlined. Just two have been certified finer by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 32; 2 finer (both MS-67).

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Gem Mint State 1924-D Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

404 **1924-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem. Graceful underlying lustre supports pale rose, gold, and faint sky blue iridescence. A pleasing example of the date, not fully struck, but with enough detail in the head, horn, and shoulder area of the reverse bison that designer Fraser's intention is clear. Just one example of this date has been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS, and the "log-jam" of submissions at the MS-65 slot leads us to believe that more than one MS-65 coin has been resubmitted in an attempt to gain the coveted (and apparently, very rare) MS-66 grade.

PCGS Population: 62; 1 finer (MS-66).



405 **1924-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Strong cartwheel lustre on satiny, pale golden surfaces. Nicely struck, not fully so but still strong for the date.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Choice Uncirculated 1924-S Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

406 **1924-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Strong underlying lustre supports deep golden gray highlights. A nuance of pastel rose, sea green, and bright yellow dances within the protected regions of the design. "Most 1924-S nickels seen are adequately struck in general terms. Fully struck pieces are seldom available, a situation that is aggravated by the relatively small population of Mint State coins for this date," as noted in the Lange reference. The present coin is not sharply struck, but much of the reverse detail is at least outlined. A nice coin for the assigned grade.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

407 1924-S VF-20 (PCGS). Medium silver gray with deep sienna highlights surrounding the design elements. Another popular semi-key date from the San Francisco Mint, one that is readily sought in all grades from Good-4 right up through gem Mint State.

Impressive Gem 1925 Buffalo Nickel



408 **1925 MS-66 (PCGS).** Vivid pastel iridescence, chiefly rose, pale peach, and orange-gold, over intense underlying lustre. A satiny gem with a bold reverse strike. Just one example has been certified finer than this lovely gem by PCGS. One look at this coin and you just may fall in love.

PCGS Population: 89; 1 finer (MS-67).

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



409 **1925-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny surfaces show pale champagne highlights and a blend of faint rose and blue. Strong underlying lustre adds greatly to the enchanting view presented by this attractive branch mint Buffalo nickel. Add a fairly strong strike for the date—not sharp and crisp, but with enough detail to catch the eye—and all the rigors of the assigned grade are matched with ease.



410 **1925-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Sultry cartwheel lustre spins languidly beneath lovely gold, peach, and crimson iridescence on the obverse, while the reverse is dominated by bursts of faint sky blue and deep, fiery gold. Some striking weakness at the bison's foreleg, as frequently seen for the date.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Choice Uncirculated 1925-S Indian Head 5¢



(2x photo)

411 **1925-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A high degree of intense lustre explodes amid clouds of bright and rich gold, rose, and faint lilac iridescence. Struck from heavily worn dies, with areas of high erosion at the peripheries, especially so on the reverse. Indeed, it is not unusual to see such a late state of the dies, especially for this date. A scarce date in gem grades, a tale that is told by the PCGS *Population Report,* which notes that just 15 1925-S Buffalo nickels have been certified finer than the present specimen by that firm.

Lustrous 1925-S Buffalo 5¢

Choice MS-64 PCGS



(2x photo)

412 **1925-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Intense cartwheel lustre spins broadly across satiny deep golden surfaces. Striking weakness is noted in some areas, though the present specimen is not as badly affected as certain other examples of the date. In fact, the Lange reference notes, "overall weakness is the norm for this issue, particularly in the bison's head and around the coin's periphery. It seems that both broad-set distances between the dies and overextended usage of the dies combined to produce so many miserable coins. In extreme cases the reverse die is so worn that its mintmark is grossly distorted and even indecipherable." Fortunately, while the present coin will not win a prize for sharpness, it certainly won't go home with a "booby prize" in that category either.

Third Choice Mint State 1925-S 5¢



(2x photo)

413 **1925-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Dusky, deep gold that verges on gray gathers at the center of the obverse, while the rim explodes with golden mint brilliance. The reverse shows warm sky blue central highlights, with rich gold at the rim. Nicely struck for the date—not fully so as there is some softness at the shoulder and head on the reverse, but there is enough detail in the design to merit mention. Just 15 have been certified finer by PCGS.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

414 1926 MS-66 (PCGS). A frosty, satiny pale golden gem with intense cartwheel lustre on both sides. Nicely struck as well, with just a hint of weakness at the bison's shoulder.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Gem Uncirculated 1926-D Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

415 **1926-D MS-66 (PCGS).** An incredibly lustrous gem with fiery cartwheels beneath rich champagne obverse toning. The reverse rim plays host to a bright crescent of deep orange gold. A lovely coin, one that certainly meets the qualifications for the assigned grade. Attentive readers take note, for the present specimen is also nicely struck, with nearly full shoulder pelt details and with crisp and well-defined details in all other areas of the bison. It is worth noting that just a solitary example of the date has been certified finer by PCGS, but don't let that sway you; if you *want* a lovely gem example of this date, you *need* to see this coin.

PCGS Population: 20; 1 finer (MS-67).

Gem Uncirculated 1926-D Buffalo 5¢

Sharply Struck for the Date



(2x photo)

416 **1926-D MS-65 (PCGS).** "Although not particularly scarce in most grades, the majority are so poorly struck as to render them undesirable to collectors," notes the Lange reference, and so begins the tireless numismatic litany of faultfinding where this popular Denver Mint issue is concerned. The present coin, however, is nearly above reproach! The satiny golden gray surfaces display strong lustre and faint rose toning, with eye appeal that easily matches the assigned grade. Further, the strike here is actually quite *bold* for the date, with virtually complete head details on the reverse bison, and with shoulder pelt details that are strong enough to draw the admiration of Buffalo nickel aficionados. A truly lovely gem example of the date, a coin that would do justice to any cabinet.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Choice Mint State 1926-S Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

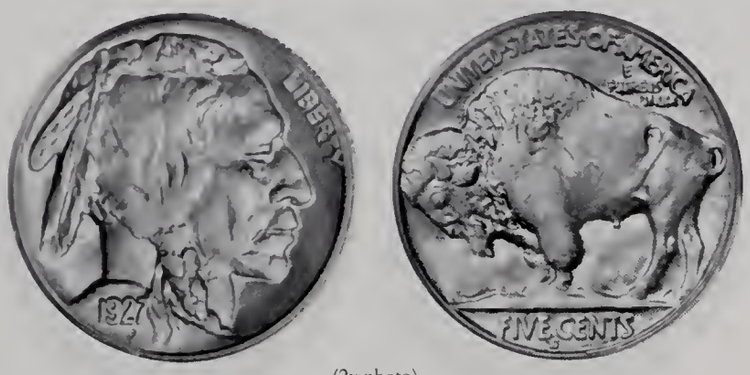
417 **1926-S MS-63 (PCGS).** A colorful array of pastel peach, rose, blue, gold, and orange springs to life on the satiny, highly lustrous golden gray surfaces. Nicely struck for the date, with a goodly proportion of design elements present on both sides. While some weakness is noted, the strike is finer than typically seen. An ever popular date owing to its mintage of 970,000 pieces, the only mintage in the series (1913-1938) that fell below the one million coin mark. Choice for the grade.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

418 **1927 MS-66 (PCGS).** An incredibly bright and lively gem with intense lustre and a bold strike. Everything you would want from the grade, and probably then some. Just three examples of the date have been graded finer by PCGS.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Gem Uncirculated 1927-D Buffalo 5¢



(2x photo)

419 **1927-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Amazing lustrous surfaces are alive with rich gold and silver brilliance. Nicely struck for the date, with some reverse details present, though nothing approaching "full" can be said. "Fully struck coins are rare," notes the David Lange reference regarding this branch mint issue. The present gem has been bettered in the PCGS *Population Report* by just one specimen, that called MS-66. It is worth remembering here that you are viewing one of the finest examples extant for the date, and should form your bidding strategy accordingly.

PCGS Population: 50; 1 finer (MS-66).

Lustrous Choice Uncirculated 1927-D 5¢



420 **1927-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Rich golden highlights practically fly off the surfaces of this delightfully bright and appealingly lustrous Buffalo nickel. The strike on the present piece is not sharp and crisp, but it is by no means flat and unappealing either. Put simply, a nice coin in all regards.

Choice Uncirculated 1927-S Buffalo Nickel



421 **1927-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny champagne surfaces with bold underlying lustre and a generous dash of eye appeal. One of the "examples having a reasonably good strike" that the Lange reference mentions, although this date typically follows in the footsteps of the 1925-D and 1926-D, often falling far short of fullness in the design details. The present coin's strike rises above *typical* for the date. A pleasing coin.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Choice Mint State 1927-S Buffalo 5¢



422 **1927-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny golden gray with warm changes in depth that contrast nicely with strong lustre. Nicely struck for the date, as frequently seen; this is a San Francisco Mint issue that comes well struck, though fully struck examples are quite rare. Always elusive at MS-64 or finer, the 1927-S nickel enjoys strong numismatic support at choice and gem Mint State levels.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



423 **1928 MS-66 (PCGS).** An incredible array of lustre supports bright pastel rose and sky blue highlights. Nicely struck. Just eight examples have been certified finer than this MS-66 gem by PCGS.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



424 **1928-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Explosive lustre erupts vividly beneath billowing golden highlights, while bursts of faint electric blue form an aura at the edges of the design elements of this satiny gem. The strike is strong save for a hint of lightness at the bison's shoulder.



425 **1928-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A gorgeous gem of the finest order. The highly lustrous surfaces exhibit mingled medium blue, rose, and pale gold. Nicely struck as well, not fully so, but near enough to merit mention here.



426 **1928-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with intense lustre that explodes beneath a rich array of gold, peach, and faint rose iridescence. This is what gem quality is all about!

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



427 **1928-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A beautiful specimen that approaches gem quality at least where eye appeal is concerned. Vivid champagne toning embraces the satiny surfaces, and the overall strike is worthy of note as well. Superbly lustrous and choice for the grade.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



428 **1928-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre, pale rose toning highlights, and a decent strike for the date (read: nearly full at the shoulder) are but some of the attributes of this choice Uncirculated 1928-S Buffalo nickel.



429 **1928-S MS-64 (NGC).** Satiny, pale iridescent lilac, rose, sky blue, and gold on the obverse, the reverse with pale bluish gray and gold.

Impressive Gem 1929 Buffalo Nickel



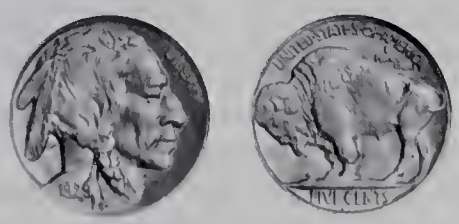
430 **1929 MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with dynamic cartwheel lustre and rich champagne toning. While just over four score 1929 nickels have been called MS-66 by PCGS, just one has been certified finer. Virtually unimprovable in quality and aesthetic appeal, and worthy of serious bidding as a result.

PCGS Population: 82; 1 finer (MS-67).

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Gem Mint State 1929-D Buffalo 5¢

Vibrant Rainbow Toning
None Graded Finer by NGC



431 **1929-D MS-66 (NGC).** A worldly dose of heavy cartwheel lustre enlivens the broad expanse of bright gold, violet, pale blue, and rose that decorates both sides of this splendid gem. The fields are essentially immaculate, and the strike is bold enough to warrant mention here; not completely sharp, but oh-so-close and absolutely worthy of mention as such. For the record, no other 1929-D Buffalo nickel has been certified finer than the present gem by NGC.

NGC Census: 11; none finer.

Lustrous Gem 1929-D 5¢



432 **1929-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Faint sky blue and rose iridescence seemingly float on brisk, bold underlying cartwheel lustre. A touch of striking weakness at the bison's head and shoulder, though much of the detail is present. An appealing gem.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Lovely Gem 1929-S Buffalo 5¢



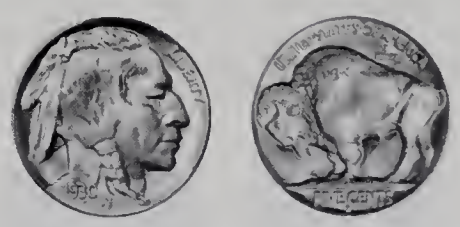
433 **1929-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny smooth silver gray specimen with bursts of pale yet vivid crimson, peach, gold, and sky blue on the obverse, with a broader expanse of bright gold mingled with rose and blue on the reverse. Sharp and appealing, a lovely and lively gem that easily meets the requirements of the assigned grade. Just four examples of the date have been certified finer by PCGS.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

434 **1930 MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny beauty. Smooth, rolling lustre and splashes of rich gold mingle on the satiny gem surfaces.

435 **1930 MS-66 (PCGS).** An amazing array of bright gold, blue, and rose highlights springs to abundant life courtesy of bold, robust underlying cartwheel lustre. Simply put, a beauty.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



436 **1930-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with intense underlying lustre that bolsters the beauty of the vivid peach, rose, and faint sky blue iridescence that gathers on both sides. Striking weakness noted at the shoulder and head, as nearly always seen for this date; all the details are there, they are simply somewhat softened in appearance. Just four 1930-S nickels have been deemed finer by PCGS, an insight into the quality offered here.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



437 **1931-S MS-66 (PCGS).** An incredibly beautiful gem by any and all accounts. A high degree of lustre supports a wealth of rich gold, sky blue, peach, and rose iridescence. Nicely struck, although there is a tad of weakness at the bison's shoulder. All things considered, it is easy to see why PCGS has not certified a finer example of this date than that offered here.

PCGS Population: 221; none finer.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

438 **1934 MS-66 (PCGS).** Frosty, matte-like surfaces explode with a wealth of rich gold, faint rose, and pale electric blue. Sharp and appealing.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



439 **1934-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous golden gray with warmer highlights on both sides. Nicely struck for the date with nearly full head and shoulder details; this date is often sorely lacking in design definition in both of these areas.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1935 Buffalo 5¢

None Certified Finer by PCGS



440 **1935 MS-67 (PCGS).** An incredible gem of the finest order. Satiny surfaces play host to robust, fiery lustre. Bright champagne mingles with rich faint electric blue, creating an enchanting visual display. Stop to admire this sharp and impressive gem, but be cautious for its beauty may enthrall you.

PCGS Population: 44; none finer.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



441 **1935 Doubled Die Reverse. FS-018, Breen-2644. AU-58 (PCGS).** Satiny silver gray with pale rose highlights. A high degree of lustre remains, broken here and there on the high points by its brief stay in circulation, otherwise in full bloom. A scarce and popular variety, with the doubling plainest at FIVE CENTS, and to a lesser degree at UNITE and at portions of E PLURIBUS UNUM. Called "extremely rare in any grade above VF," in the *Cherrypickers' Guide*. The present choice AU specimen is one of just three AU-58 examples of the variety certified by PCGS, with just a half dozen finer.

PCGS Population: 3; 6 finer (MS-65 finest).

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



442 **1935-D MS-66 (PCGS).** A sparkling and lustrous gem, a satiny beauty with fully defined design features and burst of varying golden hues on both sides. Just five examples of the date have received finer grades from PCGS.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Superlative Gem Uncirculated 1935-S Buffalo 5¢

Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

443 **1935-S MS-67 (PCGS).** An incredibly bright and highly lustrous gem, a benchmark for other examples that share this lofty grade. While the strike is bold and crisp, it is not quite full, yet certainly few of the head and shoulder details are left to the viewer's imagination. This startling gem is one of fewer than two dozen examples of the date called MS-67 by PCGS, with none finer.

PCGS Population: 21; none finer.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Gem Satin Proof 1936 Buffalo 5¢

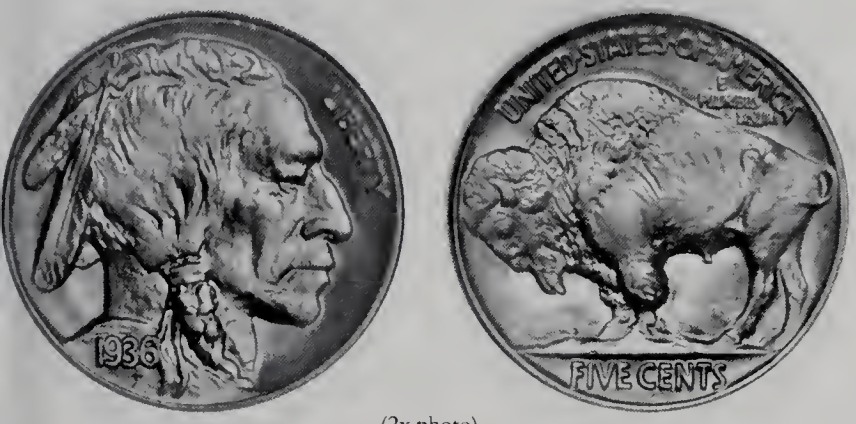


(2x photo)

444 **1936 Satin Finish. Proof-67 (PCGS).** Faint champagne iridescence is a perfect complement to the highly lustrous surfaces of this impressive gem. A satiny gem of the finest order, one of about 2,200 or so Proofs of the date struck in the Satin finish style (4,420 Proofs of the date were struck, with nearly equal proportions of that amount split between the Satin and Brilliant finish styles of the date). Simply gorgeous!

Near-Perfect 1936 Buffalo 5¢

NGC MS-68, None Graded Finer



(2x photo)

445 **1936 MS-68 (NGC).** A satiny, pleasing gem with old-style bull's eye toning that ranges from faint iridescent rose and blue at the center, increasing outward into gold and peach hues. After careful, prolonged examination, the present writer could find nothing to detract from its assigned grade. In short, what a beauty! Small wonder just two have been called MS-68 by NGC with none finer. What a coin it would take to better this beauty.

NGC Census: 2; none finer.



446 **1936 MS-67 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous beauty with bold gold, lilac, and faint electric blue highlights, a sharp strike, and the sort of eye appeal that should be expected for a coin at this grade. Indeed, no better example of the date has been seen by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 54; none finer.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



447 **1936-D MS-67 (PCGS).** A superb gem in all respects. The bold underlying lustre erupts beneath faint peach and champagne. Nicely struck for the date, nearly fully so, adding to the gem nature of this beautiful Buffalo nickel. Only two have been certified finer than this gem by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 47; 2 finer (both MS-68).

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



448 **1936-D 3-1/2 Legs. F-12 (PCGS).** Deep golden gray with some faint marks, as should be expected for a nickel that spent much of its life in the channels of commerce. A popular and fairly recent variety (at least in regard to its three-legged cousin from the Denver Mint in 1937), here with part of the foremost front leg of the bison polished somewhat from the die. Amazingly, just a baker's dozen examples of this elusive variety have been graded in the VG-VF category by PCGS, with only four finer, the best of those only AU-55. Always desirable, especially among those who avidly hunt Buffalo nickel varieties.

PCGS Population (VG-VF): 13; 4 finer (AU-55 finest).

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



449 **1936-S MS-67 (PCGS).** An extraordinary gem in all respects, the lustre is bold and unyielding, while pale champagne, electric blue, and lilac highlights blossom on both sides. The strike is bold, indeed, as bold as ever seen on virtually any date in the series, especially at the bison's head and shoulder. A gem that has earned every grading point.

PCGS Population: 48; none finer.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Impressive Proof 1937 Buffalo 5¢



450 **1937 Proof-67 (PCGS).** A truly splendid specimen with deeply basined and highly reflective fields that support faintly dusted design motifs. The strike is as bold as one can imagine, and the quality easily matches the assigned grade. Just 10 Proofs of this date have been certified finer than the present blazing gem by PCGS.

451 1937 MS-67 (PCGS). A delightfully lustrous gem with rich gold and sky blue highlights on both sides. Just four examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS.

452 1937 MS-67 (PCGS). Satiny champagne surfaces.

453 1937 MS-67 (PCGS). Rich cartwheel lustre on faint sky blue satiny surfaces. The strike is very close to complete, and the eye appeal is easily worthy of the assigned grade. Just four examples have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.



454 **1937-D MS-67 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous gem with somewhat prooflike obverse fields. The lustre is in full bloom and the strike is strong as well. Just one 1937-D nickel has been certified finer by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 56; 1 finer (MS-68)

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Incredible Gem 1937-D 3-Legged Buffalo 5¢
MS-66 (NGC)



(2x photo)

455 **1937-D 3-Legged. MS-66 (NGC).** A sparkling golden gem with broadly sweeping lustre on both sides. From one of the latest die states of the issue, with large areas of die rust and crumbling seen on the Indian's portrait, as well as scattered about the diagnostic areas of the reverse bison. The strike is bolder than generally seen for this scarce and popular variety though it is, of course, not fully struck. This coin truly deserves the assigned grade, for it is as lustrous and sharp as this popular variety is ever found. Only one example of the variety has been certified finer by NGC, and that is probably locked up in an advanced collection. You could do far worse for your Buffalo nickel cabinet than to include the present gem.

NGC Census: 12; 1 finer (MS-67☆).

Impressive 1937-D 3-Legged Buffalo 5¢
Choice MS-64 PCGS



(2x photo)

456 **1937-D 3-Legged. MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty and lustrous example of what is undoubtedly the most popular buffalo in all of American numismatics. Warm lilac and gold rainbow highlights adorn both sides. The wear and tear on the dies that brought them to the state that caused our three-legged friend is plainly evident here, showing as erosion at the back of the Indian's neck, the bison's back and hindquarters, and at the telltale spot below the animal's belly. The strike on this particular specimen is much bolder than is typically seen for this elusive issue, with nearly full head and shoulder details present. Absolutely choice, a bright and lustrous coin that proudly proclaims its assigned grade.

Another Nice 1937-D 3-Legged 5¢



(2x photo)

457 **1937-D 3-Legged. MS-63 (PCGS).** Incredible lustre erupts on the satiny obverse of this attractive choice Uncirculated specimen, while the reverse lustre is accented by dabs of rich rose and sultry peach. Another nicely struck specimen, one that is easily worthy of the assigned grade.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

Satiny Gem 1937-S Buffalo 5¢
None Certified Finer by PCGS



458 **1937-S MS-67 (PCGS).** A bold and lustrous gem with strong mint brilliance that mingles with faint sky blue iridescence. Nicely struck, though not completely so at the shoulder and head. No examples of this date have been certified finer by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 61; none finer.

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

459 **1938 Jefferson. Proof-67 (PCGS).** A blazingly lustrous gem Proof from the first year of the Jefferson nickel design type. Rich powder blue and pale champagne iridescence adds to the overall charm.

Superb Gem Mint State 1938-D Jefferson 5¢
Finest Graded by NGC Within Any Designation



(2x photo)

460 **1938-D Jefferson. MS-68H (NGC).** Bursts of bright pastel iridescence create an amazing display on the highly lustrous surfaces of this splendid gem Jefferson nickel from the Denver Mint, struck during the first year of the design type. Nicely struck as well, with nearly Full Step details on the reverse. Struck 66 years ago, and as pristine now as it was in 1938! One quick (or lingering) glance will satisfy the viewer that the coin is everything—and more—than the assigned grade implies. And, speaking of the assigned grade, the present gem is the finest example of the date certified by NGC *within any designation,* and is certain to please as such.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within any designation.

461 **Trio of 1938-D Buffalo nickel varieties PCGS-certified:** 1938-D MS-67. ☆ 1938-D/D MS-66 ☆ 1938-D/S MS-66. Each is lustrous and attractive with lovely iridescent gold highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

From the Irv's Herd Collection.

462 1939 Reverse of 1938. MS-66 (PCGS). A bright and frosty gem with intense lustre, as fresh and bold as the day it was made some 65 years ago! Definitely a gem in all regards.

On the "Reverse of 1938" style, as here, the top step on Monticello's porch is thin, while on the later "Reverse of 1940" issue, that same step is thicker and more pronounced.

463 **Pair of Mint State nickels, PCGS-certified:** ☆ 1939-S Reverse of 1938. MS-66. Olive-gray with iridescent rainbow highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1943/2 MS-65. Lustrous with splashes of faint mottled charcoal gray. (Total: 2 pieces)

464 **1943/2-P MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty and extremely lustrous gem example of this popular 20th-century overdate, the only such occurrence in the Jefferson nickel series. Bright rose and warm champagne highlights come to life on this nearly prooflike specimen. The strike is bold, and the reverse step details come oh-so-close to a FS designation.

465 1945-D MS-67 FS (PCGS). A frosty pale golden gem with a generous quotient of eye appeal supported by intense cartwheel lustre. This sharply struck gem is tied for finest graded by PCGS, a sure insight into the overall quality offered here.

PCGS Population: 53; none finer within the designation.

466 1956 Proof-68 Cameo (NGC). A stunning gem Proof of the date with richly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields, essentially as dynamic as the cameo Proofs being produced today!

467 **1960 Proof-68 Deep Cameo (PCGS).** Rich and deep gold toning splashes at the rims highlight the frosty motifs and mirrored fields of this gem Proof Jefferson nickel. Just four examples of the date have been certified finer by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 43; 4 finer within the designation (all Proof-69 DCAM).

468 **1972-S Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS).** Another stunning gem cameo Proof Jefferson nickel for your consideration. Frosty central motifs seemingly float on the mirror fields. Small wonder PCGS has not certified a DCAM specimen finer than the present coin—to do so would admit to absolute perfection!

PCGS Population: 51; none finer within the designation.

HALF DIMES

"There has been a small beginning in the coinage of half dimes, the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them" spoke George Washington in his annual address on November 6, 1792, and one of those very coins he spoke of, a choice AU-58 1792 half *disme,* begins our splendid offering of this small but avidly pursued denomination. Follow this popular and widely respected rarity with Mint State 1794 and 1795 half dimes, and the depth of our offering becomes apparent. Other early half dimes of note include an Uncirculated 1797 and an 1800 in the same lofty state of preservation. Many circulated rarities are to be found as well. Capped Bust half dimes are also present in sufficient numbers to entice collectors with their full Mint State glory. Liberty Seated half dimes include a gem Uncirculated 1838 No Drapery, an 1840 With Drapery in the same grade range, and other important dates both Proof and Mint State. These little silver five-cent pieces are currently enjoying a renaissance of interest, and we suspect this section of the catalogue will see spirited competition for the treasures included here!

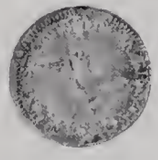
Marvelous 1792 Silver Half Disme

An American Classic









469 1792 Judd-7. AU-58 (PCGS). Weight: 20.9 grains. A regular issue, not a pattern, but also listed as Judd-7. This specimen is from the Pennsylvania Cabinet Collection (Bowers and Merena, January 1999, Lot 1010) there described as follows:

"Very sharply struck with prooflike surfaces. Attractive toning on the obverse displaying light blue, lilac, and amber. The reverse is somewhat lighter with ivory and russet in addition to faint lilac and blue. Nearly complete lustre is broken only by very light wear on the highest points. The edge has diagonal reeding which is complete and sharp. Well-centered obverse with slight weakness from 11:00 to 4:00. The reverse is minutely off center with the border missing from 3:00 to 6:30. Early die state with a crack on the reverse being extremely faint. The die state, along with the characteristics of strike and centering, are almost identical to the Pittman coin sold by David Akers in October 1997."

These pieces were minted in the second week of July, 1792, to the extent of 1,500 coins. Today somewhere between 100 and 300 are estimated to be known, if one consults various sources. Our estimate is about 200. Most show extensive wear.

For generations the ownership of a 1792 half disme has been a badge of distinction for advanced numismatists. The vast majority of surviving pieces are well worn, with perhaps a dozen or two in choice Mint State.

One of the earliest numismatists to write at length about this coin was Harold P. Newlin, Philadelphia attorney, part-time coin trader, and observer of the numismatic scene. It was Newlin who in 1859 suggested the "cereal wreath" for the reverse of certain pat-

tern half dollars. This same wreath, while never used on circulating halves, was adopted as standard for the half dime and dime beginning in 1860.

In 1883 Newlin's monograph, *A Classification of the Early Half-Dimes of the United States with a Few Remarks on Their Types, Varieties, Rarity, Etc., Etc.*, was published in Philadelphia by dealer J.W. Haseltine. For the 1792 he stated this:

It is, I believe, generally conceded by numismatists, that the first regular coinage of the United States Mint was in 1793—consisting of the copper cent and half cent. This belief would seem to exclude the 1792 half dime, known as the Martha Washington half disme, from the regular series, and for the reason that it is considered a pattern piece, not intended for general circulation and struck before the regular series commenced. Without desiring to place myself in direct opposition to this accepted opinion, I would simply say that having studied the history of the half dime with some degree of care, I can find in it nothing to indicate that it was intended simply for a trial piece.

Washington, in his annual address, November 6, 1792, having said, *inter alia*, "There has been a small beginning in the coinage of half dimes, the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them," and it would certainly seem reasonable to accept the words of this gentleman, whose general reputation for veracity is, I believe, conceded to be good, and consider the 1792 half dime the "small beginning" in the said series. Mr. Snowden, in his book [*Description of the Coins in the Cabinet of the United States Mint*] expresses his opinion thus: "We consider that the piece was intended for general circulation."

The most recent numismatist to devote extensive time to the 1792 half disme is Dr. Joel J. Orosz, who gave a Numismatic Theatre program on this coin at the ANA Convention in July 2004.

Perhaps, to paraphrase a comment made about Washington, to this about a coin: *Time increases its fame.*

From Bowers and Merena's sale of January 1999, Lot 1010. Earlier from the Pennsylvania Cabinet; earlier still acquired from A.H. Baldwin & Sons, London, in 1945 for $60.

Stunning Mint State 1794 Half Dime

Logan McCloskey-4, MS-63

Incredible Eye Appeal



(2x photo)

470 1794 Logan McCloskey-4, Valentine-4. Rarity-4. MS-63 (PCGS). A splendid specimen, significantly above average in striking, with excellent surfaces and memorable eye appeal. All told this is a "must have" coin for the type set collector or the numismatist who systematically acquires half dimes by variety. The obverse shows the tresses of Miss Liberty nearly fully delineated, the stars are needle sharp, the date is bold, and the entire picture is one of beauty. The fields are light, bright silver with delicate golden toning. The reverse is of similarly high quality, with all features delineated, and most of them sharp. The coloration is about the same, bright silver with gold highlights.

Half dimes of the Flowing Hair type were made only with two dates, 1794 and 1795. Although the dies for 1794, as here, were made up in that particular year, no half dimes were struck until 1795. Today, examples of both years are quite elusive, the 1794 being more so. The vast majority of existing pieces are quite worn, VG to VF or so. Mint State coins are very rare, and in the combination of *choice* Mint State plus superb eye appeal, as here, the importance cannot be overemphasized.

The obverse under magnification is very interesting to study. At the center, right below Miss Liberty's earlobe, are two tiny centering dots, together with some scribed raised lines around, by the engraver, used to position the separately added elements such as the stars, letters, and date numerals. The stars are all delicately formed, six pointed, with some of them being double punched, mainly the first star on the left, the third star past Y (LIBERTY) on the right (dramatically double punched), the fourth, sixth, and seventh stars. Apparently the engraver had an unsteady hand. Perhaps he had too much rum, a drink that was frequently brought into the mint and mentioned in correspondence. The field, particularly the left obverse, shows some clash marks from the reverse, transferring details including an outline of the eagle's wing.

On the reverse the letters are deeply punched, an E (AMERICA) showing very slight doubling. Clash marks from the obverse die are seen, particularly at the center and toward the left.

Stunning Gem MS-67 1795 Half Dime
Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



471 **1795 LM-10, V-4. Rarity-3. MS-67 (PCGS).** A stunning gem specimen of this type, one of the very finest Flowing Hair half dimes in existence. The obverse shows splendid and attractive toning, pale gold at peripheries and a very pleasing shade of pale blue at center. The reverse is a cool and frosty shade of gray with very subtle blue highlights. The lustre is impeccable, with thorough satiny cartwheel on both sides. The strike is bold and impressive, with all of Liberty's hair strands well defined but for the lowest curl, and the eagle sports most of his feathers but for the few soft ones at absolute center. The eye appeal is vivid, and careful scrutiny reveals the immaculate surfaces one would expect of this advanced grade. Only a hairline over star 5 on the obverse and a mere suggestion of a few light adjustments just inside the bottom reverse rim are noted, though a mint-made short curved lintmark at the juncture of the eagle's breast and left wing will serve to identify this specimen. An obverse rim break is noted over RTY of LIBERTY as often seen on this variety.

Undoubtedly, this specimen can be traced to the "Wadsworth-Rea" hoard of 1795 half dimes, a portion of which was handled by W. Elliot Woodward in the 1860s. The coins involved, perhaps a few dozen pieces, are said to have been given to a woman from Roxbury, Massachusetts named Rea in 1795; a substantial proportion of the gem 1795 half dimes preserved in this cache were struck from this die pair. The hoard is covered in Dave Bowers' *American Coin Treasures and Hoards* on p. 41. Of course, most survivors are nice Mint State pieces but very few claim this sort of technical grade or immense visual appeal. Though PCGS has certified a few dozen 1795 half dimes in Mint State grades, they are heavily concentrated in grades below gem. Only three have received the MS-67 designation, and none have been graded finer. The majestic Oliver Jung type set contained "only" an MS-66! An important condition rarity, a piece suitable for the finest type set.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer.

Impressive 1797 Half Dime

LM-1, 15 Stars

Choice Mint State



(2x photo)

472 **1797 LM-1, V-2. Rarity-3. 15 Stars. MS-63 (PCGS).** A lovely coin with medium gray and magenta toning over frosty surfaces. Somewhat lightly struck at the centers, not noticed by the certification services, but mentioned here—this being characteristic of virtually all known examples. The present coin is one of the nicest we have seen or handled, offering as it does an exceptionally high certified grade, MS-63, in combination with a pristine surface-not "fussed with," improved, or otherwise less than hoped for.

Half dimes of this year are scarce as a date, and even scarcer as *major* varieties, including three different star counts-13, 15, and 16, certainly an incredible situation! It has been our experience that as a date the 1797 is significantly rarer than the 1796 of the same obverse and reverse motifs, Draped Bust in combination with Small Eagle. The present coin will be an appealing addition to a type set and, perhaps more important, a true *find* for a systematic collector of this denomination. It may be a long time until we offer an equivalent opportunity.

Collector Grade 1797 Half Dime



(2x photo)

473 **1797 LM-1, V-2. Rarity-3. 15 Stars. F-12 (PCGS).** Mottled pewter and silver gray. Good overall detail for the grade, some raised dark encrustation noted, most obvious around date and left reverse periphery. Some abrasions noted on left side of obverse, mostly behind Liberty's head, other faint obverse scuffs, scratch through T of UNITED. Perhaps once buried, but still nicely detailed and desirable as an affordable and fairly attractive example of this elusive early half dime type.

Choice 1800 Half Dime

Lustrous MS-64

First Year of Type



(2x photo)

474 **1800 LM-1, V-1. Rarity-3. MS-64 (PCGS).** A lovely specimen, *far above average in strike,* of the first year combining the Draped Bust obverse and Heraldic Eagle reverse. Both sides are brilliant, lustrous, and very attractive.

The obverse show needle-sharp detail on the hair, complete profiles of the stars and, in most instances, complete star centers, bold date, and is virtually the definition of the Draped Bust design. The reverse is the incredible part, displaying the Heraldic Eagle, with some lightness at a few of the stars and two of the clouds, but needle-sharp otherwise. This motif was later used from 1801 through 1805 (except for 1804), during which span most pieces were very poorly struck, with significant areas of weakness on obverse and reverse. To find a nice type one must necessarily concentrate on the 1800 which, interestingly, is also the first year of issue—giving a double appeal.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of November 1998, Lot 1362.

Desirable AU 1800 Half Dime



(2x photo)

475 **1800 LM-1, V-1. Rarity-3. AU-50 (PCGS).** Pleasing light silver gray with some deeper toning at the rims and traces of bright multicolored iridescence visible in the fields under careful examination. Good lustre remains, particularly on the reverse. Better than average strike for the issue with decent central detail on both sides, dies heavily clashed, dentils complete on both sides. Only the most minor surface abrasions and trivial hairlines may be seen. A very sharp and highly attractive specimen of this important type.

Lovely VF 1800 Half Dime



(2x photo)

476 **1800 LM-1, V-1. Rarity-3. VF-30 (NGC).** Attractive deep pewter gray toning with some subtle highlights. A nice-looking piece with lots of natural visual appeal. A single vertical hairline is noted right of Liberty's temple, tip of bust softly struck as usually seen for the date, no significant post-striking flaws. An ideal mid-grade type coin.

Charming EF 1803 Half Dime



(2x photo)

477 **1803 LM-3, V-2. Rarity-3. Large 8. EF-45 (PCGS).** A very nicely struck specimen of this scarce date. Deep gray toning on the obverse yields to lighter silver gray on the devices for a charming two-tone effect, while the reverse is predominantly lustrous silver gray. Good reverse cartwheel remains. Some light scattered surface abrasions are concomitant with the level of light wear, but this is actually a very sharp specimen of the issue. Liberty's shoulder is a little flat, as is the cloud under ES of STATES and star 2 on the reverse, but the eagle is nicely defined and most details are sharp. An arc struck-through depression is noted at the base of the reverse, connecting the two talons. Most specimens of this issue are well worn, and its scarce nature in high grades like this is not widely recognized. A fine opportunity to purchase a very desirable specimen.



(2x photo)

478 **1831 LM-7, V-3. Rarity-2. MS-64 (NGC).** Rich cartwheel lustre on silvery surfaces highlighted with nice blue at central obverse and an overall golden tone on the reverse. Frosty and appealing, good strike, some light obverse hairlines. An attractive type coin.

Toned Gem 1832 Half Dime



(2x photo)

479 **1832 LM-12, V-2. Rarity-2. MS-66 (NGC).** Abundant frosty lustre and strong cartwheel with splashes of pale blue and highlights of gold and orange over silvery surfaces. A very attractive specimen, strongly struck at peripheries with full star centers though showing significant weakness at the top of the shield. No marks or notable flaws need to be mentioned, as one would imagine at this grade level. A delightful little half dime.

480 **1834 LM-2, V-1. Rarity-1. MS-63 (NGC).** Mottled deep silver gray with attractive flecks of autumnal gold. Good lustre and an impressively strong strike, with full details throughout obverse and reverse designs. A top-notch quality piece at this grade level.



(2x photo)

481 **1835 LM-8.1, V-5. Rarity-2. MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant and somewhat prooflike with a whisper of golden toning. Sharply struck and simply *gorgeous.* This coin is graded MS-64, but in our opinion *unfairly,* and the cataloguer (QDB) could easily call it MS-67. Of course, a statement like this invites challenge, which you are certainly welcome to do. Better yet, examine the coin at lot viewing and make your own determination. There are some parallel die striae, *in the die and part of the minting process,* which casually might look like hairlines, but are not. These occur on both sides. This is one of the nicest half dimes we have ever seen!

Gem 1837 Half Dime

Liberty Seated, No Stars



(2x photo)

482 **1837 No Stars, Large Date. MS-65 (PCGS).** A splendid example of this cameo-like design, deeply brilliant and lustrous, bright silver with a few splashes of gold. This coin has a lot of a "life," a fiery lustre that almost shouts, "Buy me!" We don't want to become melodramatic, but if *quality* is one of your objectives, your search may well end here.

Under high powered magnification the obverse die has an interesting crack, hardly seen as it parallels the pole on the Liberty cap, then disappears into the main design.

This and the related Liberty Seated dime, without stars in the obverse, follow the face design of the illustrious 1836 Gobrecht silver dollar, an example which is offered later in the sale and to which we suggest you refer. Subsequently the stars were added, isolating the half dimes of 1837 (Philadelphia Mint) and 1838-O as the only examples of their type. When they were first released, half dimes of this design attracted the public, and although we have never heard of a hoard, or even a small group, enough seem to have been preserved that today Mint State coins can be obtained without difficulty. However, at the MS-65 level in combination with the excellent quality and eye appeal the term *scarce* or even *rare* is correctly applied.

Gem Uncirculated 1838 Half Dime



(2x photo)

483 **1838 No Drapery. MS-65 (PCGS).** A sharp and appealing gem from the first year of the design type with obverse stars. Bold underlying lustre glows warmly beneath richly entrenched gold, sea green, and lilac. Sharp and choice in even the tiniest of details, and absolutely delightful to behold.

An obverse die crack runs from the rim at 4:00 through the final star, terminating in the field near Liberty's knee.

Gem Uncirculated 1840 Half Dime

With Drapery

Among Top Five Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

484 **1840 Drapery. MS-66 (NGC).** Bold underlying lustre supports varying blue, gold, and rose highlights. Struck late in 1840 after drapery was added at Miss Liberty's elbow, reportedly to aid in the striking of this tiny silver denomination. Mainly sharp, though a touch of weakness can be seen at a few obverse stars and in the wreath details on the reverse. Of the five finest examples of this issue certified by NGC, one other is equal to the present gem, and three are finer, all MS-67. A great opportunity for advanced collectors.

NGC Census: 2; 3 finer (all MS-67).

485 **1857 MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous and attractive with delicate golden gray surfaces. Sharply struck, heavy die clashing is evident on both surfaces.

Impressive Gem Uncirculated 1858 Half Dime

MS-67 (NGC)



(2x photo)

486 **1858 MS-67 (NGC).** A satiny gem with explosive lustre that screams for attention beneath intense rose, violet, and electric blue iridescence. A relatively common date in an uncommon state of preservation. Indeed, NGC has seen fit to certify fewer than a half dozen examples of the date finer than this gem. A beautiful coin that easily merits the assigned grade.

NGC Census: 16; 5 finer (MS-68★ finest).



(2x photo)

487 **1858 MS-65 (PCGS).** A sharp and satiny beauty with intense cartwheel lustre, and with a dash of pale gold on the obverse that is matched by an equal amount of faint violet on the reverse. Struck from lightly clashed and polished dies, with only partial drapery at Liberty's elbow on the obverse. Simply splendid for the grade.

Gem Cameo Proof 1867 Half Dime

None Certified Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

488 **1867 Proof-67 Cameo (NGC).** A frosty, brilliant depiction of Liberty is surrounded by deep gold, violet, and electric blue on the obverse, while the reverse shows a frosty wreath that is smothered in vibrant orange, peach, lilac, and electric blue toning. An undeniably splendid gem cameo Proof of the date, this a survivor from a Proof mintage for the date of 625 pieces. Speaking of surviving, the present gem comes down to us as one of just two examples of the date called Proof-67 Cameo by NGC, with not a solitary example of the date certified finer.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within the designation.

Choice Mint State 1867-S Half Dime

Incredible Iridescent Toning



(2x photo)

489 **1867-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Robust cartwheel lustre spins languidly beneath an intense array of rich crimson, gold, sea green, violet, and heather iridescence. A sharply struck little beauty, a coin that may just as well be called gem for it is extraordinarily difficult to find a blemish of any consequence on either side. It is worth noting here that the present specimen is among the 15 finest examples of the date seen as of yet by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 9; 6 finer (MS-67 finest).

Superb Proof 1872 Half Dime



(2x photo)

490 **1872 Proof-67 (NGC).** A grand cameo Proof half dime, though the cameo designation is not noted on the holder. The frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields embrace an even mix of faint lilac and pale electric blue. One of 950 Proofs of the date struck. Just one Proof 1872 half dime has been certified finer than the present gem by NGC, a notation that speaks highly of the quality of the presently offered coin.

NGC Census: 4; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-68).



(2x photo)

491 **1872-S Mintmark Above. MS-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant, lustrous, and as nice as can be. In this era of sometimes optimistic grading, we would have no problem with someone tacking another number or two onto this one; it is of such nice quality! To be sure, there are a few contact marks here and there, but they are mostly hidden in the more complicated design features and can be observed only under magnification. The striking is superb and the entire presentation is simply *extraordinary*. This is not a rare variety of half dime, but it is certainly worth the attention of even the most advanced connoisseur.

DIMES

Our important offering of dimes begins with a high-grade 1796, the first date in the denomination, and works its way through such treasured dates as 1797, 1798/7, 1798, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1807, all in lofty grades, with multiples and rare varieties offered of most dates. Capped Bust dimes begin with a Mint State 1809, followed by a gem Uncirculated 1811/9 and many other dates, many of them choice and gem Mint State! The Liberty Seated offering consists of a virtually complete set and date run that includes rarities and Condition Census examples of most dates, mainly from the *Frog Run Farm Collection,* a collection that ranks high on the present as well as the *all-time* PCGS Set Registry! The rarities therein are truly too numerous to mention, though we do note such dainties as an 1842 Fortin-103b (Rarity-7+) in EF to AU, *the finest of just a few examples of this multiple die cud rarity currently thought to exist.* Branch mint rarities of most dates will also be found herein, including great examples of each of the "big four" dates in the design type, the 1871-CC, 1872-CC, 1873-CC Arrows, and a choice AU-53 (NGC) certified 1874-CC dime, the undisputed king of the regular-issue Liberty Seated dime series—watch the bidding floor explode with activity when this one crosses the auction block! Barber dimes? "Name your poison" as they used to say, and you'll probably find a choice or gem specimen herein, as virtually every key date (no 1894-S rarity, of course) is represented here, sometimes by multiple pieces. Mercury dimes will certainly raise an eyebrow or two when the depth and quality of the offering is absorbed by you, the reader; there's even a roll of Mint State 1923 dimes for your bidding enjoyment and a roll of Mint State 1936-S dimes. If you're looking for "one thin dime, just one tenth of a dollar" as the old-time Carnival barker's used to cry, chances are good that it is offered here!

Scarce 1796 JR-2 Dime
First Year of Issue and Type



(2x photo)

492 **1796 John Reich-2. Rarity-4. Net EF-40, sharpness of AU-55,** but with two old scratches on the reverse side that have now nicely toned over making them less obvious. Attractive silver gray on the obverse with hints of gunmetal-blue, while the reverse is similar around the periphery but offers splashes of deep gold and reddish brown toning at the center. The center of the obverse is very well struck, with excellent definition of the higher details. The stars are bold, with some lightness at the centers, not as important as on later types, as there are no *details lost*. The dentils around the border are seen for about two thirds of the circumference, are bold at the bottom, and are hinted at the top. This is not unusual and is from the striking process, common to other dimes of the era as well. The reverse striking is excellent, and most details are easily seen, save for some lightness on the highest part of the eagle, again typical. The dentils are complete and bold. The obverse and reverse dies were slightly out of vertical alignment, a feature that is interesting to mention and has no affect on the value, but dies explain the difference in the dentils on both sides.

The dime type with Draped Bust obverse and Small Eagle reverse was short lived, produced only in 1796 and 1797. For many years this has been a great classic in the denomination and, of course, beyond interest of specialists, it is highly desired by those who collect by type.

Choice AU 1796 Dime



(2x photo)

493 **1796 JR-4. Rarity-4. AU-55 (PCGS).** Soft gray toning with golden undertones on lustrous surfaces that retain a good bit of their natural reflective character. A very pretty coin for the grade, with choice and original visual appeal. Some light parallel planchet striations are visible under a glass on the obverse, sloping down to the right, a natural and frequently encountered phenomenon that does not impact the lovely eye appeal. No marks of consequence are seen, and the strike is good both at centers and peripheries (though not full). Some light die clashes are seen on both sides. The light wear on the highest points of the design shows itself in the areas most prone to the usual soft central strike, consequently enabling less detailed pieces to find their way into Mint State holders. This piece is in a "green label" holder and is far nicer than most AU-55s of this date we have encountered. An excellent example of this first dime issue, one that is worthy of a very strong bid.

Historic 1796 Dime

First Year of the Denomination



(2x photo)

494 **1796 JR-4. Rarity-4. AU-50 (PCGS).** Even antique silver gray with some remaining lustre, especially on the somewhat satiny reverse, which shows only very faint golden toning. Nicely detailed with just a little flat spot on the eagle's breast and another on the right leg, some very subtle parallel diagonal adjustment marks are visible at the right talon and under that wing, central obverse a trifle granular, probably as struck. Scattered light contact marks are present in the obverse fields, a few little digs noted under Liberty's chin, tiny patch of granularity outside of star 9. Specimens of this issue are highly sought after by both type collectors and those who enjoy first year of issue coins.

Popular 1797 16 Stars Dime



(2x photo)

495 **1797 JR-1. Rarity-4. 16 Stars. EF-40 (PCGS).** Attractive deep gray toning yields subtle highlights and golden lustre adheres to design elements. The reverse is a bit lighter in tone than the obverse and is likewise very pleasing. A little soft at centers as always, some delicate obverse adjustment marks in and behind hair, lively surfaces retain much mint frost, no significant marks, only scattered light evidence of circulation. The die break atop the date numerals is a hallmark of this die. This is the only 1797 dime obverse die with 16 stars, a reminder of an apparent policy of adding stars as new states entered the union, which breathed its last on obverses of this year (though it was revisited on the reverse of the Gobrecht dollars, as well as 1798 dimes that used an old 1797 quarter eagle reverse). This variety is popular in all grades, though this specimen in nice EF condition makes it finer than most. A very nice example to add to any well-chosen cabinet.

Highly Collectible 1797 Dime



(2x photo)

496 **1797 JR-1. Rarity-4. 16 Stars. EF-40 (NGC).** Deep golden gray with a trace of lustre in protected areas. Some light hairlines, most notable at the top of the reverse. A dig atop M in AMERICA is noted, some nearly vertical abrasions at lower half of Liberty's bust. Good overall visual appeal, well-struck in most areas. An interesting late die state with the usual die crack above the date now heavier and showing a shelflike disparity below Liberty's lowest curl. An elusive date and an important major variety, often found on want lists of sophisticated collectors.

Beautifully Toned 1798/7 10¢

Choice AU



(2x photo)

497 **1798/97 JR-1. Rarity-3. 16 Stars Reverse. AU-58 (PCGS).** A frosty specimen that would be choice Mint State if not for a whisper of wear, with bold cartwheel lustre on both sides. Light gray surfaces show marvelous highlights of rich amber, deep violet, and pale blue on the reverse, while the obverse is more conservatively clad with toning showing pale blue-green with hints of violet and gold, mostly around the periphery. Strike shows a touch of softness at centers but most areas are very well defined, good surface quality, a light scratch under the chin and another beneath B of PLURIBUS on the reverse is noted for accuracy. The second finest specimen of this variety cited in the most recent JRCS census of early dime collections was only VF. A really charming example of this overdate variety, one certain to engage and delight any early type coin enthusiast or serious dime collector.

Eliasberg 1798 Large 8 Dime
MS-63 (PCGS)



(2x photo)

498 1798 JR-4. Rarity-3. Large 8. Five Berries. MS-63 (PCGS). Frosty silver gray surfaces, mostly brilliant, with faint peripheral obverse toning and richer peripheral reverse toning in shades of rose and bright blue. A very pretty coin, lively and boldly lustrous with abundant cartwheel. No heavy marks are seen, just some faint old hairlines, and the aesthetic appeal is superb for the issue. Some weakness at right side of shield and juncture of nearby wing, a typical location on this type, but fairly nicely detailed otherwise—about average for the issue, overall. While other Mint State specimens of this variety exist, most are not as "flashy" or free of defects as this one. The recent JRCS census survey recorded only one Mint State example, in a well known East Coast collection. A highly desirable early type coin with an enviable provenance.

PCGS Population (Large 8): 1; 3 finer (MS-66 finest).

From Bowers and Merena, Inc.'s sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg Sr. Collection, May 1996, Lot 1045.

Very Sharp 1798 Dime
AU-55 (PCGS)



499 1798 JR-4. Rarity-3. Large 8, Five Berries. AU-55 (PCGS). Lustrous silver gray with very appealing golden toning around the peripheries and abundant reflectivity remaining in the fields. Better than usual central strike with strong details throughout. Scattered light surface abrasions, two faint scratches in field at stars 1 and 2, some thin pinscratches at base of reverse, very appealing coloration. A worthwhile specimen of the date or type.

The PCGS holder erroneously attributed this piece as the "Small 8" variety.

Frosty AU 1798 Dime



500 1798 JR-4. Rarity-3. Large 8, Five Berries. AU-50 (PCGS). Nicely reflective surfaces on both sides show dark navy blue toning around obverse periphery and at central reverse. The reverse is especially bright with natural reflectivity. Some light hairlines and minor surface abrasions are noted, scratch under arrows, usual die crack from left of Y of LIBERTY. An eye-catching specimen of the date.

Toned EF 1800 Dime



501 1800 JR-2. Rarity-5. EF-40 (PCGS). Deep slate gray surfaces show subtle bluish undertones and highlights of light golden gray around devices and legends where lustre remains. Even and very appealing, scattered marks commensurate with grade level, some parallel abrasions in right obverse field and two old digs on Liberty's chest. The striking quality is similar to or a bit better than the AU James A. Stack coin, about typical for this variety. This is the rarer of two die marriages of 1800 dimes, and the condition shown here is bested by only one specimen in the last JRCS early dime census.

The JRCS (John Reich Collectors Society) periodically lists information on varieties and grades represented in specialized die variety collections. In the most recent dime census, compiled by Dr. Charles Horning and published in the April 2003 of the excellent *JRCS Journal*, seven collections were surveyed. The census information is not meant to be exhaustive but it is an informative snapshot of the calibre of other pieces in advanced collections. One collection, owned by an East Coast specialist, contains each of the 32 known varieties in an average grade of AU-55! Two other collections contain 28 varieties, mostly represented by specimens in the Fine to Very Fine range.

Collecting early dimes by variety is a fascinating and exciting specialty, with opportunities to cherrypick or even discover new and rare varieties or die states. The shared usage of many reverse dies with early quarter eagles presents a unique opportunity for a bi-metallic die variety collection as well. The society that supports this branch of collecting is to be recommended for their knowledgeable membership base and very informative journal. For more information on the John Reich Collectors Society, which covers all early silver and gold type coins through the 1830s, see the website at www.jrcs.org or contact John Reich Collectors Society, PO Box 135, Harrison, OH 45030-0135.

Elusive 1801 JR-2 Dime



502 1801 JR-2. Rarity-5. VF-35 (PCGS). Lustrous pale silver gray surfaces show delightful toning in subtle shades of gold and pale violet, with abundant frost remaining for a VF coin. Scattered light abrasions and a few faint hairlines, but none are of consequence and the visual appeal is superb for the assigned grade. A good strike for the date—for some reason, star 4 on the reverse is always weak, but other details in that area are very bold indeed. Arguably finer than the grade indicates. The James A. Stack collection coin was an EF with a much weaker upper reverse than this coin, and the Lovejoy coin (the JR plate piece) was graded "strong Extremely Fine" but would probably be considered AU or finer today. The obverse spalling (aka "die rust," which it is not) is apparent in the

right field, and the reverse die state is advanced with a short die crack from rim to tail and a jogging crack from rim through left talon to upper shield in addition to the arc crack from F of OF and the heavy crack through E of AMERICA. A very pretty specimen of this tough variety and challenging date. PCGS has graded only seven examples of this date in EF or finer, only one of which is Mint State; more telling, only one collection surveyed in the last JRCS census has a specimen of this die pair graded better than 30.

Rare 1802 JR-3 Dime



503 **1802 JR-3. Rarity-6. VF-30 (NGC).** A very challenging variety, presented here in above average condition. Pleasing medium gray surfaces show lively pale blue toning highlights, particularly strong on the reverse. Good eye appeal, scattered marks are consistent with the grade level, some modest granularity is seen under magnified scrutiny. We note only a short scratch under NI of UNITED for accuracy. James A. Stack lacked this variety, and Lovejoy's was a Fine with digs; the finest reported in the JRCS census was an AU-50 coin in a well-known collection. Any 1802 dime is scarce, and each of the four individual die varieties is at least Rarity-4. The present example is certain to satisfy nearly any date or variety collector with an appropriate place for this coin in their cabinet.

Rare AU 1803 JR-4

Likely Condition Census



(2x photo)

504 **1803 JR-4. Rarity-5. AU-50 (ANACS).** Highly lustrous and nicely reflective surfaces exhibit mottled pale violet toning over bright silver gray fields, with deeper blue and rose tones intermingled. The visual effect of this toning is very positive, and the cartwheel lustre remains bold. Many tiny scattered contact points are noted, but none are individually serious. The strike is especially bold for this variety, with complete shield detail and nicely rendered feathers on the eagle's breast still present. The reverse exhibits several thin die cracks, as a spidery network on the right side of that die condemns it to failure. The die state is apparently identical to the Garrett-Lovejoy coin (an AU called "second finest" at the time), but there is more striking definition on the right side of the shield. The best specimen identified in the JRCS census is an AU-55 coin in a well-known holding, perhaps the Lovejoy coin; no other reported specimen was finer than F-12! A very elusive variety, especially so in such a fine state of preservation, and a coin certain to be appreciated by early dime enthusiasts.

Rare 1804 14 Stars Dime



(2x photo)

505 **1804 JR-2. Rarity-5. 14 Stars Reverse. EF-45.** An important and popular variety. An extremely well-detailed specimen, fully struck and sharper than the vast majority seen, but showing dark patina from some surface buildup. The overall visual appeal is not that of a reflective, silver gray specimen, but neither is it offensive or even unattractive. The high points of the design and legends are a pleasing gray. No significant marks are seen, and the underlying surface quality appears to be decent. Only two die varieties are known for 1804, and the *Guide Book* lists them both: one with 13 reverse stars, the other with 14, as here. Both are fully Rarity-5 and the date is among the most sought after of the series by collectors. This example should be viewed and carefully considered, as its sharpness and overall quality place it far ahead of most.

Lively Mint State 1805 Dime



(2x photo)

506 **1805 JR-1. Rarity-3. Five Berries. MS-61 (NGC).** Frosty cartwheel lustre rolls around the obverse, while the lively reverse shows more reflectivity. Light gray toning is highlighted by gold and green around the obverse periphery, with brighter blues around the reverse. A very pretty coin with excellent eye appeal. The central strike is a bit weak, as usual, with some parallel adjustment marks visible in Liberty's hair and some light planchet striations elsewhere. No serious marks or post-striking defects. A very attractive coin, nicer than its grade may suggest, and an excellent choice for a well-formed type collection.

Frosty Mint State 1805 10¢



(2x photo)

507 **1805 JR-2. Rarity-2. Four Berries. MS-62 (PCGS).** Brilliant silver gray with a whisper of subtle rose toning, mostly at the peripheries and a bit more notable on reverse than obverse. Only some light hairlines account for the assigned grade, as the fields are nearly pristine and the overall visual quality is excellent. Decent strike for the date with only a bit of weakness at the right three shield verticals, a lot sharper than some seen in this grade. A good choice for a type collector.

Exceptional 1807 Dime



(2x photo)

509 **1807 JR-1. Rarity-2. AU-58 (PCGS).** An exceptional coin, retaining nearly all of its mint lustre, silvery, and with hints of gold patination. The 1807, when seen, is often struck as flat as a pancake. The present piece is far above average in striking, although the star details at the left of the obverse are light at the centers. The advance specialist in dimes will recognize this as a particularly important opportunity. Beyond that, with its attractive appearance it will fit nicely into a type set or for any other purpose you have in mind.

Sharp and Lustrous 1807 Dime



(2x photo)

508 **1807 JR-1. Rarity-2. MS-63 (PCGS).** Impressive cartwheel lustre enlivens brilliant silver gray surfaces, frosty and bright, with a trace of light champagne toning at the peripheries. A beautiful example for its condition and lustre, but also for its strike—1807 dimes are among the worst struck in the series, due in large part to ever-advancing die clashes and fatigue. This specimen shows several die clashes and the usual bulge at ERT of LIBERTY, but the peripheral detail remains very good and the centers are remarkably bold on both sides. We note only a tiny nick on Liberty's chin and a few faint hairlines for accuracy. A superb coin for the assigned grade and a piece that will stand out among other examples in similar grade.

Lightly Circulated 1807 Dime



510 **1807 JR-1. Rarity-2. AU-50 (PCGS).** Even pewter gray with a golden tint and some fine highlights seen under scrutiny. Traces of lustre remain in protected areas, nice overall eye appeal, scattered contact marks including a few nicks in the right obverse field, above average strike for this often problematical issue. A lovely example that will no doubt see strong bidding.

Scarce Mint State 1809 10¢



(2x photo)

511 **1809 JR-1. Rarity-4. MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant silver gray with abundant cartwheel lustre. A very attractive specimen with no significant marks or flaws, only a few very light hairlines that require significant scrutiny to discern. A challenging date, with only a single Rarity-4 die variety known, a rarity rating consistent with a total population under 200 pieces in all grades. NGC has graded a sum total of only two dozen specimens in all grades, and only two have been certified finer than this one. A top quality example of this issue.

NGC Census: 3; 2 finer (MS-65).

Highly Lustrous 1811/09 10¢
MS-65 (NGC)



(2x photo)

512 **1811/9 JR-1. Rarity-3. MS-65 (NGC).** Bold cartwheel lustre graces both sides, with dusky gray toning richly enlivened by gold, pale blue, and hints of rose. A very nice looking specimen, well struck despite an advanced die state that typically affects the sharpness of certain details, though the overdate characteristics are always plain. The dentils are complete, though a trifle weak where a significant die bulge rises over Liberty's cap. The die clashes on this variety, the only variety of the year, are deeply impressed and result in shield lines across Liberty's cheek and the impression of a wing emerging from the back of Liberty's cap. On the reverse, several thin die cracks are noted, including a substantial arc crack from 9:00 to 12:30, another from the rim above A of STATES to the eagle's beak, a zigzag crack that begins below 3:00 but takes a sharp downhill turn through the shield, and a more-or-less horizontal crack through the last A of AMERICA to the right talon. A fascinating coin to study, frosty and well-preserved, and worthy of a spot in a fine cabinet.

Nicely Toned 1811/09 10¢



(2x photo)

513 **1811/9 JR-1. Rarity-3. MS-62 (PCGS).** Choice golden peripheral toning encircles brilliant silver gray centers, with just a hint of bright blue at the rims, a toning scheme that bespeaks long-time display in an old-time album. Full cartwheel lustre remains, and excellent visual appeal is the result, far better than that implied by the grade. Only a few minor hairlines and an occasional light contact mark keep this piece from a higher designation, as no heavy marks or any critical mass of light marks is present. The overdate characteristic is bold, some evidence of die clashes are present, and four light die cracks stem from the rim on the reverse. A remarkably appealing coin.

Pretty Mint State 1814 10¢



514 **1814 JR-1. Rarity-3. Small Date. MS-62 (NGC).** Sedate pewter gray toning shows highlights of gold and pale sea green, while the reverse shows a touch of bright blue. Frosty and fully lustrous, a very pretty coin overall. The stars on the right side of the obverse are flat, but most details are otherwise fairly nicely defined for this sometimes problematical issue. A tiny speck under the bust and a few hairlines are noted, but the coin is nicely preserved for the assigned grade.

Lustrous 1814 Dime



515 **1814 JR-3. Rarity-2. Large Date. MS-63 (NGC).** Nice cartwheel lustre on boldly brilliant silver gray surfaces. Some short scratches are noted in the right obverse field, light hairlines account for the grade as assigned, blush of golden toning at top of obverse. This coin would fit well into a type set consisting primarily of untoned coins.

Enticing Gem 1814 Dime
STATESOFAMERICA



(2x photo)

516 **1814 JR-5. Rarity-3. STATESOFAMERICA. MS-65 (NGC).** A highly attractive gem specimen, boasting brilliant silvery surfaces and incredible cartwheel lustre more associated with a Morgan dollar than an early dime. The fields are pristine and the aesthetic appeal is dramatic. Some softness of strike, as often seen, may be noted on Liberty's curls below cap and on the left eagle talon. This coin presents a frosty, well-preserved appearance that should endear it to type collectors and dime specialists. Interestingly, not a single Mint State specimen was reported in the recent JRCS survey, though the 1990 Lovejoy specimen was described as BU. Even Norweb's was only EF-45 to AU-50. A stellar example fit for a fine cabinet.

NGC Census (STATESOF): 2, none finer. Only six 1814 dimes (with no noted variety) have been graded finer by NGC.

The unusual moniker for this variety comes from the unfortunately placed letters in the reverse motto.

Choice Mint State 1820 JR-1



517 **1820 JR-1. Rarity-4. STATESOFAMERICA. MS-63 (PCGS).** Highly attractive pewter gray surfaces show sedate highlights of olive and blue, with very pretty woodgraining on the reverse. The surfaces are pristine, with no notable marks or hairlines keeping this from a higher grade (which it may deserve). Nicely detailed though star 13 is flat. No Mint State specimens of this variety were reported in the JRCS census, though a choice AU was listed. A highly desirable coin that is the rival or better of any MS-63 of the type we have seen.



518 **1820 JR-2. Rarity-3. Small O. AU-58 (PCGS).** Erroneously called "Large O" on PCGS holder. Coins like this are the reason people pursue AU-58 coins with such ardor! Highly lustrous pewter gray with rich orange toning highlights, especially dominant on the reverse but confined to the periphery on the obverse. Frosty and nicely struck, every bit as attractive as many near gems we have seen and certainly more desirable than many scuffy Mint State pieces in the marketplace. No serious surface problems or overwhelming hairlines are noted, just a dull nick behind Liberty's cap and another dull nick at central reverse that affects two shield uprights. A very pretty dime that will require a premium bid.

Extraordinary 1820 JR-8 Dime

Condition Census



(2x photo)

519 **1820 JR-8. Rarity-3. Large Date. MS-64 (NGC).** Reflective surfaces boast a rich combination of autumnal orange and amber with splashes of bright blue at the peripheries. Remarkably lustrous and generally well struck, with flat centers to stars 7 and 8 as well as some weakness on right talons and arrowheads. Only minor scattered contact points and the occasional hairline keep this beautiful specimen from full gem status.

This specimen is one of the finest known examples of this die marriage, finer than the specimens in the Lovejoy (EF), Subjack (AU) or Logan (AU) collections. Only two Mint State specimens have been reported to us, and no examples finer than AU are listed in the most recent JRCS census. At the time of the 1990 Lovejoy catalogue, no Mint State examples were known. We doubt if other specimens exhibit the strong eye appeal and lively, prooflike surfaces of this example. A prize for a dime specialist, or one of the prettiest examples of the type a more general collection could include.

Near Gem 1821 Dime

Large Date



(2x photo)

520 **1821 JR-1. Rarity-2. Large Date. MS-64 (NGC).** Exceptionally frosty silver gray with light champagne toning reminiscent of a gem Proof nickel coin. The satiny lustre is abundant and the visual appeal is excellent. Magnified scrutiny reveals a light wipe across the cheek and a nick is noted atop Liberty's cap. Die crack joins stars 1 through 3, bulge just to right of these stars in field, stars 11 through 13 likewise show a very thin crack. A most desirable specimen, finer than the vast majority of JR-1s we have seen. The JRCS census included one Mint State coin, called MS-61.

Condition Census 1821 JR-4



521 **1821 JR-4. Rarity-2. MS-62 (PCGS).** Lovely gold and pale green toning frames the peripheries, with silver gray centers and some deeper gray mottling on the reverse. Generous lustre and some light reflectivity in the fields, excellent eye appeal. The top of the eagle's head is a bit softly struck, as often seen. A few spare hairlines are seen, short scratch close to eagle's left wing, no heavy digs or man-made defects. A Condition Census calibre specimen, finer than any of the EFs in the famed Lovejoy, Subjack, or Logan collections. According to the 1990 Lovejoy catalogue, "although fairly common, no Mint State specimens of this variety are known to date." The most recent JRCS dime census lists only one Mint State coin, and our knowledgeable consignor suggests that this piece is the third finest known of the variety. An important condition rarity for advanced dime collectors, another prize in a very memorable offering of early dimes.

Beautiful 1821 JR-10 Dime

Condition Census



(2x photo)

522 **1821 JR-10. Rarity-3. Small Date. MS-64 (PCGS).** Choice cartwheel lustre and exceptional golden toning define both obverse and reverse. One of the finest survivors from this die marriage, comparable to the choice Lovejoy coin and perhaps one or two others, but still a contender for finest known status. The fields show some reflectivity and the devices are frosty. Nearly immaculate with neither significant contact marks nor hairlines, and nicely struck as well; only stars 11 through 13 show weakness, in addition to the always weak right talons. This piece far outpaces the AU Subjack and Logan coins as well as every single specimen reported in the recent JRCS census. A really remarkable dime with more eye appeal than most gems.

Elusive and Desirable 1822 Dime

The Only Die Variety of the Year



(2x photo)

523 **1822 JR-1. Rarity-4. MS-62 (NGC).** A highly desirable example of this challenging issue. Pale slate blue toning mingles with light champagne highlights over lustrous fields. Some reflectivity remains. Adequately struck with a few flat stars, abundant cartwheel, a few light contact marks are most notable at the base of the obverse including a vertical nick between 8 and 2. A challenging date in most grades but easily called rare in Mint State—Russ Logan only had a VF coin though Lovejoy and Subjack both owned Uncs. The Norweb coin was called AU-55 to MS-60, but would almost certainly be fully Mint State by modern standards. No Mint State specimens were reported in the JRCS Census, though NGC has certified a Mint State specimen on nine occasions (perhaps nine coins, perhaps fewer). A top notch example of a date that is on many want lists.

NGC Census: 1; 8 finer (MS-66 finest).

From Heritage's sale of September 1996, Lot 6135.

Multicolored 1823/2 Dime



(2x photo)

524 **1823/2 JR-1. Rarity-3. Small Es. MS-64 (NGC).** Splendidly toned with violet and blue covering the obverse and a blue central reverse framed by a circle of gold. The obverse fields are somewhat reflective while the reverse shows abundant, satiny lustre. Boldly struck, with some light obverse hairlines and good overall eye appeal. A die crack extends from rim through T of UNITED to eagle's wing. Only a half dozen 1823/2 dimes (all varieties) have been certified finer by NGC.

High-Grade 1823/2 Dime



(2x photo)

525 **1823/2 JR-3. Rarity-2. Large Es. MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty silver gray surfaces show attractive toning, with a splash of bright blue at the base of the reverse and peripheral, concentric reverse toning of gold, amber, and blue. Nicely struck with only the usual weakness on the right talon; all stars are complete. No major flaws, a few minor obverse spots, perhaps a touch of obverse surface dirt noted but easily resolvable. The overdate characteristic is bold. A pretty piece that outpaces all reported pieces in the JRCS census and "archived collections" reviewed except for the Lovejoy coin and a reported MS-61 coin. The Norweb MS-60 was called Condition Census at the time. Only six 1823/2 dimes (all varieties) have been graded finer by NGC.

Bold 1824/2 Dime



526 **1824/2 JR-1. Rarity-3. MS-62 (NGC).** Strong cartwheel lustre on pewter gray surfaces, with traces of brilliance around design elements. Frosty and attractive, a few little hairlines on Liberty's cheek, soft strike at centers of both sides but especially notable on reverse. A popular and bold overdate variety. NGC has graded fewer than a dozen finer specimens.

Golden Mint State 1825 10¢



(2x photo)

527 **1825 JR-1. Rarity-4. MS-64 (NGC).** Lively golden toning covers both obverse and reverse, with satiny lustre adding to a most appealing look. The fields are pristine, with no notable marks, and magnified scrutiny reveals only a scant few hairlines. A very well-preserved coin, a dime that someone could call gem and not receive much in the way of argument. The strike is at least average, with good detail in the curls and central reverse despite a few flat stars and a bit of softness on the eagle's neck. Probably Condition Census for the variety; the JRCS census reports no coins graded over 50, and while Lovejoy's piece was a softly struck Unc., the Subjack coin was graded only 20 and Russ Logan's was EF. Certainly a specialist seeking a specimen of this date or variety would be in for something of an effort trying to upgrade this one!

NGC Census: 10; 7 finer (MS-66 finest).

Glittering 1827 Dime
MS-64 (PCGS)



(2x photo)

528 **1827 JR-11. Rarity-2. MS-64 (PCGS).** A boldly lustrous and brilliant dime that looks the part of a gem. Untoned and showing cartwheel lustre that is nearly unheard of for this type. Well struck with a center to every star (though star 3 is a little flat) and detail everywhere a student of the series would look for "typical" weakness. A few light hairlines are seen, but this "green label" MS-64 appears prime for an upgrade considering its dramatic visual appeal. While we do not handicap the opinions of grading services, we certainly recommend a strong bid be considered if this date or variety appears on your want list.

Satiny 1828 Small Date 10¢



(2x photo)

529 **1828 JR-1. Rarity-2. Small Date. MS-64 (NGC).** Bold, satiny lustre swirls over gray-toned surfaces, highlighted with splashes of gold around design elements and at peripheries. Some scattered light contact marks, good overall strike. Die clashes may be seen on both sides but are most detectable at the base of the reverse. By a small margin this is the more common variety of 1828 dimes, but it is still quite elusive in this superb state of preservation—NGC has graded only two finer, and only one Mint State piece was listed in the most recent JRCS census, though the Lovejoy coin was also a nice Unc. A highly satisfying coin that boasts lots of nice original eye appeal.

NGC Census (Small Date): 5; 2 finer (MS-66 finest).

Choice Mint State 1828 Dime



(2x photo)

530 **1828 JR-2. Rarity-3. Large Date. MS-63 (NGC).** Reflective fields show silver gray centers framed by a circle of bright blue toning. Frosty and nicely struck on both sides. A few light hairlines keep this piece from a higher grade, but they do not seriously affect the very positive visual appeal. Two die varieties are known for this year, readily identified as either the Large Date (as here, the scarcer variety) or Small Date. A flashy and attractive coin that would be a nice addition to any cabinet.

NGC Census (Large date): 3; 3 finer (MS-64).

Exceptional 1829 JR-1
Large 10C



531 **1829 JR-1. Rarity-4. Large 10C. MS-62 (PCGS).** Nearly fully reflective fields show a trace of frost around design elements and yield impressive cartwheel lustre. The obverse is evenly toned light

gray, while the reverse exhibits a more golden tint. Much more appealing than the assigned "green label" grade might suggest, with only some light hairlines and a faint horizontal abrasion right of star 4. Well struck everywhere but the eagle's head, an area of the design that often shows weakness on the dimes of the late 1820s and after. A very scarce die variety and an especially elusive one in Mint State. The Lovejoy coin was Mint State, as was the celebrated Norweb gem (at $3,740 in 1987), the Allenburger-Bareford coin (at $4,600 in 1981!), and perhaps two others. The Lovejoy coin was called second finest when Norweb was catalogued, and we posit that the present specimen deserves a spot in the Condition Census (top six specimens) as well. An important coin for specialists in the series, the sort of piece included in great cabinets such as those mentioned above.

PCGS did not attribute the variety on this "green label" coin, yet all specimens listed on the current *Population Report* are designated as Small, Medium, or Large 10C, or as Curl Based 2. Among Large 10C coins, only one piece is listed as better than AU—an MS-66 piece (maybe the Norweb coin?). Clearly this population data was produced with guesswork since the varieties were not attributed for the first several years of PCGS's existence.

Deeply Reflective 1829 Dime

Small 10C



532 **1829 JR-7. Rarity-1. Small 10C. MS-64 (PCGS).** An impressively flashy coin, brilliant and untoned with deeply reflective fields on both obverse and reverse. Breen records several Proofs from these dies, including Cleneay:1502 and some others, and while this coin is not a Proof, it is clear that much of the prooflike surface remained for this striking. Of course, Breen's judgment calls on what is and isn't a Proof have been called into question too. A tiny patch of hairlines in front of Liberty's chin keeps this from gem status, but there are no significant marks and the eye appeal is extraordinary. A stunning dime that will see active bidding.



533 **1829 JR-7. Rarity-1. Small 10C. MS-63 (NGC).** Beautifully mottled toning exhibits shades of blue and autumnal flecks of gold and russet over mostly medium gray surfaces. The golden toning is especially rich at the peripheries. Somewhat reflective, nicely lustrous, solidly struck, and very appealing. Some light hairlines are noted but there are few marks or abrasions. A nice example of the date.

Choice Mint State 1829 Dime

Medium 10C



534 **1829 JR-12. Rarity-3. Medium 10C. MS-64 (PCGS).** Impeccable satiny lustre cascades across frosty silver gray surfaces, with just a blush of coppery golden toning on the obverse devices. An exceptionally pretty coin! Well preserved, no serious marks, the sort of coin that any specialist or type collector would want to own. Only very modest weakness is noted on the eagle's head and below the shield, the usual locations. A delightful specimen on all accounts.

Popular 1830/29 Dime

Among the Finest Seen



(2x photo)

535 **1830/29 JR-4. Rarity-2. MS-64 (NGC).** A high degree of cartwheel lustre is present on both sides, enriching silver gray centers and the gold-toned peripheries. The reverse shows more widespread toning than the obverse and each is very appealing. No serious marks, a few light hairlines, above average strike despite a weakness atop the sinister wing and eagle's head. There are a handful of Mint State specimens known (and a few Proofs), though no Mint State specimens were included in the JRCS census and the Subjack and Logan coins were both AUs. A pretty and well-preserved dime ready for inclusion in another advanced collection.

NGC Census: 2; 2 finer (MS-65).

Superb 1830 Dime

JR-8



536 **1830 JR-8. Rarity-3. Large 10C. MS-64 (NGC).** Sedate champagne toning has settled over even silver gray surfaces, while abundant satiny lustre swirls on both sides. A frosty treat with excellent eye appeal and a remarkably full strike. The fields are essentially free of contact points though there is a minor abrasion low on Liberty's jaw. Tough to find in such high grade: Lovejoy had a Choice Unc while Subject and Logan settled for EF specimens.

and only one respondent to the JRCS census reported a Mint State piece (graded MS-62). NGC has graded fewer than 10 1830 dimes of all varieties finer than this one. A highly desirable addition to any cabinet.

Choice Mint State 1831 Dime



537 **1831 JR-4. Rarity-2. MS-64 (PCGS).** Lightly reflective silvery surfaces with abundant frosty lustre. A streak of golden toning extends across Liberty's lowest curl and the date. Nicely struck everywhere but the arrow feather and attractive to behold.



538 **1831 JR-5. Rarity-1. MS-63 (NGC).** Silver gray with a faint gold on the reverse and splashes of bright blue around several stars. Moderate cartwheel present, scattered inconsequential contact marks. Interesting cud over UNI of UNITED as seen on some (the James A. Stack coin) but not all (the early die state Lovejoy coin) specimens of this variety. A desirable example.

539 **Pair of dimes:** ☆ 1832 JR-2. Rarity-2. MS-62. Mottled deep gray toning with frosty lustre and hints of violet ☆ 1834 JR-5. Rarity-1. AU-58. Mottled gold and gray toning with good lustre and a trace of reflectivity. (Total: 2 pieces)

540 **Pair of 1832 NGC-certified dimes:** ☆ JR-3. Rarity-4. AU-58. Even pale silver gray with some lustre ☆ JR-7. Rarity-3. AU-50. Even pale silver gray with some light abrasions and hairlines. (Total: 2 pieces)

Choice Mint State 1832 Dime



541 **1832 JR-5. Rarity-2. MS-64 (NGC).** Abundant cartwheel lustre on both obverse and reverse, with fairly even champagne toning on the obverse and a more silver gray tone on the reverse. Very attractive with only light scattered marks and lots of life to the fields. Not an incredibly rare variety, but an interesting one, with a patch of "die rust" below Liberty's eye, a thin crack through star 12 to curl, and several thin cracks on the reverse that are interesting to examine under magnification. Nicely struck and very desirable.

Splendid 1833 10¢



542 **1833 JR-5. Rarity-1. MS-64 (NGC).** Splendidly toned in mottled gold, olive, and rose on the obverse, while the reverse is even rose. Radiant cartwheel lustre on both sides, full of eye appeal. Very well struck, nearly pristine fields, a few light obverse hairlines. A very well preserved specimen.

Prooflike 1834 Dime

MS-64 (NGC)



543 **1834 JR-5. Rarity-1. MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant and untoned with deeply reflective fields, yielding to patches of frost around Liberty's profile and in a few patches around the reverse. Highly lustrous and nicely struck, some light hairlines may be detected but no marks of consequence are seen. Several light die cracks are noted on both sides, a fascinating aspect to contemplate and study. A lovely example.

Appealing 1835 Capped Bust Dime



544 **1835 JR-1. Rarity-1. MS-64 (PCGS).** Sharply struck on both sides, exceptionally so, and with deep frost accented by delicate golden toning, this is a very appealing example of the date, variety, and type. As such it should be of wide appeal—systematic collector by varieties, date collector, or type set enthusiast. Quality such as this is becoming increasingly elusive among early coins. It takes some effort to seek such pieces out, going beyond the labels on holders and actually examining the coins. Now and again an exceptional piece is found, even among a date not considered to be rare.

Pristine 1835 JR-8



545 **1835 JR-8. Rarity-3. MS-64 (PCGS).** An impressive specimen that many observers would call gem. Stunning cartwheel lustre encircles both sides. The obverse exhibits even champagne while the reverse is beautiful pewter gray with splendid iridescent un-

dertones. Very boldly struck, immaculate fields, minute dig on Liberty's cheekbone and some barely detectable hairlines are noted solely for accuracy. A tiny toning spot in front of Liberty's chin identifies this coin. A marvelous specimen, likely among the finest known for the variety along with the lovely Norweb MS-63 and a half-dozen others. Worthy of a strong bid.

Near Gem 1836 Dime



546 **1836 JR-3. Rarity-3. MS-64 (NGC).** Impeccable lustrous cartwheel over lovely brilliant surfaces. A blush of golden toning is present beneath the olive branch. An arresting coin, flashy and bright, with no significant marks and only very subtle hairlines, principally on the reverse. On the obverse, the parallel planchet finishing lines are still present, as is a high wire rim around much of that side. An important opportunity to locate a high-grade specimen. Only eight examples have been graded finer by NGC.

Multicolored 1837 Capped 10¢



547 **1837 JR-4. Rarity-1. Capped Bust. MS-64 (NGC).** A dramatic example of this final Capped Bust issue. Dark gold centers merge into violet and then bright blue at the peripheries, a mottled and interesting coat of many colors. Lively cartwheel lustre on both sides, abundant frost, no marks and only a few hairlines. A bisecting obverse die crack begins at 12:00 and ends right of the date. Nicely struck and full of desirable aspects, a fine example of this popular issue.

Choice Uncirculated 1837 No Stars Dime



(2x photo)

548 **1837 No Stars, Large Date. MS-64 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous golden gray with a wealth of rich golden highlights on sharply struck, fully rendered design elements and satiny fields. As pretty as the proverbial picture.



549 **1837 No Stars, Large Date. AU-55 (PCGS).** Satiny golden gray with lively rose and pale blue iridescent highlights. A choice example of a popular design type, here with just a touch of wear on the high points and with no marks of consequence to mention. Choice as can be within the parameters of the assigned grade.

Fortin-101b. Large Date. Repunched 7, reverse die rotation.

Here at American Numismatic Rarities we are fortunate to be in on the ground floor of a "publication" by Gerry Fortin, one of the most respected Liberty Seated dime specialists in numismatics today. Gerry's "book" is a "book" that is more in line with 21st century technology, for it is not now, nor may it ever be, published in a print edition. The information in the "book" can actually be found at Jerry's website, *seateddimevarieties.com*. There, Fortin displays an in-depth analysis of every date and currently known variety within the Liberty Seated dime series, no mean feat, but one for which Mr. Fortin was certainly up to the task. His research of nearly 20 years of delving into die differences and other fascinating areas of the series makes for an engaging run of information, covering as it does the entire series from 1837 through 1891. Of course, just as with a traditional written word book, there is a charge for all this information. Upon visiting the website you will be pleased with the ease in which you can find just what you want! Is it worth the price of subscription? In our opinion yes, by all means, especially if you are a specialist within the Liberty Seated dime series. This *ether book* covers more than 1,200 circulation strike and Proof varieties, indicating major attribution points for all. Additionally, more than 7,000 photographs make attributions easier. And, for the old-timers among us, each and every variety is cross-referenced to Kam Ahwash and Brian Greer's preceding studies in the series. Updated rarity ratings are also included for all varieties. The beauty of this newest reference "book" is that in its internet format, it can be constantly updated by Fortin as new varieties or high-grade rarities make their appearance in numismatics.

As we said, we are early subscribers to this innovative new 21st-century "book" offering, and the following selection of Liberty Seated dimes, from this lot forward, will bear Fortin attribution numbers and pertinent information where we think more than just a date/mint/grade offering is in order.

550 Selection of Liberty Seated dimes: ☆ 1837 Net VF-35, cleaned. No Stars. Pale iridescent gold and blue over both surfaces ☆ 1850-O Net VF-40, whizzed. Faint steel blue with golden and rose highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1851 Net EF-40, edge damage. Rich silver gray surfaces with golden rose and lilac highlights on both surfaces. ☆ 1866-S Net VF-35, cleaned. Golden gray surfaces ☆ 1868-S Net AU-55, cleaned. Silver gray with hints of rose ☆ 1875 Net EF-45. Cleaned at one time now with pale golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1890 Net AU-55. Cleaned long ago, now with delicate toning at the peripheries. All are finer for sharpness, in-person inspection is recommended. (Total: 7 pieces)

551 Trio of Liberty Seated dimes: ☆ 1838 No Drapery, Small Stars. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, lightly cleaned at one time. Soft golden gray toning on both surfaces ☆ 1845-O Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-45, whizzed. Golden toning on obverse, the reverse with olive-gray ☆ 1861-S VF-20. Subdued silver gray with splashes of rich lilac-gray on the reverse. (Total: 3 pieces)

Important Liberty Seated Dime Trio

552 **Important trio of Liberty Seated dimes, each graded MS-62 by PCGS:** ☆ 1838 Large Stars. F-106a. Rarity-4. Late Die State. Vertical bisecting die crack now forked at star 7 downward into Liberty's shoulder. Lustrous golden gray with great eye appeal. One of the finest known of this elusive die state ☆ 1841. Satiny medium gray with bursts of electric blue in the protected areas, and with warm lilac elsewhere. Sharp and somewhat prooflike ☆ 1850. F-107a, Die State approaching 107b, cracks now at first A in AMERICA as well as from rim through first S in STATES. Rarity-3. Sparkling champagne gold with prooflike reflectivity. A neat threesome. (Total: 3 pieces)

553 **Lustrous trio of Liberty Seated dimes, each AU-58 (PCGS):** ☆ 1838 Large Stars. F-108a. Rarity-4. "Partial Drapery" obverse, heavy reverse clash marks. Highly lustrous with pale golden champagne highlights ☆ 1853 No Arrows. Medium golden centers give way to deep gold and umber halos at the rims ☆ 1858-O. Warm golden gray with a wealth of underlying lustre. Three great dimes. (Total: 3 pieces)

Choice AU 1838-O No Stars 10¢



554 **1838-O No Stars. AU-55 (NGC).** Lustrous and largely brilliant, though the central brightness gives way quickly to rich gold, crimson, and fiery violet halos at the rims. An attractive example of the issue, one that is quite difficult to locate in grades of AU or finer.

F-101a. Rarity-5. Variety with "additional rim cuds" at 8:00 and 9:00 on the obverse rim, a variety that is "much more difficult to locate" than that with a rim cud only at the 2:00 position, according to Fortin's research.



555 **1839 No Drapery. MS-63 (PCGS).** Satiny silver gray with intense golden highlights on the obverse, and with rich rose highlights deepening the reverse. A sharply struck example of an ever-popular issue.

F-102. Rarity-3. Repunched 39 in date, from the clashed reverse die first used in 1838.

556 **1839 No Drapery. AU-58 (PCGS).** A lustrous, lightly circulated specimen, mainly brilliant at the centers with deep gold, violet, and electric blue highlights toward the peripheries.

Obverse die crack descends from the rim at 12:00, downward through Miss Liberty's head and chest area.

557 Pair of Liberty Seated dimes grading Net VF-30: ☆ 1839-O/O No Drapery. Splashes of iridescent sea green, gold, and rose on both surfaces, pitting noted under magnification ☆ 1865-S. Silver gray surfaces. Both are finer for sharpness and have been cleaned long ago. (Total: 2 pieces)



558 **1840 No Drapery. MS-63 (PCGS).** A frosty deep golden gray specimen, a pleasing coin that displays pale rose, gold, and peach iridescence, with a faint hint of silver brightness in the recessed areas.

559 **Pair of Liberty Seated dimes:** ☆ 1840 Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-55, cleaned long ago. Rich steel blue with rose on the high points ☆ 1856-S Net VF-30; sharpness of VF-35, cleaned at one time. Golden orange at the peripheries. (Total: 2 pieces)

Uncirculated 1840-O No Drapery Dime
Among Half Dozen Finest Certified by PCGS



560 **1840-O No Drapery. MS-60 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre makes the fiery golden gray surfaces appear much finer than the assigned grade implies. Indeed, it is no trick of the toning, for this truly is a choice coin for the assigned grade. Small O mintmark variety, a moderately scarce issue, especially in Mint State. We note here that fewer than two dozen 1840-O dimes sans drapery have been certified *in any grade* by PCGS, with just six of those called MS-60 or finer. Regarding "or finer," five examples have been certified which numerically top the present specimen. Brian Greer rates this variety Rarity-7 in Mint State, probably a fairly accurate assessment of the date in our opinion.

PCGS Population: 1; 5 finer (MS-63 finest).

F-109a. Rarity-4. Small O variety. Undoubtedly a late state of the reverse die. Here, the crack from the rim through the top of the R in AMERICA is present, as are other fine cracks to the rim. One of these extends upward to the end of the right ribbon, another extends from the rim to the I in UNITED, while others run from the rim to the first S and the E in STATES. Another crack connects the dentils to the upper right serif of the F in OF.

561 **1841-O AU-58 (NGC).** Generous amounts of lustre glow beneath bursts of steel gray and rose iridescence on the surfaces of this popular early Liberty Seated dime date from our southernmost mint.

Six Neat AU Seated Dimes

562 **A half dozen Liberty Seated dimes, all in PCGS AU holders:** ☆ 1841-O AU-53. Small O. Deep golden gray with plenty of lustre ☆ 1847 AU-55. F-103. Rarity-3. Date touches rock above, reverse die crack at ribbon and knot. Lustrous silver gray with golden highlights ☆ 1854 Arrows. AU-55. F-102. Rarity-4. Very high date numerals, vertical crack at center of Liberty's torso. Smoky golden gray ☆ 1854-O Arrows. AU-55. F-108. Rarity-4. High date, Close 54 obverse, Large O reverse, die crack from rim at 7:00 to wreath. Sparkling and lustrous silver gray with deeper highlights in the protected areas ☆ 1856-O AU-55. F-104. Rarity-3. Repunched 56, Large O mintmark. Largely brilliant with warm gold at the rims ☆ 1857 AU-55. Obverse die chip on Liberty's closest leg, heavy reverse die clash around DIME. Brilliant with traces of golden toning. A lustrous and enchanting group (Total: 6 pieces)

Advanced Die State 1842 Dime



563 **1842 F-103b. Rarity-7. Net EF-45, sharpness of AU-50.** Medium silver gray with golden gray highlights at the peripheries. Faintly cleaned long ago, long since naturally retoned. A pleasing coin that is free of physical distractions or marks of serious consequence. From a late obverse die state, with sizeable rim cuds at 4:00 and 10:00. At Gerry Fortin's website, *seateddimevarieties.com,* Fortin notes, "I have only seen the above example of this obverse die state," referring to the plated coin at the website which is from the Fortin Collection, that coin EF-40 but Net VG-8 owing to surface damage and numerous marks. The present coin is perhaps the second known example of this rare variety, called Rarity-7, and undeniably elusive in *any* grade! We suspect serious bidding activity by serious Liberty Seated dime specialists will be the order of the day when this small but intriguing rarity crosses the auction block.

F-103b. Rarity-7. Obverse die cuds at 4:00 and 10:00, about which the *seateddimevarieties.com* website notes: "Variety 103b, with two opposite obverse rim cuds, is the key variety for this date and will prove to be extremely challenging to locate."



564 **1842-O AU-55 (PCGS).** Warm golden gray with strong underlying lustre and pale olive overtones. Medium O mintmark variety, here with shattered reverse die. The Fortin website *seateddievarieties.com,* notes "the Medium O is very scarce in EF to AU grades and is considered underrated. Finding well struck examples of the Medium O in higher grades will require considerable patience." We are happy to report that your patience has been rewarded, as the present specimen is sharp and crisp in all areas that have not been affected by the moderate wear caused by light circulation. Further, the surfaces are essentially mark free. A pleasing coin in all regards.

F-102a. Rarity-4. Medium O mintmark, shattered reverse. Heavy die cracks run from the reverse rim through TES OF in the legend, with another noticeable crack through the R in AMERICA from wreath to dentils.

565 **Mint State trio of PCGS-certified Liberty Seated dimes:** ☆ 1843 MS-62. F-101a. Rarity-3. High, level date, die erosion on reverse at ME of DIME, also clash marks there. Lustrous pale gold ☆ 1853 Arrows. MS-63. Heavy horizontal die lines from base of viewer's left arrow and left base of 1, probable serif of an underlying 1 protruding from the center of the upright of the existing 1. Medium golden highlights ☆ 1856 Small Date. MS-62. Lustrous golden gray with rich blue and gold halos at the rims. A pleasingly attractive trio of lustrous dimes. (Total: 3 pieces)

Scarce 1843-O Dime



566 **1843-O EF-40 (PCGS).** A problem-free and visually attractive example of this scarce early New Orleans Mint dime. Medium golden gray with olive highlights. Both Gerry Fortin and Brian Greer give this scarce date (150,000 struck) a Low Rarity-6 rating in EF to AU. Indeed, the PCGS *Population Report* seemingly testifies to their information, as just seven examples of the date have been graded EF or finer by that firm, including the present specimen, with just one called Uncirculated. An absolutely elusive date that becomes quite rare at or above the offered grade.

PCGS Population: 1; 6 finer (MS-65 finest).



567 **1843-O EF-40 (NGC).** Medium golden gray with some slate highlights in the recessed areas. A prized key date from the early days of the Liberty Seated dime series, one of only 150,000 examples struck in New Orleans, the vast majority of which went immediately into circulation in that bustling port city. Problem free and decidedly choice for the grade, and a coin that would be a highlight in any Liberty Seated dime collection. Only a half dozen have been certified finer by NGC, none above AU-58. We hear opportunity knocking.

Popular 1844 "Orphan Annie" Dime



568 **1844 EF-40 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray with some deeper golden highlights in places. A date that was hoarded for years by a well-known California collector, which drove the price up precipitously across the grading spectrum. In recent times, however, the "Orphan Annie" dime (and no one is absolutely certain where that cartoon character sobriquet originated) has become more "buyable" in the market, especially in light of the recent dispersal of a hoard of more than 600 examples of the date!

F-102. Rarity-4. Heavy reverse die lines from dentils to the tops of NITED.



569 **1844 VF-25 (PCGS).** A second "Orphan Annie" dime for your careful consideration. Medium to deep golden gray with some rose highlights on the high points. A choice example for the grade.

From the same dies as the preceding lot

Choice Uncirculated 1845 Dime



570 **1845 MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty, lustrous specimen with pale champagne highlights on both sides. Sharply struck in all places. Just one example of this date has been accorded a finer Mint State grade than the present specimen by PCGS, something to consider when you plan your bidding strategy.

PCGS Population: 15; 1 finer (MS-65).

Popular 1846 Dime Rarity
Among Half Dozen Finest Seen by PCGS



571 **1846 AU-53 (PCGS).** Deep smoky gray with lighter high points on the obverse, with a blend of pearlescent gray and faint royal blue on the reverse. A nicely struck specimen with design weakness only where circulation has taken its toll. From a small mintage for the date of 31,300 circulation strikes, the lowest point on the production scale within the series from 1837 until the 1863 issue of 14,000 circulation strikes. This date has enjoyed the rarity cachet for well over a century, and lovely examples such as the present coin tend to go from one advanced collection to another with long intervals in between. We note here that just a half dozen examples of the date have been called AU-53 or finer, and just one has achieved a Mint State grade from PCGS. Absolutely choice for the grade.

PCGS Population: 2; 4 finer (MS-63 finest).

Choice Uncirculated 1847 Liberty Seated 10¢
Among Five Finest Seen by PCGS



572 **1847 MS-63 (PCGS).** Sparkling mint lustre cascades broadly across faint golden surfaces. Nicely struck on the obverse and with just a touch of weakness at the upper left of the reverse wreath. Liberty Seated dime specialists call this date Rarity-6 in Mint State, and the PCGS *Population Report* seemingly bears that statement out, noting just five examples of the date at MS-63, as here, or finer.

PCGS Population: 3; 2 finer (MS-66 finest).

F-103. Rarity-3. Late die state with a reverse die crack from the rim that jets upward across the right ribbon end of the bow, then leftward underneath the knot.

Choice Mint State 1848 Dime
Among 10 Finest Graded by PCGS



573 **1848 MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous deep golden gray with bright golden highlights. A sharp and impressive example of the date, a coin that is not far off the mark where gem quality is concerned. Among the 10 finest examples of the date certified by PCGS, and worthwhile as such. The present attractive coin is a nice Mint State Liberty Seated dime that would enhance a specialized dime set or an advanced type set with equal grace.

PCGS Population: 7; 3 finer (all MS-65).

Level Date variety. Date numerals all equidistant from rock above—another variety of the date has the numerals sloping slightly downward from left to right.



574 **1848 MS-63 (PCGS).** Sparkling golden gray with bright champagne iridescence on the obverse, and with a whisper of rose on the reverse. Sharply struck on the obverse; indeed, the only weakness anywhere is just beneath the knot in the bow on the reverse. A pleasing specimen, one of a group of just 15 examples of the date certified at MS-63 or finer by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 5; 10 finer (MS-65 finest).

F-101. Rarity-3. Reverse A of 1847.



575 **1849 MS-63 (NGC).** Somewhat prooflike surfaces display largely brilliant centers. The obverse center is encircled by deepening rings of scarlet, crimson, gold, and electric blue, while the reverse displays a crescent of bright electric blue with splashes of bold orange and sea green. "In Mint State, this date is very scarce and will prove to be difficult to locate," according to the *seateddimevarieties.com* website.

F-105. Rarity-3. Reverse of 1848. Die cracks through A in STATES, also through OF, with other faint cracks seen at the ribbons and wreath stems at the bottom of the reverse.



576 **1849-O AU-53 (PCGS).** Lustrous silver gray with bursts of rich champagne iridescence on both sides. Repunched 184 in date, small O mintmark on reverse. Nicely struck. A few faint marks are noted, none of them fresh or overbearing in appearance.

F-104. Rarity-4. Repunched 184, Small O mintmark variety



577 **1851 MS-62 (PCGS).** Lustrous golden gray with splashes of mint brilliance in the protected areas. Repunching noted beneath 851 in date, an early die state; this repunching later fades. It is interesting to note that though the 1851 is accorded common-date status, just 18 examples of this so-called common date have been certified at the Mint State level by PCGS. Scarcer than you thought, and worth serious bidding contemplation as a result.

PCGS Population: 3; 14 finer (MS-67 finest).

578 Pair of Liberty Seated dimes: ☆ 1851-O Net AU-50; sharpness of AU-58, cleaned long ago ☆ 1853-O Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-55, cleaned. In-person inspection is recommended. (Total: 2 pieces)

579 **ANACS-certified Liberty Seated dime group:** ☆ 1852 MS-63. F-101. Very high date, 1 and 8 touch rock above. Deep golden gray with grand underlying lustre ☆ 1877-CC AU-58. Type II reverse, E of ONE distant from wheat. Deep electric blue on lustrous surfaces ☆ 1883 MS-61. Frosty electric blue and rose ☆ 1884 MS-62. Lustrous with flashes of bright gold and electric blue ☆ 1887-S MS-60. Warm gold and deep rose on lustrous surfaces ☆ 1888 MS-60. A bright array of natural brilliance and speckled electric blue ☆ 1891 MS-62. F-102. Rarity-2. Reverse die cracks in wreath. Deep electric blue, vibrant crimson, and bold gold on intensely lustrous surfaces. A quality grouping in many regards. (Total: 7 pieces)

Impressive Choice Uncirculated 1852-O Dime



580 **1852-O MS-64 (NGC).** Intense cartwheel lustre springs to life beneath a colorful pastel pastiche of pale lavender, rose, faint sea green, violet, and gold. Sharply struck, perhaps as fully rendered as this date is ever seen; finding any indication of weakness on the present coin is a sporting proposition. For the record, the *seateddimevarieties.com* website notes "locating fully struck examples of this date will be difficult." That website also notes that Brian Greer gives this particular date a Rarity-6 rating in Mint State. Finally, the presently offered specimen has been bettered in the NGC *Census Report* by just two specimens, both MS-65.

NGC Census: 11; 2 finer (both MS-65).

F-101. Rarity-4. Large O mintmark. To date, just one obverse die (coupled with two different reverse dies) has been found for the 1852-O dime, a fact that prompted the *seateddimevarieties.com* to note: "One must question the historically stated mintage of 430,000 against the documentation of a single obverse die. The relatively high mintage of 430,000 suggests that more than one obverse die could have been employed. To date, neither late die examples of obverse one or a second obverse die have been located."

Choice Uncirculated 1853-O Arrows Dime

Ex Stickney, J.H. Clapp, Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.



581 **1853-O Arrows. MS-63 (PCGS).** A satiny lilac-gray specimen that explodes with intense lustre. Both sides are lightly dusted with deepening golden iridescence, with generous portions of original mint brilliance shining through. Considerably scarcer in Mint State grades than its counterpart from the Philadelphia Mint, and eagerly sought for just that reason. The present specimen is the sole occupier of the MS-63 niche for the date on the PCGS *Population Report*, and just three specimens have been certified finer. Matthew A. Stickney, John H. Clapp, and Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. all were noted in their time for their remarkable "eye," and if your eye tells the same tale, we suspect you may add your name to this illustrious pedigree.

PCGS Population: 1; 3 finer (MS-65 finest).

From Henry Chapman's sale of the Matthew A. Stickney Collection, June, 1907; John H. Clapp Estate, 1942, to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, Lot 1148.



582 **1855 Arrows. MS-63 (PCGS).** Frosty lilac-gray surfaces with rich underlying lustre. Bursts of bright peach and fiery orange linger in the peripheral legends on the reverse. Sharply struck.

Pair of MS-63 NGC 1856 Dimes

Large Date and Small Date Varieties

583 **Pair of 1856 dime varieties graded MS-63 by NGC:** ☆ 1856 Large Date. F-103, downward slope to date numerals (Obverse 3). Rarity-4+. Regarding this variety, Gerry Fortin's *seateddimevarieties.com* website notes: "Ken Hill listed this obverse as Variety III during his *Gobrecht Journal* analysis of the 1856 Large Date obverse dies. Of the four 1856 Large Date obverses, Obverse 3 is clearly the most challenging to locate in higher grades of EF or better. I had not seen a Mint State example of this variety until one appeared in May 2004 on the Heritage website. That coin was graded MS-62 by NGC." The present coin may very well be *the finest seen, to date*, of the F-103 variety. Lustrous with splashes of gold, violet, blue, and indigo ☆ 1856 Small Date. Vibrant blues and golds dominate the lustrous surfaces of this choice Mint State dime. A nice pair. (Total: 2 pieces)

Uncirculated 1856-S Dime Rarity

First San Francisco Mint Dime Issue



(2x photo)

584 **1856-S MS-62 (PCGS).** Lustrous and largely brilliant silver surfaces with splashes here and there of warm rose and pale gold iridescence. A sharp and appealing example of this elusive issue from the first year the denomination was produced in San Francisco. Only 70,000 examples of the date were struck, and the vast majority worked hard as San Francisco's pocket change. The present specimen, graded "just" MS-62, is among the five finest examples of the date seen as of this writing by PCGS. Brian Greer's information calls for a High Rarity-7 rating for this scarce date in Uncirculated grades, and the current PCGS *Population Report* information lends credence to Greer's findings. We can't recall the last time we had the pleasure of examining a Mint State 1856-S dime, a great indication of just how long it actually has been! We suggest that the vast majority of readers as well as the vast majority of actual lot viewers have had pretty much the same experience where this rare date is concerned.

PCGS Population: 1; 4 finer (MS-65 finest).

F-101a. Rarity-5. A late die state with numerous small obverse and reverse die cracks scattered about.

"1856-S dimes are very challenging to locate in general and become rare above VF. Extremely rare in Mint State. At current pricing levels, this date remains potentially underrated for nice problem-free and original examples," noted the *seateddimevarieties.com* website.

Great Variety Selection of Liberty Seated Dimes

585 **Selection of Liberty Seated dimes, all graded AU by PCGS:** ☆ 1857 AU-55. F-109a. Rarity-4. Moderately heavy reverse die cracks at tops of AMERICA ☆ 1857-O AU-55. F-101a. Rarity-3, Early reverse die state, single crack from dentils across lower right foot of second A in AMERICA to wreath ☆ 1859 AU-50. F-106. Rarity-3. Die scratch above Liberty's head and at liberty cap ☆ 1860 AU-55 ☆ 1862 AU-55. F-107. Rarity-2. Die chip at leaf below E in DIME ☆ 1871-S AU-55. F-101. Rarity-4. Repunched 18, Small S mintmark ☆ 1875-CC Mintmark below bow. AU-55 ☆ 1888-S AU-55. Obverse of F-104, reverse not listed at *seateddimevarieties.com*, though it comes close to Reverse G. Die crack from dentils at 5:00 upward across oak leaf to corn cob. Neat! All are lustrous, and all exhibit varying degrees of faint golden toning. (Total: 8 pieces)

586 **Trio of Liberty Seated dimes certified MS-63 by NGC:** ☆ 1858. Frosty golden gray with much mint brilliance mingling with rich electric blue and gold ☆ 1860. Smoky golden gray with strong underlying lustre and some deep rose highlights ☆ 1881. Sparkling silver centers blend outward into rich violet and electric blue iridescence. A nice threesome representing two major design types within the series. (Total: 3 pieces)

Elusive 1858-S Dime



587 **1858-S AU-50 (PCGS).** Sparkling silver gray with strong lustre and rich champagne iridescence on both sides. A rarity from the early days of our westernmost mint, the present date struck to the tune of only 60,000 pieces, the vast majority of which spent a good amount of time in the channels of commerce on the West Coast. High-grade survivors of this date come few and far between, as evidenced by the PCGS *Population Report*. Fewer than a dozen examples of this elusive date have been called AU-50 or finer by PCGS, with just three 1858-S dimes accorded Uncirculated status by that firm. Choice for the grade, with firm eye appeal and no serious marks.

PCGS Population: 3; 8 finer (MS-66 finest).

F-102. Rarity-5. Medium level date variety.

Four Mint State Liberty Seated Dimes

588 **Quartette of Mint State Liberty Seated dimes certified by PCGS:** ☆ 1859-O MS-61. F-104. Rarity-3. Large O mintmark. Early die state of the reverse, dies only lightly clashed, crack not yet formed. Medium silver gray with some golden highlights ☆ 1869-S MS-60. F-102. Rarity-3. Long Flag 1, "broken" first S in STATES. Chiefly brilliant with faint golden highlights ☆ 1884-S MS-60. Sultry champagne highlights on lustrous surfaces ☆ 1889-S MS-61. Lustrous pale golden surfaces. A grand little group. (Total: 4 pieces)

Elusive 1859-S Dime Rarity



(2x photo)

589 **1859-S AU-55 (PCGS).** Medium silver gray with loads of lustre, and with warm golden highlights in the recessed areas. Nicely struck and free of marks that necessitate description here. A rare date, one that is considerably rarer overall than its low mintage of 60,000 pieces indicates. As with so many San Francisco Mint issues of the era, this date saw extensive use in commerce, the end result being many of the 1859-S dimes extant today (and there are not *that* many) are EF or considerably lower in grade. Amazingly enough, though the present coin is "only" AU-55, it is among the half dozen *finest* examples of the date certified by PCGS, which speaks volumes about the true rarity of the 1859-S dime in choice AU and finer. An exceptional example of both the date and grade, and a coin that many specialists will no doubt set their sights on once the bidding activity begins!

PCGS Population: 3; 3 finer (MS-65 finest).

590 1859-S Net VF-30, sharpness of AU-50. Medium golden gray with some retained lustre in the protected areas. A sharp and pleasing coin despite a faint, old cleaning and an area beneath the date where the reeds have been filed from the edge. Despite these minor drawbacks, this is a fairly choice example of this popular rarity.

Popular 1860-S Dime



591 **1860-S AU-55 (PCGS).** Lustrous golden gray with some deep champagne and pale rose highlights on both sides. The final date in the denomination to appear with obverse stars, and the only issue of the year with such markings: both Philadelphia and New Orleans were supplied with dies with the new legend obverse. A choice coin for the grade, nicely struck for the date and free of impeding marks. Repunching noted within lower loop of S mintmark.

F-101. Rarity-4. Medium Date.

Key Date 1860-O Dime Rarity



(2x photo)

592 **1860-O AU-53 (PCGS).** A wealth of underlying lustre supports satiny, even pale champagne iridescence. One of the most popular and best known key dates in the series, a New Orleans Mint issue that saw a mintage of just 40,000 pieces. As with virtually all San Francisco Mint issues of the era, the coinage press-to-circulation pattern holds true for the issues of New Orleans as well. One can only imagine how quickly the $4,000 face value struck in dimes at our southernmost mint was gobbled up by the channels of commerce. Some lightness of strike is seen within certain design elements, not an unusual occurrence for this date. Indeed, all things considered, the present coin is probably sharper in detail than the vast majority of survivors from the issue. On the bright side, there are no marks of consequence seen on either side, a definite "plus" for a lightly circulated specimen. Regarding the absolute rarity of the date in high grades, we note here that PCGS has certified just three examples of the date at AU-53, as here, or finer, with "or finer" represented by a solitary AU-55 example of the date in their *Population Report*. Gerry Fortin's website gives us a Low Rarity-6 rating in the EF to AU category. One of the nicest examples of this elusive branch mint issue to "come down the pike" in some time.

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer (AU-55)

593 **Quartette of dimes graded MS-62 by PCGS:** ☆ 1861 F-106. Rarity-3. Type II obverse, reverse with heavy die lines at ME. Pale rose and gold highlights ☆ 1874 Arrows. F-104. Rarity-4. Repunched left arrow. Nearly fully brilliant with some gold at the rims ☆ 1877 F-112. Rarity-3. Obverse and reverse die cracks. Type II reverse, E in ONE far from leaf. Lustrous with rich gold at the rims ☆ 1886. Brilliant and frosty. Another nice foursome. (Total: 4 pieces)

594 Pair of Liberty Seated dimes: ☆ 1861-S Net AU-55; sharpness of MS-60. Cleaned at one time ☆ 1891-O AU-50. Silver gray obverse with bright golden highlights, the reverse with pale bluish gray and rose highlights. (Total: 2 pieces)

595 **Pair of Liberty Seated dimes, each graded MS-64 by PCGS:** ☆ 1862. Fully brilliant with a nuance of faint rose and with somewhat prooflike fields ☆ 1878. F-106. Rarity-5. Die defect to viewer's right of shield near Liberty's knee, circular reverse die crack through much of wreath, not noted at the *seateddimevarieties.com* website. Deep violet and blue halos around pale golden centers. A neat pair including a possibly unlisted reverse die (or die state) for the 1878 dime. (Total: 2 pieces)



596 **1862-S AU-55 (PCGS).** Satiny silver gray with strong lustre and a nuance of faint champagne on both sides. Some scattered marks are noted under low magnification, including a few faint, old scratches, though these are barely evident to an unaided eye. Scarcer in choice AU or finer than its somewhat sizeable mintage of 180,750 pieces indicates—yet another San Francisco Mint issue that saw heavy duty in commercial exchange. The present AU-55 coin is among the four finest examples of the date seen by PCGS!

PCGS Population: 1; 3 finer (MS-64 finest).

597 **1862-S EF-45 (PCGS).** Warm lilac-gray with deeper highlights in the protected areas. A fairly scarce branch mint issue, especially at EF or finer.

PCGS Population: 2; 4 finer (MS-64 finest).

Choice Proof Liberty Seated Dime Duo

598 **Pair of Liberty Seated dimes graded Proof-63 by PCGS:** ☆ 1863. Rich, deep golden brown iridescence on frosty motifs and mirrored fields. Just 460 struck, the lowest recorded Proof production figure after 1858 in the Liberty Seated dime series ☆ 1864. Largely brilliant with a wisp of deep gold at the rims. Slight cameo contrast on the obverse, stronger on the reverse. One of 470 Proofs of the date struck, the second lowest Proof mintage figure after the 1858 issue. A one-two Proof punch. (Total: 2 pieces)

Choice Uncirculated 1863-S Dime
Among 10 Finest Certified by NGC



599 **1863-S MS-63 (NGC).** A silky, satiny specimen with intense cartwheel lustre that radiates broadly beneath faint sky blue, gold, and rose iridescence. Nicely struck in all places, with bold, crisp details present on both sides. The Fortin website notes: "Often seen with a flat head and weakness in the letters OF AMERICA. Reverse weakness will be found on the bow knot and lower wreath." As noted, the present specimen is a sharp and pleasing exception to Fortin's observation. Regarding the rarity of this date in Mint State grades, Brian Greer estimates Low Rarity-7 as a sensible rarity for the issue. As is so often the case with branch mint Seated dimes, very few high-grade survivors of this date remain from its mintage of 157,500 pieces.

NGC Census: 4; 6 finer (MS-66 finest).

Impressive 1864-S Dime
MS-64 NGC
"Rarity-6+"



600 **1864-S MS-64 (NGC).** Bursts of bright yellow gold mingle with champagne and faint blue iridescence on both sides of this highly lustrous and delightfully satiny Liberty Seated dime. Some lightness of strike is seen in the peripheral regions, a noted tell-all of the date. Still, the design elements are crisp enough to warrant admiration. Another date that is highly elusive in Mint State grades, this despite its mintage of 230,000 pieces. Only two examples of this date have been certified finer than the present specimen by NGC.

NGC Census: 6; 2 finer (MS-66 finest).

Pair of Proof Liberty Seated Dimes
1865 with Inverted Reverse

601 **Pair of Proof dimes certified by PCGS:** ☆ 1865 Proof-63. **Inverted reverse die,** reverse right-side-up when coin is rotated on its *vertical* axis. The *seateddimevarieties.com* website lists a *circulation strike* variety of the date with a rotated reverse, there called F-102c, and noted as "Rarity-7." Pale champagne gold. One of 550 Proofs of the date struck ☆ 1867 Proof-62. F-103. Rarity-5. Repunched date numerals. Deep iridescent slate gray. From a Proof mintage for the date of 625 pieces. An intriguing pair. (Total: 2 pieces)

Lustrous Uncirculated 1865-S Dime
Tied for Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

602 **1865-S MS-63 (NGC).** Bursts of deep peach, gold, crimson, and violet enliven the satiny surfaces of this highly lustrous dime. Some lightness of strike is present in areas, as nearly always seen for the date. Quite rare in Mint State grades despite its sizeable mintage for the era of 175,000 pieces. It's a San Francisco Mint dime, after all, and we certainly know by now where much of its mintage spent its time. The present coin is one of just three examples of the date called MS-63 by NGC, and curiously, that firm has not certified another 1865-S dime in *any Mint State grade,* higher or lower than the present specimen. Greer's posted information calls this date "Rarity-7+" when found in Uncirculated.

NGC Census: 3; none finer.

F-101. Rarity-4 (High Rarity-7 in Uncirculated). Raised diagonal line within O of ONE.

Choice Mint State 1866 Dime



603 **1866 MS-63 (PCGS).** A lustrous prooflike specimen with reflective fields and frosty motifs that display warm rose and golden iridescence. An impressive coin despite a few scattered marks. From a low mintage for the date of just 8,000 circulation strikes, the second lowest mintage figure in the entire Liberty Seated dime series among regular issues. Choice and appealing, and worthy of serious bidding activity.

F-102b. Rarity-6. Clashed reverse die.

Choice Uncirculated 1867 Liberty Seated 10¢
Popular Low Mintage Issue



604 **1867 MS-64 (PCGS).** Prooflike surfaces display frosted motifs, deeply mirrored fields, and rich champagne highlights. Sharp and appealing despite a touch of weakness here or there; overall the sharpness is well beyond normal for this date. One of only 6,000 circulation strikes of the date produced, the lowest regular-issue mintage figure in the Liberty Seated dime series. Just a few faint marks away from the gem category; indeed, if the small marks were

on frosted rather than mirrored fields, the coin may very well have attained a finer grade.

F-102. Rarity-5. Clashed obverse die.

Choice AU 1867-S Dime



605 **1867-S AU-58 (PCGS).** Strong underlying lustre rolls beneath pale silver and faint lilac toning on this sharp and appealing branch mint scarcity. Just a tad of weakness is seen at the upper left of the reverse wreath, otherwise all the design elements are sharply presented. The present coin is among the half dozen finest examples of the date seen by PCGS, four of which are finer than that offered here.

PCGS Population: 2; 4 finer (MS-65 finest).



606 **1867-S AU-55 (PCGS).** Sultry lilac-gray with pale gold and peach iridescence. Generous amounts of lustre remain on both sides. Sharply struck with grand eye appeal present. Though "just" AU-55, the present specimen is bettered in the PCGS *Population Report* by just a half dozen specimens.

PCGS Population: 1; 6 finer (MS-65 finest).



607 **1868 MS-64 (NGC).** A frosty specimen with intense cartwheel lustre. Largely brilliant on both sides with incredibly deep crimson, violet, and navy toning highlights at the rims. Sharply struck in all areas. The present lovely dime is a member of a select group of fewer than 20 examples of the date called MS-64 or finer by NGC. One of the Partial S varieties, with the top of the first S in STATES nearly nonexistent. Brian Greer's updated rarity ratings for this date call for a Low Rarity-6 designation for Mint State specimens. A beautiful example of the date and grade.

NGC Census: 9; 9 finer (MS-66 finest).



608 **1868-S MS-61 (NGC).** Heavy underlying lustre enhances the smoky topaz-gold and rose iridescence of this attractive—for the grade, of course—branch mint issue. A touch of obverse weakness can be seen, though the reverse wreath is quite robust in definition.



609 **1869 MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty golden gray specimen with faint rose highlights on the obverse, and with deeper golden toning on the reverse. Somewhat prooflike in the fields, and nicely struck from lightly clashed dies. The present specimen is among the dozen finest 1869 dimes certified to date by PCGS. Information at the *seateddimevarieties.com* website suggests a Low Rarity-6 rating for this date in Mint State.

PCGS Population: 5; 7 finer (MS-67 finest).

F-105a. Rarity-4. Long Flag 1. High date with a slight upward slope.

Gem Proof 1870 Dime

Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

610 **1870 Proof-67 (NGC).** Bursts of rich gold and muted electric blue dominate the obverse, while the reverse is a colorful melange of frosty electric blue and fiery deep peach. The fields are mirrored and the devices are frosted. The strike is sharp and the eye appeal is all that it should be at the assigned grade. From a Proof mintage for the date of 1,000 pieces. Of the Proofs of the date seen by NGC, the present gem has no peers and no superiors!

NGC Census: 1; none finer within any designation.

611 **Quartette of Liberty Seated dimes graded MS-63 by PCGS:** ☆ 1870 F-106. Rarity-3. Die crack through date to final A in AMERICA. Highly lustrous and of nearly full brilliance ☆ 1871. Warm golden highlights ☆ 1873 No Arrows. Close 3. Pale golden somewhat prooflike surfaces ☆ 1882. F-104. Rarity-2. Broken top to 2, die cracks at viewer's left of reverse wreath. Deep gold on highly lustrous surfaces. Four nice ones! (Total: 4 pieces)



612 **1870-S AU-58 (PCGS).** Sparkling lustre supports faint golden highlights on both sides of this attractive branch mint dime. Just 50,000 examples of the date were struck, and, of course, the vast majority of those pieces found their way into circulation. As the *seateddimevarieties.com* website notes: "This San Francisco date is very scarce in all grades and becomes rare in EF or better. In Mint State, the release of a small hoard allows some availability, though the date is still considered rare. Ahwash commented about the difficulties in locating 1870-S dimes and considered the date to be R-5 in all grades." A well-struck example of the date, here with a hint of weakness at the central reverse, as is typical for the issue.

Desirable 1871-CC Dime Rarity



613 **1871-CC Net VF-20, EF details (NCS).** Medium to deep charcoal with some lighter high points. Lightly cleaned some time ago, though the surfaces also show traces of having been in the ground at some time or another, which is not surprising as many of the Carson City dimes of 1871 to 1874 show similar surfaces. One of the prized rarities in the Liberty Seated dime series or, as this writer calls them, the "big four"; the other members of that quartette are 1872-CC, 1873-CC Arrows, and 1874-CC. One of 20,100 dimes produced in Carson City during the first year of production of the denomination at that edifice. A greatly prized rarity that is seldom offered in *any* grade and, when offered, even a VG piece with problems tends to bring an extraordinary price at auction. We suspect the present coin, though lightly cleaned, will be no exception.

614 **Pair of PCGS-certified dimes:** ☆ 1872 Proof-61. Reflective with pale lavender and splashes of gunmetal-blue at the peripheries ☆ 1914 MS-65. Golden gray surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)



615 **1872 MS-64 (NGC).** A flashy golden specimen with a high degree of lustre that explodes on prooflike fields and frosty motifs. Rich streaks of gold and crimson toning add to the appeal of this sparkling dime. Struck from lightly clashed dies. Fewer than 10 examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by NGC.

NGC Census: 16; 8 finer (MS-67 finest).

Rare 1872-CC Dime



(2x photo)

616 **1872-CC Net EF-45, AU details. (NCS).** Golden gray surfaces with strong lilac highlights and plenty of lustre in the protected regions, especially on the obverse. The fields are somewhat prooflike and the devices are lightly textured. Cleaned long ago, hence its appearance in a NCS holder. Regardless of its physical quality, this date is a prized rarity and is eagerly sought in all grades and surface qualities. The present coin, one of 35,480 struck at Carson City in this year, is entirely choice except for some faint hairlines from its old cleaning. It is naturally retoning, and would make a welcomed addition to virtually *any* Liberty Seated dime cabinet. Another of the "big four" dimes that will see spirited bidding activity.

Mint State 1872-S Dime



617 **1872-S MS-62 (PCGS).** Satiny medium silver gray surfaces with lively cartwheel lustre and rich champagne iridescence. An unsung rarity in Mint State grades, this displayed a somewhat sizeable mintage for the mint and era of 190,000 pieces. Undoubtedly much of that mintage found its way into circulation, the end result today being a Low Rarity-7 designation for this date when found in Mint State grades. The PCGS *Population Report* seemingly backs up that finding, with the present specimen, at just MS-62, being among the eight finest examples of the date seen so far by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 3; 5 finer (MS-65 finest).

Choice Uncirculated 1873 Open 3 Dime



618 **1873 Open 3. MS-63 (PCGS).** Satiny silver gray with sparkling underlying lustre and a hint of golden toning on both sides. A pleasing coin with a bold strike on both sides. From a reported mintage for the Open 3 variety of 60,000 pieces, though the number of known obverse dies coupled with known reverse dies suggests that far more than that number were produced. One thing is certain about the present coin, it is among the six finest examples of the date certified by PCGS—of those six pieces, just one is finer than the present specimen!

PCGS Population: 5; 1 finer (MS-65).

F-102. Low level date, multiple die lines in lower right wreath. The most prominent die line connects the rim to the ear of corn and its husk at 3:00. Additionally, the present specimen shows a fine die crack that connects the two shafts of wheat directly above the crossed corn husks at the top of the reverse wreath.

619 **Quartette of Liberty Seated dimes certified by PCGS:** ☆ 1873 Arrows. MS-62. Lustrous with some golden highlights ☆ 1876 MS-61. Type I reverse, E of ONE close to wheat. Fully brilliant ☆ 1885 MS-62. Deep crimson halos on brilliant satiny surfaces ☆ 1889 MS-62. Fortin's Reverse D, doubling in oak leaves and surrounding foliage, not matched here with the obverse die usually seen (F-104). Deep golden toning highlights. Another nice foursome. (Total: 4 pieces)

Desirable 1873-CC Arrows Dime



(2x photo)

620 **1873-CC Arrows. VF-20 (PCGS).** Medium lilac-gray with nice golden overtones. A choice example of the date and grade, here with a few faint surface marks but none of the porosity often associated with this date. Regarding this date, the *seateddimevarieties.com* website notes: "One of the key dates within the Liberty Seated dimes. In circulated grades from G through VF, this date is very scarce and becomes rarer in EF. In Mint State, this date is excessively rare with few examples known to exist. As with all Carson City dimes from 1871 through 1874, the challenge remains in finding examples that are problem-free, as most come with varying levels of porosity." As noted, the present specimen is *not* one of those that have been found in the ground over the years. Indeed, PCGS has not certified an example of this date above AU-50, which certainly gives an insight as to the rarity of the date in problem-free grades such as offered here. Regarding other submissions of the date to PCGS, two dozen other examples have been graded VG to VF, a figure that includes the present specimen. A true rarity in all regards.

PCGS Population: 24 (VG to VF-35); 3 finer (AU-50 finest).

Choice Mint State 1873-S Arrows 10¢
Among Five Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

621 **1873-S Arrows. MS-64 (PCGS).** Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre supports intense shades of medium gold and rose. A sharp and appealing coin, one that is not far off the gem mark in overall quality—this one holds up well to careful scrutiny. Repunched 1 in date (see below). One of just four examples of the date called MS-64 by PCGS, with only one other example certified finer by that firm.

PCGS Population: 4; 1 finer (MS-65).

F-104. Rarity-4. Repunched 1, broken first S in STATES. Small thin S mintmark reverse. Considered High Rarity-5 in Mint State.

Gem Cameo Proof 1874 Arrows Dime



(2x photo)

622 **1874 Arrows. Proof-65 Cameo (NGC).** Lightly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields display a hint of faint golden toning at the rims. From a Proof mintage of 700 pieces, of which the present gem is among the finest examples of the issue certified in the Proof format by NGC.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-66 Cameo).

Gem Uncirculated 1874 Arrows 10¢



623 **1874 Arrows. MS-65 (NGC).** Frosty and lustrous with hints of warm golden toning at the rims. A perennial favorite with dime specialists and type coin collectors alike, especially at the surprisingly affordable gem level, as here.

Important 1874-CC Arrows Dime Rarity

The "King" of Liberty Seated Dimes



(2x photo)

624 1874-CC Arrows. AU-53 (NGC). Medium slate gray with some deeper highlights in the protected areas, and with a glancing whisper of pale lilac as well. A few faint marks can be found after careful examination, none, however, over and above what should be expected for the grade. Aside from wear, the devices are crisp and well presented. The 1874-CC dime is one of what this writer calls the "big four" of the series, all of which were produced in Carson City—1871-CC, 1872-CC, 1873-CC Arrows, and the present date, 1874-CC Arrows. Among those (and other) rarities, the 1874-CC dime is far and away the rarest of all regular issue Liberty Seated dimes. (Some 12,400 1873-CC dimes *without* arrows at date were struck, but virtually the entire mintage was melted at the time of the design change to the arrows format; just one specimen is currently known of the variety and it is not considered a "regular" issue by serious students of the series.) The 1874-CC rarity does not have the lowest mintage of the regular issues in the series—that honor belongs to the 1867 dime—but it is still the most important key date to the series, that by a long shot. The mintage for the 1874-CC dime, 10,817 pieces, went immediately into the channels of commerce in and around Carson City, where the coins were spent and respent time and again, and no doubt many were lost or otherwise damaged; indeed, many of the small number of 1874-CC dimes currently known have been dug from the ground and show signs of pitting and other problems—however, when offered, even those "problem" pieces bring unusually strong prices! Quite the opposite is true for the present specimen, for its surfaces are, as noted, fairly choice with just a few light marks. As for certification of the date, NGC has graded just *seven* examples in *all* grades, of which two are finer than the presently offered piece, both of those called MS-62. By nature of its rarity, the 1874-CC dime is typically one of the very last dates, if not *the* last date, to be added to collections of Liberty Seated dimes. In fact, often a year or more may go by without a single opportunity to add an example of the date to a collection, whether at public auction or through retail sales offerings. Here is an exemplary opportunity to add this major rarity to your cabinet with one solid bid. If you are timid or waver in the least in your bidding resolve, this incredibly rare (and downright attractive) 1874-CC dime will go home with another bidder.

NGC Census: 1; 2 finer (both MS-62).

Choice Uncirculated 1874-S Arrows 10¢



625 1874-S Arrows. MS-63 (PCGS). A satiny specimen with strong underlying lustre that supports pale sky blue, rose, and warm champagne iridescence. Lightly struck at Miss Liberty's head, not unusual for the date, though on the present specimen the reverse is much finer than typically seen where strike is concerned. A problem-free example of the date, and at MS-63, the present specimen is among the 15 finest examples of the date seen by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 5; 10 finer (MS-65 finest).

F-102a. Rarity-4. Rusted obverse die, shattered reverse die, die cracks at 9:00 and 1:00. The present specimen also shows a bold die crack that arcs from the dentils at 4:00 outward through the wreath details and then back to the dentils at 5:00.

626 Quartette of San Francisco Mint Liberty Seated dimes, each AU-58 (PCGS): ☆ 1874-S Arrows. F-102a. Rarity-4. Repunched left arrow, rusted obverse die, reverse cracks at 1:00, 5:00, and 9:00. Warm champagne toning ☆ 1875-S Mintmark below bow. F-102a. Rarity-4. Obverse die cracks, Micro S, shattered reverse. Pale rose highlights ☆ 1876-S Type I reverse, E of ONE near wheat. A hint of faint gold ☆ 1886-S. F-101. Rarity-4. High Date, Medium S. Warm champagne highlights. A choice group of lustrous dimes from our westernmost mint. (Total: 4 pieces)



627 1875 Proof-65 (NGC). Deep electric blue, sea green, and gold adorn the frosty motifs and mirrored fields of this gem Proof dime. One of 700 Proofs of the date struck.



628 1875-CC MS-64 (PCGS). Mintmark below wreath variety. A frosty beauty with heavy cartwheel lustre and rich golden toning on both sides. Nicely struck with just a touch of faintness here or there on both sides. The present variety with the CC mintmark below the bow is considered to be somewhat scarcer than its counterpart with mintmark within the bow. This coin has been bettered in the PCGS *Population Report* by just two specimens, both MS-65.

PCGS Population: 5; 2 finer (both MS-65).

The present specimen exhibits a series of obverse die cracks totally unlike anything listed for the 11 varieties specified at *seateddimevarieties.com*. On the present specimen, the most notable crack begins at the obverse rim above the O in OF, descending directly from the dentils through the top of that letter, then across the F, and from there across the bottoms of AMERIC, where the crack takes a sudden diagonal jog upward and outward through the C. Another crack extends from Miss Liberty's toe to the top of the A, then across the intervening space where it touches the upper serif of the C, and then runs to the dentils above that letter. Another notable crack begins at the dentils opposite the 1 in the date, and runs horizontally directly to the lower left serif of that numeral, and then out the center of the lower right serif, from there horizontally across the bottoms of all the date numerals, finally protruding from the lower rear curve of the 5 until impeded by a dentil to the right of the date

Branch Mint Seated Dime Quintette

629 **Quintette of PCGS-certified branch mint Liberty Seated dimes:** ☆ 1875-CC Mintmark in wreath. MS-63. F-112. Rarity-3. Die defect at Liberty's belly, Small Wide CC mintmark. Satiny and lustrous rose gray with a touch of faint electric blue ☆ 1876-CC MS-63. Type I reverse, doubling at ONE DIME. Frosty with nice lustre and pale golden toning ☆ 1877-S MS-62. F-105. Rarity-3. Broken S and O, filled Small S mintmark. Frosty pale rose surfaces ☆ 1891-O MS-63. F-102a. Rarity-4. Heavily clashed obverse. Satiny gold and electric blue at the rims ☆ 1891-S MS-62. F-101a. Rarity-3. Polished reverse die. Rich gold and faint sky blue on both sides. A lustrous group, each coin choice for its assigned grade. (Total: 5 pieces)



630 **1876 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A robust fusion of deep electric blue, sea green, and rose-gray gather on the frosty motifs and reflective fields of this popular Proof dime from our nation's centennial year. Fewer than 10 Proof examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 12; 7 finer (all Proof-66).

631 **1878-CC AU-58 (PCGS).** Lustrous and somewhat prooflike with frosty motifs, mildly reflective fields, and warm champagne and faint sky blue toning on both sides. Nicely struck with only a hint of weakness here or there. Type II reverse, E in ONE distant from wheat stalk in wreath. An attractive coin for the assigned grade.

F-102. Type II Reverse. Rarity-4+. Medium level date, die scratch in shield. Polished left ribbon end on reverse. Careful scrutiny of the present specimen reveals raised die lines not only at the shield, but in other areas scattered around Miss Liberty's torso, and in no apparent manner; some are vertical, others are horizontal.

Splendid Cameo Proof 1879 Dime

Finest Cameo Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

632 **1879 Proof-67 ★ Cameo (NGC).** Deep mirrored fields and heavily frosted motifs seemingly visually define the cameo designation. A whisper of faint champagne is present, mainly on the reverse. The present gem is the finest Proof of the date certified by NGC within the Cameo designation, quite an accomplishment.

NGC Census: 1: none finer within the designation

633 **Pair of Proof Liberty Seated dimes, both PCGS-certified:** ☆ 1879 Proof-58. Sparkling silver gray with a touch of gold ☆ 1880 Proof-62. A near twin to the 1879. A nice pair. (Total: 2 pieces)

634 **Choice Mint State trio of NGC-certified Liberty Seated dimes:** ☆ 1882 MS-64. F-104. Rarity-2. Broken 2 in date, die cracks at left of wreath. Fully brilliant and highly lustrous ☆ 1887 MS-63. F-103. Rarity-4. Repunched 1 and 7, misplaced digits in shield. Rich blues and reds dominate the colorful surfaces of this lustrous dime ☆ 1890-S MS-63. Medium S. Lustrous deep golden surfaces. A neat group all told. (Total: 3 pieces)

Splendid Gem 1883 Dime



635 **1883 MS-67 (PCGS).** Extraordinarily vivid cartwheel lustre spins broadly beneath rich shades of iridescent gray, carmine, orange, and pale sky blue. One of the Broken 3 varieties. Sharply struck for the date, with nearly complete design elements present on both sides. Just one 1883 dime has been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS, a true testament to the quality of the presently offered coin.

PCGS Population: 10; 1 finer (MS-68).

Superb Gem 1884 Dime



636 **1884 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS).** Brilliant with splashes of golden iridescence and gunmetal-blue at the border. Cameo frosted devices. If a finer Proof 1884 dime exists we have no clue as to where to find it!

Impressive Gem 1884 Dime

Among Five Finest Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

637 **1884 MS-68 (NGC).** A broad swath of rolling cartwheel lustre ambles its way around the satiny surfaces of this incredibly lovely gem. A nuance of rich champagne toning has gathered at the rims on both sides. Sharply struck for the date with just a faint touch of weakness at the upper left region of the reverse wreath; the design there is crisp, just not fully rendered. Among the five finest examples of the date certified by NGC, with the three finer specimens also graded MS-68 although with NGC's ★ designation.

NGC Census: 2; 3 finer (all MS-68★).

F-107, Rarity-4. Struck from a shattered reverse die.

Colorful Cameo Gem Proof 1885 Dime



(2x photo)

638 **1885 Proof-67 Cameo (NGC).** Frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields form an amazing and colorful cameo. The central depiction of Miss Liberty on the obverse is faint champagne which blends immediately to deep violet, indigo, and bold electric blue, while the reverse is bright gold at the center with the same blue and violet wending their way through the wreath design until finally blending with the dentils at the rim. A sharply impressive specimen, and one that has evidently been unsullied by the well-meaning intentions of numismatists in the past 119 years. Just two cameo Proofs of the date have been certified finer by NGC, both MS-68 Cameo. Simply splendid.

NGC Census: 15; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-68 Cameo).

Desirable 1885-S Dime Rarity
Among 10 Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

639 **1885-S AU-58 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous specimen with frosty, satiny surfaces that exhibit faint golden toning on both sides. Lightly circulated though not heavily abraded or marked in any manner. Just 43,690 dimes dated 1885-S were produced at San Francisco, and as is nearly always the case, the vast majority of that modest mintage went immediately into circulation. The key date to all the San Francisco Mint issues with legend obverse style, and always desirable as such. This date is considered Rarity-5 in AU grades. Just a half dozen examples of this date have been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS, and curiously, they climb the grading scale, one coin at a time, with the finer specimens listed as MS-61, MS-62, MS-63, MS-64, MS-65, and MS-66, a curious occurrence indeed.

PCGS Population: 3; 6 finer (MS-66).

Gem Proof 1886 Dime



640 **1886 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Satiny motifs and heavily mirrored fields are ablaze with fiery shades of gold, crimson, and electric blue, with bright sun gold in dominance. Among the top 25 Proofs of the date certified by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 18; 7 finer (all Proof-67).

Gem Proof 1892 Dime



641 **1892 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS).** Brilliant with delicate golden toning. A splendid specimen of the first year of the Barber dime. A coin that will go perfectly into a type set or a date collection. Quality such as this is not often found.

642 **Quartette of Barber dimes, each certified MS-64 by PCGS:** ☆ 1892. Prooflike with cameo features and pale golden toning ☆ 1892-O. Pale golden highlights, struck from lightly clashed dies ☆ 1897. Rich gold and blue at the rims ☆ 1898. Frosty with pale champagne highlights. Four nice Barber dimes for your bidding consideration. (Total: 4 pieces)

Satiny 1892-S Barber Dime
MS-64 PCGS



643 **1892-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty, satiny specimen with warm golden highlights on highly lustrous surfaces. A lovely example of the date, and save for an old faint, barely noticeable and well-hidden scrape on the reverse, a coin of virtual gem quality. The 1892-S issue is the first of 14 dates within the Barber dime series to display a mintage of less than one million pieces (in this case, 990,710 pieces).

Popular 1893/2 Overdate Dime



644 **1893/2 MS-64 (SEGS).** Frosty golden gray with delightful lustre on satiny surfaces. Rich shades of gold gather on each side. A choice specimen of a popular overdate that is growing more so with every passing year. Underlying numeral plainly seen at the 3 in the date



645 **1893 MS-65 (PCGS).** Rich shades of gold and electric blue adorn the obverse, while the reverse offers a colorful yet sultry display of lilac, electric blue, and rose. Sharp and appealing, definitely a gem.

Splendid Gem 1893-O Dime



(2x photo)

646 **1893-O MS-66 (PCGS).** Warm golden highlights on frosty motifs and reflective fields. A sharply struck gem survivor, a coin that is easily worthy of the assigned grade. Further, fewer than 10 examples of this date have been called MS-66 or finer by PCGS, with just three finer.

PCGS Population: 6; 3 finer (MS-68 finest).

Choice Uncirculated 1893-S Barber 10¢



647 **1893-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty coin with extraordinary lustre and warm, even champagne toning on both sides. An exemplary example of the date and grade combination, here with Barber's design brought up to its fullest intent.

Choice Uncirculated 1893-S Dime

Breen's "Triple S" Mintmark



648 **1893-S Lawrence-102, Breen-3484. MS-63 (PCGS).** A bright and lustrous San Francisco Mint dime, a coin that displays a nuance of faint gold on both sides. Breen's "Triple S" mintmark variety, though if Breen lacked knowledge in any area of numismatics, it was probably in his ability to tell the difference between die ejection (shelf doubling) and actual doubled die diagnostics, at least in this writer's experience. All that aside, the S mintmark on the present coin was first punched widely to the right of the existing position, then partly effaced, then punched in a more central position beneath the bow on the reverse. As luck would have it, certain examples of this variety were lightly shifted to the *left* of the primary S, resulting in die ejection or shelf doubling (which gave rise to Breen's erroneous "Triple S" variety). Regardless, this variety is quite scarce in circulated grades, even more so at choice Mint State.

Obverse die cracks at date and tip of Liberty's bust.



649 **1894 MS-64 (PCGS).** A lustrous choice Mint State example, a fully struck coin with lightly frosted motifs and slightly reflective fields. Pale champagne rules the obverse, while deeper champagne with a touch of rose dominates the reverse.

Gem Key Date 1894-O Dime

A Low-Mintage Rarity



(2x photo)

650 **1894-O MS-65 (PCGS).** A sparklingly beautiful gem with faint champagne highlights on both sides that spring to life in the light of the unyielding lustre beneath. From a mintage for the date of 720,000 pieces, one of 14 mintages in the Barber dime series (1892-1916) that falls below the one million mark. This is the only 1894-O Barber dime certified MS-65 by PCGS, and just a half dozen examples of the date have been certified finer, all of those MS-66. Indeed, this popular key date is quite scarce even below MS-65; for instance, only a dozen examples of the date have been called MS-64. No matter how you slice it, the present specimen is as beautiful as it is rare.

PCGS Population: 1; 6 finer (all MS-66).



651 **1895 MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty, lustrous specimen with a lively golden halo at the obverse rim, and with deep, solid golden hues on the reverse. Sharply struck with even the tiniest design details present. Another date with a mintage that dips below one million pieces, in this case just 690,000 circulation strikes were produced.

Elusive Uncirculated 1895-O Dime



(2x photo)

652 **1895-O MS-62 (PCGS).** Sparkling silver gray surfaces with a halo of deep golden iridescence at each rim. Repunched 9 in date. A sharply struck coin, one that is extraordinarily fine overall for the assigned grade. Just 440,000 1895-O dimes were struck, giving this date the lowest mintage figure in the entire Barber dime series except for the 1894-S rarity, of which just 24 specimens were purportedly minted. As if to testify to the rarity of this date in Mint State, PCGS has certified a total of 25 Uncirculated examples, of which 18 are finer than the present specimen, none above MS-66. All told, a rather "thin" population in Uncirculated!

Choice Uncirculated 1895-S Dime
Among 20 Finest Certified by PCGS



653 **1895-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny and lustrous with warm champagne and rose highlights on both sides. Sharply struck for the issue, with faintly frosted motifs and slightly reflective fields, especially on the reverse. Die ejection or "shelf" doubling noted at the S mintmark. In *The Complete Guide to Barber Dimes* by David Lawrence, the author notes: "Breen reports a double S. A shelf-doubled S is very common in this date, but I have not seen an S/S that looked like it was in the die." The present beauty is among the top 20 examples of the date certified by PCGS, with only five finer than the current coin. A grand opportunity for those who appreciate scarce Barber dimes.

PCGS Population: 15; 5 finer (MS-66 finest).

From the Law Collection, as noted on the holder insert.

Satiny Uncirculated 1895-S Dime



654 **1895-S MS-64 (NGC).** A sharp and appealing gem, largely brilliant but with a warm overlay of pale rose on the obverse, and with similar golden toning on the reverse. Essentially as sharply struck as a circulation strike Barber dime ever comes! Just five examples of this date have been deemed to be of a finer grade than the present specimen by NGC.

NGC Census: 18; 5 finer (MS-66 finest).

Gem Mint State 1896 Dime



655 **1896 MS-65 (PCGS).** A fully brilliant and highly lustrous gem with frosty highlights that immediately engage the viewer's eye. The nearly blinding lustre simply leaps from the surfaces of this attractive beauty.

Gem Uncirculated 1896-O Barber 10¢



(2x photo)

656 **1896-O MS-65 (PCGS).** A lovely and lustrous gem example of one of the most popular semi-key issues in the Barber dime series. Broad, sweeping lustre brings exciting life to the pale champagne highlights displayed on both sides. A sharp and engaging specimen, a coin that stands up well to the rigors of the assigned grade. Speaking of the assigned grade, it is worth noting here that fewer than a half dozen examples of the date have been certified finer than the lovely gem we now discuss. From a modest mintage of 610,000 pieces, a figure that is among the lowest production runs in the Barber dime series. Don't miss this opportunity, for who knows when another such chance will occur. Simply superb!

PCGS Population: 6; 5 finer (MS-66 finest).

Choice Mint State 1896-S Dime



657 **1896-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A delightfully lustrous pearlescent golden gray specimen with rich and varied shades of rose, violet, and topaz. Sharp and appealing, a lovely choice Uncirculated survivor from a mintage of 575,056 pieces. That mintage figure, by the way, is the fourth lowest production figure in the Barber dime series. Another grand opportunity to "land" a quality example of a scarce and desirable issue from the Barber dime series.

Sparkling Uncirculated 1897-O Dime

MS-64 PCGS



658 **1897-O MS-64 (PCGS).** An incredible array of pale gold and faint rose iridescence graces the highly lustrous obverse of this satiny beauty, while the fully blown reverse displays just a hint of pale gold. Sharply struck in all quadrants, and visually appealing as well. One of 666,000 examples of the date struck, a mintage figure that imparts semi-key importance to this date in all grades, and probably key date status at the choice Uncirculated level, as here.

Gem Uncirculated 1897-S Barber 10¢



(2x photo)

659 **1897-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre supports deep champagne highlights on both sides. An impressive gem dime that certainly deserves the assigned grade. Sharply struck with Barber's design rendered to its fullest. Just a half dozen examples of the date have been graded finer by PCGS. Indeed, fewer than a dozen examples of this date have been called MS-65, as here, or finer. A grand opportunity for an attentive Barber dime specialist.

PCGS Population: 5; 6 finer (MS-67 finest).

Incredible Ultra Cameo Proof 1898 Dime

None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

660 **1898 Proof-68 Ultra Cameo (NGC).** An impressive Proof Barber dime of the highest order. The heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields stand in stark cameo contrast, while a wash of faint yet bold golden toning moves inward toward the centers. One of the most impressive gem survivors from the Proof mintage for the date of 735 pieces; seemingly Proofs of the date in other series as well, including Morgan dollars, are among the finest Proof products ever released from the Philadelphia Mint. Certainly this dime speaks highly of the quality of Proof coinage in this year.

NGC Census: 3; none finer within any designation.

Choice Uncirculated 1898-O Dime



661 **1898-O MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny specimen with attractive lustre and equally attractive faint champagne highlights. A sharply struck specimen with fewer than a dozen examples of the date accorded finer grades by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 8; 11 finer (MS-67 finest).

Impressive Gem 1898-S Dime



662 **1898-S MS-65 (NGC).** An impressive satiny gem example of the date. Bold cartwheel lustre radiates broadly beneath faint rose and heather highlights. A sharp and frosty coin. Despite a somewhat sizeable mintage for the date of more than 1.7 million pieces, just a dozen examples of the date have been certified at MS-65, as here, or finer by NGC.

NGC Census: 7; 5 finer (MS-66☆ finest).

Choice Uncirculated 1899-O Dime



663 **1899-O MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty pale champagne specimen with strong lustre on reflective fields and somewhat satiny motifs. Sharp and appealing for the grade. Fewer than a dozen finer specimens of the date are noted in the PCGS *Population Report.*

PCGS Population: 5; 11 finer (MS-67 finest).



664 **1899-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty coin with lively lustre and pale champagne highlights. Essentially as sharp as you will ever see for any Barber dime of any date, and decidedly choice as such.

665 **Quartette of MS-64 Barber dimes certified by PCGS:** ☆ 1900. Mainly brilliant ☆ 1901. Light golden toning ☆ 1903. Mainly brilliant ☆ 1904. Vivid crimson, violet, and orange at the fiery rims. A pleasing group in many ways. (Total: 4 pieces)

Choice Uncirculated 1900-O Dime



666 **1900-O MS-64 (PCGS).** A lovely coin for the grade, just one or two well-hidden marks from a much finer designation. Largely brilliant with strong underlying lustre that caresses lightly reflective fields and frosted motifs. The reverse periphery displays a bright and vivid array of pastel rose and gold. Some lightness of strike is seen at the bottom of the reverse wreath, not an unusual occurrence for the date.



667 **1900-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous with broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre and a nuance of faint gold. Sharply struck.

Frosty Choice Mint State 1901-O Barber 10¢



668 **1901-O MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty, satiny specimen with strong lustre and a whisper of faint gold on both sides. Nicely struck with just a hint of weakness here or there, mainly at the lower right of the reverse wreath. Choice for the grade.

Second Choice 1901-O Barber Dime



669 **1901-O MS-64 (NGC).** Satiny silver gray with warm gold highlights.



670 **1901-S MS-63 (NGC).** Lustrous and satiny with a whisper of faint rose on both sides. Fully struck. From a modest mintage of 593,022 pieces, one of the lowest such production figures in the Barber dime series.

Gem Barber Dime Trio

All PCGS MS-65

671 **Trio of gem Barber dimes, each certified MS-65 by PCGS:** ☆ 1902 ☆ 1905 ☆ 1912-D. A nice group of gem Barber dimes, all highly lustrous and all with faint golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

Choice Uncirculated 1902-O Barber 10¢



672 **1902-O MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous silver gray with lightly reflective fields, mildly frosted motifs, and a nuance of faint champagne iridescence. Fairly scarce in Mint State grades, this despite a somewhat sizeable mintage for the date of 4.5 million pieces. Indeed, fewer than 20 1902-O Barber dimes have been called MS-64 or finer.

PCGS Population: 12; 6 finer (MS-66 finest).

Nicely struck from lightly clashed dies.

Choice Uncirculated 1902-S Dime



673 **1902-S MS-64 (NGC).** A frosty, satiny specimen with intense lustre and a nuance of faint violet on both sides. A delightful example of the date and grade combination.

Lustrous Gem 1903-S Dime



674 **1903-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Bold cartwheel lustre radiates forcefully on satiny pale golden surfaces. Deeper shades of gold and rose gather in the protected areas. A sharp and appealing gem in every sense of the word. Fewer than 20 1903-S dimes have been called MS-65 or finer by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 8; 9 finer (MS-67 finest).

From the Law Collection, as denoted on the label.

675 **Quartette of Barber dimes graded MS-64 by PCGS:** ☆ 1904 ☆ 1906 ☆ 1907 ☆ 1909. All are lustrous and all show varying degrees of faint golden toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

Elusive Uncirculated 1904-S Dime



676 **1904-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Fully lustrous and equally brilliant, with perhaps a nuance of faint champagne on both sides. From a modest mintage of 800,000 pieces, one of 14 such dates in the Barber dime series to garner a mintage of fewer than one million pieces. Sharp and appealing.

Frosty Gem 1905-O Barber 10¢



677 **1905-O MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny gem of the finest order. Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre forcefully glows beneath faint gold and heather highlights. Sharp and appealing, and one of fewer than 20 examples of the date called MS-66 or finer by PCGS. A grand opportunity for an alert Barber dime aficionado.
PCGS Population: 13; 5 finer (all MS-67).

Mint State 1905-O Dime
Popular "Micro" O Variety



678 **1905-O MS-62 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre on satiny pale golden surfaces. The very scarce and desirable "Micro" O mintmark variety, a variety that is considerably scarcer than its "normal" mintmark counterpart.

Choice Uncirculated Barber Dime Trio

679 **Trio of Barber dimes graded MS-64 by PCGS:** ☆ 1905-S ☆ 1906-O ☆ 1909-O. From the final year of coinage at the New Orleans Mint. All are lustrous and choice for the grade, and all show a nuance of faint golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

680 **1906-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous silver gray with bright golden highlights on both sides. A sharply struck specimen from the first year of Denver Mint coinage production.

681 **1906-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous and frosty with faint golden hues on both sides. Sharply struck.

Gem Uncirculated 1907-D Dime



682 **1907-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre enlivens the rich gold and blue toning on this satiny gem from the early days of Denver Mint coinage. As sharp as the proverbial tack, and appealing at many levels.

Choice Mint State 1907-D Dime



683 **1907-D MS-64 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous and fully frosty specimen with rich golden toning at the rims. Sharp and appealing.

Gem Uncirculated 1907-O Barber 10¢
Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



684 **1907-O MS-66 (PCGS).** A sparkling and highly lustrous gem with a nuance of faint gold and rose on both sides. Nicely struck from somewhat weakened and stressed dies, as attested to by the "orange peel" surface that leaps to life under low magnification. A rarity in gem grades despite a lofty mintage for the date of just under 5.1 million pieces. Indeed, no example of this date has been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS.
PCGS Population: 10; none finer.

Gem Uncirculated 1907-S Dime



685 **1907-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A wealth of underlying lustre highlights the faint gold and rose iridescence on both sides of this attractive gem. Fewer than 10 examples of this date have received grades equal to or finer than the present specimen from PCGS, this despite a somewhat sizeable mintage for the date of nearly 3.2 million pieces.
PCGS Population: 3; 5 finer (all MS-66).

686 **Trio of Barber dimes graded MS-64 by PCGS:** ☆ 1908 ☆ 1908-D ☆ 1908-O. All are lustrous and all display pale golden highlights. Another nice group; all that's missing is the 1908-S (for which, see below). (Total: 3 pieces)



687 **1908-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A bright and lustrous specimen with a nice strike and good overall eye appeal.



688 **1909-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Largely brilliant centers give way to deep halos of carmine, gold, and electric blue. Another date in the Barber dime series with a mintage of fewer than one million pieces; in this case 954,000 dimes were struck.

Gem Mint State 1909-S Dime



689 **1909-S MS-65 (NGC).** A lustrous gem with rich electric blue and wild rose iridescence on both sides. Sharply struck and thoroughly appealing. Precisely one million examples of the date were struck, not one thin dime more or less. Of the survivors, fewer than a dozen examples of the date have been called MS-65 or finer by NGC, making the present coin a true prize.

NGC Census: 8; 3 finer (all MS-66).

690 **Quartette of MS-64 certified Barber dimes:** ☆ 1910 (NGC) ☆ 1911 (PCGS) ☆ 1911-D (PCGS) ☆ 1911-S (PCGS). A frosty and lustrous group with varying degrees of faint golden toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

Four MS-64 Barber Dimes

691 **Quartette of Barber dimes graded MS-64 by PCGS:** ☆ 1910-D ☆ 1912 ☆ 1912-S ☆ 1913. Four brilliant pieces with a nuance here or there of faint toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

Gem Mint State 1910-S Barber 10¢



692 **1910-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty gem with strong cartwheel lustre and rich golden highlights at the rims. Sharply struck. A coin with an awful lot going for it!

Gem Key Date 1913-S Dime

The Eliasberg Specimen



693 **1913-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Satiny motifs and faintly reflective fields display warm champagne highlights. A nicely struck and aesthetically appealing specimen of this popular late date key in the Barber dime series, an issue that saw a mintage of just 510,000 pieces. A quality coin, as has come to be expected for coins from the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection. Just three 1913-S dimes have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 18; 3 finer (all MS-67).

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, Lot 1310.

694 **1914 MS-65 (PCGS).** Faint golden highlights grace the frosty delightfully lustrous surfaces of this attractive gem.

695 **Three Barber dime, 1914-PDS, each graded MS-64 by PCGS:** ☆ 1914 ☆ 1914-D ☆ 1914-S. Pale golden tones on each lustrous coin. (Total: 3 pieces)

696 **Quartette of Barber dimes graded MS-64 by PCGS:** ☆ 1915 ☆ 1915-S ☆ 1916 ☆ 1916-S. The last four issues in the Barber dime series, all lustrous and lightly toned with shades of pale gold. (Total: 4 pieces)

Landmark 1916-D Dime



(2x photo)

697 **1916-D Mercury. MS-64 FB (PCGS).** Brilliant and deeply lustrous with just a hint of golden toning. Sharply struck with Full Bands. A landmark example of one of the most desired of all 20th-century coins.

Although 264,000 pieces were struck of the 1916 Mercury dime, relatively few were saved by the public. Perhaps the 1916 Philadelphia and San Francisco mint dimes were released earlier and satisfied the need for a novelty, or perhaps something else happened. Whatever the explanation, very few have survived to the present day. Among those that have, quite a few have been cleaned or have other problems, the present piece is pristine, problem-free, beautiful, rare, and worthy of just about any other adjective you might care to apply to it! To the cataloguer it is an especially *exciting* coin, one that a connoisseur will be delighted to own.

Although many dates and mintmarks of silver dimes were produced in earlier times, including 1916, it was not until the 1930s that Wayte Raymond launched his "national" series of albums, and the systematic collection of these became popular. A review of price lists of 1930, compared to offerings of 1940, will show a great break-out in value of just about any date and mint considered to be rare, including the 1916-D dime. Unfortunately, by the 1930s the opportunity to acquire *Mint State* specimens had long since passed. Thus, the preservation of a beautiful piece such as this is a matter of mere chance, and, seemingly, such did not happen very often.

Choice AU 1916-D Mercury 10¢



(2x photo)

698 **1916-D Mercury. AU-55 (PCGS).** A grand example of the date and grade, a combination of affordable quality and superb aesthetic appeal. The obverse is deep pearlescent gray with strong underlying lustre and plenty of mint brilliance peeping through, while the reverse is nearly fully brilliant with a subtle wash of silver gray. Free of major problems though a few faint marks can be found upon diligent magnified search. One of those dates that is always highly desired whether it be simply G-4 or gem MS-67 FB, or any grade in between.

Colorful 1918-D Mercury Dime

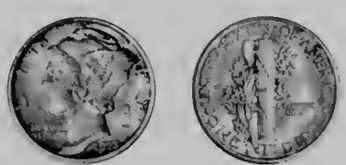
Choice MS-64 FB PCGS



699 **1918-D MS-64 FB (PCGS).** A satiny beauty with intense lustre that supports deep and varying shades of gold and crimson, chiefly toward the rims. A popular and scarce branch mint issue when found so fine.

700 **Roll of 1923 Mercury dimes, average grade choice Mint State,** a few with claims to gem. Some Full Band pieces included. All are lustrous with most brilliant, a few with delicate toning. A very nice roll for the date. (Total: 50 pieces)

Choice Uncirculated 1923-S Dime



701 **1923-S MS-64 FB (PCGS).** An immense amount of heavy lustre billows beneath rich silver gray, gold, and faint lilac iridescence on both sides. Sharp and appealing in all regards.

Another Nice 1923-S



702 **1923-S MS-64 FB (PCGS).** Flashy cartwheel lustre on satiny golden gray surfaces. Another choice and pleasing example of a popular San Francisco Mint issue.

Choice Mint State 1924-S Dime

Vivid Toning Highlights



703 **1924-S MS-64 FB (PCGS).** A creamy smooth specimen with intense cartwheel lustre that rallies boldly beneath a sheen of rich rose and pale violet iridescence. A superlative coin for the grade, one with satiny lustre, problem-free surfaces, and eye appeal that gets high marks on our report card.

Sparkling 1927-D Dime



704 **1927-D MS-64 FB (PCGS).** Sparkling silver surfaces display intense lustre and a whisper of golden toning. Nicely struck, as one should expect for the assigned grade, and absolutely choice within the parameters of the grade.

705 1928-S MS-66 (NGC). Lustrous with a whisper of gold. Faint speckled toning can be seen under magnification.

706 1929 MS-66 FB (PCGS). Highly lustrous and fully brilliant save for the right side of the obverse rim where a forceful rainbow of iridescent carmine, violet, blue, gold, and peach gathers. Gorgeous!

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1929-D Dime

MS-67 FB PCGS

Vivid Rainbow Highlights



707 **1929-D MS-67 FB (PCGS).** A satiny gem of the finest order. Incredibly lustrous surfaces display a satiny array of bright and forceful rainbow iridescence. Crimson, gold, sea green, blue, and other lively colors too numerous to mention paint a colorful display reminiscent of autumn leaves as they turn outside this writer's window here in New England. Just one example of the date has received a finer FB designation than the present gem, and that beauty is no doubt put aside in a major Mercury dime collection. The alternative, as offered here, should prove immensely satisfying.

PCGS Population: 20; 1 finer within the designation (MS-68 FB).

Gem Proof 1936 Mercury 10¢



708 **1936 Proof-66 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre cavorts beneath rich gold and violet, primarily at the rims. From the first year of Proof coinage in the dime denomination since 1915, one of just 4,139 such Proofs produced.

709 **Roll of 1936-S Mercury dimes nearly all are Choice to Gem** Many Full Band pieces are included. All are lustrous with most brilliant, a couple have traces of toning. A very nice and attractive roll. (Total: 50 pieces)

710 1937 Proof-64. Sparkling Proof surfaces display much deep red, gold, and faint sky blue toning. A colorful Proof of the date.

711 **1939 Proof-67 (NGC).** Reflective surfaces with faint bluish gray speckling on the obverse and a splash of rainbow iridescence at the periphery of the reverse with faint speckled golden toning and rainbow iridescence at the rim.

712 1941 Proof-67 (NGC). An intensely toned gem Proof example of the date, here with deep lilac and fiery electric blue on the obverse, with mingled gold, lilac, and faint blue on the reverse.

713 **1942/1 VF-30 (PCGS).** Medium silver gray with some deeper highlights in the protected areas. A popular 20th-century overdate that has strong collector support across the grading spectrum; nice VF coins such as this are always in demand.

714 **1942 Proof-67 (PCGS).** Bursts of intense gold, rainbow, violet, orange, and electric blue grace both sides of this flashy gem.

TWENTY-CENT PIECES

Beautiful Proof 1875 Twenty Cents

First Year of Issue



(2x photo)

715 **1875 Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS).** Brilliant with a hint of toning. Deep mirrored dies. Frosted surfaces. A very attractive example, sharply struck (not always the case) on both sides. Ideal for a type or date set.

The dies for the Proof 1875 twenty-cent piece were given an especially deep amount of polish, more than on most other Proofs of the era. This had the result of reducing very slightly the size of the stars on the obverse, a feature not normally noted. Although the twenty-cent piece seemed to be a good idea at the time, it quickly proved to be a failure on the West Coast, the only place it was used, and mintages dropped off sharply. After 1876 production was limited to just Proofs, and after 1878 the denomination was abolished entirely.

Choice Proof 1875 20¢



716 **1875 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Sultry medium gold, gray, and lilac highlights on frosted motifs and reflective fields. One of 2,790 Proofs struck during the first year of this short-lived denomination.

Choice Proof 1875 20¢



717 **1875 Proof-64 (NGC).** Lustrous steel gray with intense gold, rose, and faint sky blue highlights on both sides. A sharply struck Proof.

718 1875-S MS-60. Highly lustrous with rich peach and pale golden iridescence on both sides. Accompanied by the original envelope from Abner Kreisberg Corp., then doing business as "Coin Gallery" on North Beverly Drive in Beverly Hills, California. The envelope notes, "Fully struck, partial wire edge," though we will only attest to the partial wire edge portion, as some areas of Liberty's head and the eagle's breast and talon are somewhat light in strike. You probably won't find another MS-60 example of the date that will measure up to our conservative grading standards, as proffered here.

Variety with top of errant 8 in dentils beneath existing 8 in the date.

Important Gem Cameo Proof 1877 20¢

A Proof-Only Date



(2x photo)

719 **1877 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** Intensely deep shades of gold blend to fiery umber and carmine before giving way to deep electric blue at the rims. The fields are mirrored, which adds to the overall appeal. From a Proof mintage of only 350 pieces, without attendant business strikes for the date. The only way you will ever own a gem 1877 20¢ piece is in the Proof format. Just one 1877 20-cent piece has been certified finer by NGC. Indeed, fewer than 10 have attained the Proof-66 Cameo grade of the present gem.

NGC Census: 8; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-67 Cameo).

Impressive Gem Proof 1878 Proof-Only 20¢

Just 600 Proofs Struck



(2x photo)

720 **1878 Proof-66 (NGC).** Deep shades of electric blue, rose, and steel gray grace the obverse, while the reverse is a vivid display of bright electric blue, rich gold, and faint sea green. A lovely cameo is offered here, though such is not noted on the NGC holder. Just two Proofs of this elusive Proof-only date have been certified finer than the present gem by NGC.

NGC Census: 21; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-67).

From the P. Kaufman Collection.

END OF SESSION

Continental Paper Money from the Dawn of U.S. Numismatics:

The Newly Discovered Jacob Giles Morris Volume

The Oldest Intact American Numismatic Collection in Existence

By Joel J. Orosz and John J. Kraljevich, Jr.

Reprinted from The Numismatic Sun #4

Some 30 years ago, there were four of us, in Philadelphia, engaged in forming cabinets of coins; three on private account, one for the public. We often conferred together and helped each other. As time rolled on, one was buried in the Pacific Ocean, on his way back from California; another went down in the *Arctic,* returning from Liverpool: the other two came and went safely, and Mr. Mickley is one of them.

These words, appearing in the *American Journal of Numismatics* for July of 1872, were written by William Dubois (1810-1882), the soon-to-be chief assayer of the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. Dubois was the ultimate insider at that institution, related by birth to no fewer than three of its directors, and married to the daughter of its second chief coiner. In the passage quoted above, Dubois was the one collecting for the public in 1842, for he was then the curator of the Mint Cabinet [museum] of Coins. "Mr. Mickley," of course, was the celebrated collector Joseph J. Mickley (1799-1878), who formed one of the greatest 19th-century coin cabinets in the U.S. The collector "buried in the Pacific Ocean" was Dr. Lewis Roper (? -1850), who died of cholera aboard the *S.S. Panama,* returning from the California gold fields. Roper's coin collection was the first in the U.S. to merit a separate catalogue when sold at public auction. The fourth friend, who "went down in the *Arctic* returning from Liverpool" is the subject of this sketch, Jacob Giles Morris (1800-1854).



Morris died a hero's death, as we shall see, on the doomed steamer *Arctic.* Before that, he had lived a privileged life, for as the eldest son of socially prominent parents, he was well-educated and well off. Jacob devoted most of his adult life to Philadelphia's cultural and charitable nonprofits. He was a member of the Library Company of Philadelphia, one of the founders of The United Bowmen of Philadelphia, and a manager [trustee] of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. Among Morris's fellow founding Bowmen was Franklin Peale, the third chief coiner of the U.S. Mint, and a fellow manager at the Pennsylvania Institution was Robert M. Patterson, the sixth director of the Mint. Clearly, Morris had ample connections for building a great coin collection, and he used these resources to the fullest. For example, in a note jotted on a book of Mint Cabinet records for 1838-39, Mint Director Patterson instructed that funds be raised for the Cabinet by "selling off some of the superfluous pieces to Roper, Morris, and others."

Jacob also built his collection of coins, medals, and paper money by trading with his fellow numismatists. We know from entries in Joseph Mickley's diary for 1852 that Morris traded with Mickley to acquire a 1795 half dime and half dollars of 1794 and 1795. Mickley also noted that Morris owned one of the great rarities of U.S. numismatics, the 1792 silver center cent. Jacob bought Roper's 1792 half disme in the auction of his old friend's collection. We also know, from an inventory made after Morris went down in the *Arctic,* that his collection included a complete set of large cents and a nearly complete set of half cents. And this is just a sampling of the U.S. portion of the collection, which was not even its principal focus. Samuel Breck, in his "Sketch of the Benevolent Services of the Late Jacob G. Morris," wrote of his friend: "Possessed of an ample fortune, he...owned, perhaps, the best selected and largest private cabinet of coins in the country. He was for many years eagerly engaged in making this collection, especially in Italy and Germany. At Rome, Vienna, and Berlin, his success was such that he visited those cities again and again; always adding to his antique treasure of precious metals."

It was while returning from one of those coin-hunting expeditions in Europe that Jacob Giles Morris's life ended gloriously, albeit prematurely. The steamship *Arctic,* the pride of the American Collins line, was the *Titanic* of its day, and destined to meet an almost identical fate. On September 27, 1854, the *Arctic* collided with a much smaller French fishing vessel, the *Vesta.* Ironically, the *Vesta* survived the wreck because she had watertight compartments, while the *Arctic,* which was open from stem to stern, quickly sank. Tragedy was exacerbated by dishonor, for James Luce, the *Arctic's* captain, panicked and lost control of his crew. The burly mariners literally pushed aside the passengers in the rush to get to the (insufficient) number of

lifeboats. Only a few of the passengers survived, and not one of them was a woman or a child. According to Breck, Morris was a noble exception to the general disgrace. Captain Luce "...saw Mr. Morris when the ship went down; and well remembers him. He was active in saving others, but fell a victim himself."

The Morris collection of coins, medals and currency passed intact to his sister, Caroline Morris Pennock (1811-1882), of Howellville, Pennsylvania, and afterwards to her daughter, Sarah Wistar Pennock (born 1840), who married William Henry Miller (born 1837), in 1861. On April 27, 1901, Mrs. Miller donated most of the American portion of the Morris collection to the General Ethnology Section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum. She also consigned some U.S. coins and the foreign and ancient sections of the Morris cabinet to dealer Lyman Low, who sold them in public auctions on September 18 and October 29, 1901. The coins in the University of Pennsylvania Museum were deaccessioned in 1952, with the U.S. portion going to Philadelphia dealer Phillip "Piggy" Ward, Jr., and the foreign and ancient sections of the collection being purchased by the colorful Fort Worth, Texas dealer, B. Max Mehl. It appears that Ward resold the U.S. coins to a number of other dealers and collectors. Mehl offered some of the foreign and ancient pieces in his fixed price lists of 1952, but sold the bulk of them to dealer Jim Kelly of Dayton, Ohio, who finally disposed of them in his Mail Auction Sale, on June 1, 1953.



Loss of the Collins Steamship *Arctic*, by collision at noonday in mid-ocean. (From *Our First Century - Great and Memorable Events*)

Low, Mehl, and Kelly were all handling sections of a numismatic cabinet that dated from the earliest days of the coin hobby in the United States: a veritable time capsule. Modern collectors and dealers with an historical turn of mind would be thrilled, indeed, to be able to glimpse even a fragment of the Morris numismatic collection, for to do so would be to stand in the presence of a storied past. Until very recently, however, this seemed a fond, but utterly hopeless dream, for the Morris cabinet was as thoroughly scattered as confetti in a gale.

Fond dreams, however, on occasion do come true. Unbeknownst to everyone in the numismatic world, a small portion of Jacob Giles Morris's numismatic legacy was preserved intact by some of his descendants. The artifacts in question are not coins at all, but rather an assemblage of Continental paper money, with specimens neatly glued into a blank ledger-style book. This book escaped donation to the University of Pennsylvania Museum, or auction by Lyman Low, possibly by accident. The spine of the book is blank, and it may simply have been overlooked at the time that the rest of the numismatic material was dispersed. This volume, recently donated to the Colonial Williamsburg Museum by Morris' descendants, gives us an unprecedented window into the very beginnings of coin collecting in the United States.

Before we examine in detail the contents of this remarkable time capsule, it will be helpful to establish that Jacob Giles Morris was in fact a collector of paper money, in addition to coins and medals. This confirmation comes in a roundabout way, under the entry for another pioneering numismatist, Jeremiah Colburn (1815-1891), in *Duyckink's Cyclopedia of American Literature* (Vol. 2, p. 859). According to the uncredited author of the sketch: "At the suggestion of Joseph [*sic*] G. Morris of Philadelphia...he [Colburn] began a collection of banknotes, including those of broken banks and the counterfeit bills of the period, his friend believing the day to be not far distant when paper money would be among things of the past, or at least of great rarity."

Although the author bungled Morris's first name, he or she got the spirit right. Jacob Giles Morris collected paper money as well as coins and medals. And what better paper money to collect than the Continental varieties, for one of his ancestors, Samuel Morris, had captained a "troop of horse" during the American Revolution, and had crossed the Delaware with Washington to surprise the Hessians at Trenton. The bills in this newfound volume richly evoke the Morris connection to those stirring and memorable Revolutionary years.

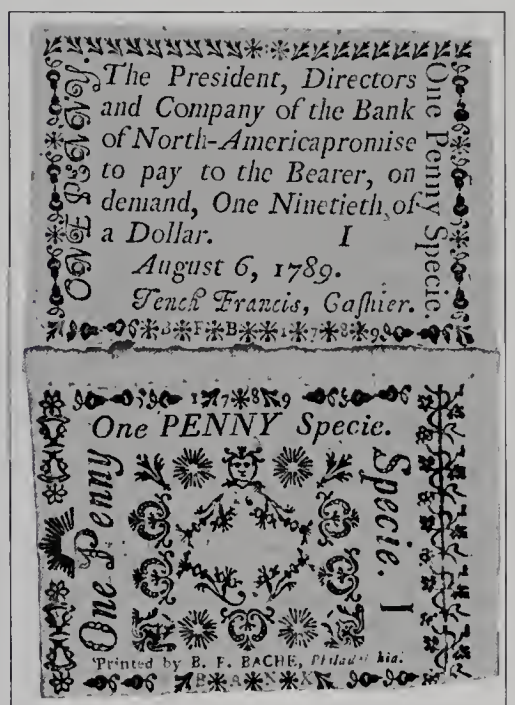
Not surprisingly, Morris' collection is most rich in pieces issued around the Philadelphia area. Among the colonies represented in the collection, Pennsylvania is most numerous and includes the greatest diversity of issues and denominations, though New Jersey and Delaware likewise received an in-depth treatment. All 13 original colonies are represented, but in some cases only by a handful of notes. It appears, however, that Morris concentrated on Continental currency rather than the issues of the individual colonies. The substantial bound leather volume that contains his collection begins with page after page of Continental notes, organized chronologically by issue date. Morris clearly considered Continental currency the centerpiece of his paper money collection, as evidenced by his casual will, a temporary document that served as his final testament after his unexpected death aboard the *Arctic*. In that document, dated June 8, 1852, Morris wrote:

> I give to my sister Caroline Pennock and her heirs the sum of $5000 and my cabinet and entire collection of coins, medals, and antiquities, also **my collection of old continental paper money**. I have had great pleasure in making this collection of coins & c. and I hope my sister will take care to preserve it and keep it entire, and also enjoin it upon her daughter, should she survive her mother, to do likewise. The latter part of my legacy includes everything charges in my ledger, under head of "Collections of Coins & c.

The Morris collection of Continental currency is complete by denomination for the vast majority of the issues, but where the collection lacks a note, a place has been left blank. Such completeness and exactitude suggests a scholar's ardor for the paper money of the Continental Congress, a pioneering effort well over a century before Eric P. Newman's work. Indeed, Morris would have had only a single work

to guide his efforts, aside from the original Continental Congress minutes: the 1843 volume by Samuel Breck entitled *An Historical Sketch of Continental Paper Money*, published by Philadelphia's American Philosophical Society. Another work was written in far-off St. Louis covering the paper money of the colonies in 1851, namely Adolphus Hart's staggeringly rare *History of the Issues of Paper-Money in the American Colonies, Anterior to the Revolution*, but it did not cover Continentals and furthermore may never have come to the notice of the Philadelphian Morris, elusive as it was even shortly after its publication. In any case, we can tell from the collection he left behind that Morris knew what issues existed and endeavored to own all of them.

Looking through the notes, the collection provides a motley array of grades that tells us a lot about Morris and about what sort of notes were available to an amateur collector during the 1840s and early 1850s. A specimen of the earliest Continental issue, a $20 note from May 1775, printed on marbled paper, has a repaired border, suggesting that its value was already recognized (why else would someone attempt to improve it?). Nearly all of the notes endured some level of circulation, and while few of the Continental notes are rags, condition was obviously not the top priority. In those cases where a note was clearly trimmed from a sheet for inclusion in a Morris album, modern researchers can deduce that sheets were known in the period when Morris collected and were not from a later hoard. In those cases where a note is currently common in sheet form or otherwise Uncirculated, but Morris includes a worn note, it is strongly suggestive that the high-grade notes known today are from a hoard discovered after 1854.



A small change bill (or ticket) issued by the Bank of North America in 1789.

Morris clearly had many Pennsylvania notes at his disposal as a collector, as his collection includes dozens of pieces, but his competition for purchasing such notes was undoubtedly quite slim. The series of Pennsylvania notes, dating back to the 1750s, immediately follows the "first chapter" embracing Continental notes in the Morris album. Most are well circulated, some are backed or pinned to keep them together, but the collection was remarkably complete for those less rare notes issued after 1770. Signatures of famous Pennsylvania patriots abound, including Thomas Mifflin, Francis Hopkinson, and John Hart. Notes of New Jersey, arranged next in the Morris album, show similar ranges of dates and grades, as does "chapter 4," encompassing the notes of Delaware. The earliest Delaware note dates from 1746.

Mr. Morris' interest in the paper money of the other colonies was clearly greater than his access to a ready supply. Among Maryland notes, Morris' collection includes only relatively common issues dated between 1767 and December 1775. While the 1767 issues are a bit scarcer than the issues that followed (1770 and 1774), so too are they in the worst condition, with most heavily split and rarely above VG. Virginia notes were tough to find in antebellum Philadelphia, judging from the Morris collection, though two desirable James River Bank notes of 1773 found their way into his grasp. North Carolina is represented by a single note of the December 1771 emission, and only a few more are included from the furthest southern colonies of South Carolina and Georgia. His album includes the northern colonies next, with a small assortment of notes from New York dated between 1771 and 1776. For New Hampshire and Massachusetts, all Morris located were the common 1780 notes, each cut cancelled but otherwise high grade. Rhode Island and Connecticut round out the collection, each represented by fewer than 10 notes.

Over 340 notes are included in the Morris album, but it is best evaluated and appreciated as a single object – a unique document that tells a story about one of America's pioneer collectors and what it was like to collect paper money in his day. A few dozen loose notes were found "tipped in," or simply laying inside the album, and those duplicates will be offered in the November 2004 ANR auction. Far from being just a pile of worn Continental and colonial notes, those "extras" also tell us a lot about what it was like to collect currency before the Civil War. Partial sheets are included, some with only a single note cut out, presumably so Morris could obtain a specimen for his album! One of the sheets is an eight-subject blue "counterfeit detector" sheet for the February 1776 Continental series; it luckily avoided Morris' shears. For those who would seek to own a piece pedigreed to Jacob Giles Morris, the "patrician pioneer" of American numismatics, many of the pieces to be sold in our November sale will cost a modest amount in comparison to the history contained in their unique provenance.

The chance to examine such a collection is unparalleled, for never before has an intact collection from such an early date surfaced. An important article by Mark Rabinowitz in the November 2001 issue of *The Numismatist* details the similar collections of Thomas Addis Emmet and Theodorus Myers, also bound in large albums and now in the collection of the New York Public Library, but these groupings were assembled into the 1870s or perhaps even later. The existence of these three collections is an accident of history, and luckily repositories such as Colonial Williamsburg exist to make them available to collectors and researchers. Of the dozens or hundreds of collections like this that were assembled in the 19th century, it is amazing that even three survived. The rest left little trace, save perhaps for the occasionally seen mounting marks in the corners of early American notes.

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Erik Goldstein, curator for numismatics and mechanical arts at Colonial Williamsburg. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation maintains millions of 18th-century artifacts, including significant collections of colonial and early American coins and paper money. Their willingness to share these objects, the access they provide to researchers, and their appreciation of what they have are unparalleled among American museums. We also thank the descendents of Jacob Giles Morris for helping to preserve his legacy and for sharing some of their family history with us.

SESSION TWO

Wednesday December 1 - 2:30 pm Sharp

There will be a buffet dinner for registered bidders at approximately 5:30 pm

U.S. Currency; U.S. Coins: Quarters - Commemoratives—Lots 1001-2020

MARYLAND ROOM

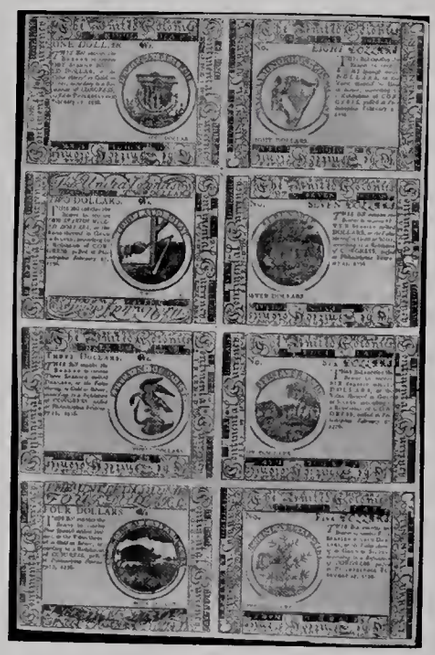
Renaissance Harborplace Hotel

CURRENCY

Once again we are pleased to bring an excellent selection of paper money to the auction block, including remarkable collections of colonial and Continental currency sheets, federal large size type notes, and fancy numbers on federal small size notes. Leading our currency section are duplicates from the Jacob Giles Morris collection of paper money, completed by one of America's leading numismatists before his tragic death in 1854 (for more information on Jacob Giles Morris, see the article featured in our magazine *The Numismatic Sun,* and reprinted on pages 131-133 of this catalogue). The main body of the Morris collection, a bound volume including a remarkable specialized collection of Continental notes and pieces from all of the colonies, is now in the numismatic collection of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Highlights from the Morris consignment in the present catalogue include a complete double pane sheet on the January 1776 Delaware issue, several other sheets, and a very unusual advertising note on a New York dentist. A rare and popular 1734 New Hampshire Merchant's Note leads pieces from an old NH collection that has been off the market for a half century. Among federal large size notes, a serial #2 1899 Black Eagle note in gem condition is sure to garner interest, as are low serial numbers on a 1918 Federal Reserve $1 and a 1918 "Battleship" $2. Fancy numbers and fancy number progressions highlight the small size notes herein, including a serial #2 1928 $1 Silver Certificate (as well as rare progressions on the same series) and a serial #3 1963 Federal Reserve $10. An important collection of Fractional currency, formed in the 19th century, is offered intact.

EARLY AMERICAN CURRENCY

Scarce Uncut Counterfeit Detector Sheet Pane

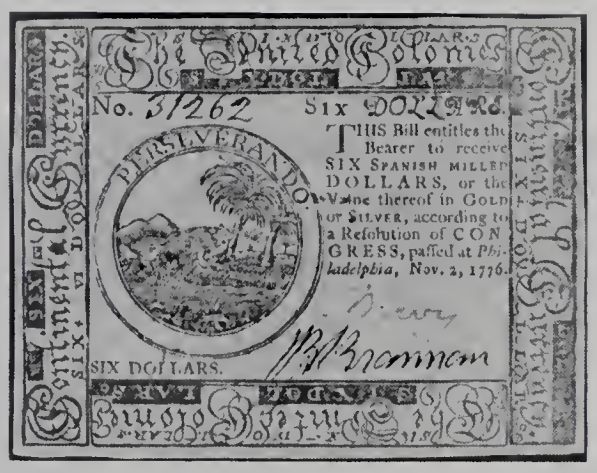


1001 **Continental Currency. February 17, 1776.** An original uncut counterfeit detector sheet pane including the following denominations: ❑ $1 ❑ $2 ❑ $3 ❑ $4 ❑ $5 ❑ $6 ❑ $7 ❑ $8. Choice VF or finer as a sheet, with gutter folds between all notes and minor divisions at two of the fold intersections. Tight margins, as typical, and with a few light foxing spots detected upon close examination. Nicely printed and perfectly suited for display. Aside from the spectacular holdings of the John J. Ford Collection, colonial sheets of any variety are very rarely seen. Even with the generous number of sheets that have appeared on the market from the Ford Collection, sheets will continue to get rarer and rarer as the unfortunate opinion of the day seems to be that these rarities should be cut for the purpose of distributing the individual notes to collectors. Thus for the collector who appreciates the rarity of an original sheet, and has the means to acquire them, they probably represent a worthwhile investment opportunity for the long term. (Total: 1 sheet; 8 subjects)

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.

1002 Selection of Continental Currency notes, including a counterfeit detector. February 17, 1776: ❑ $1/3. VG ❑ $1/2. Separated and pinned. September 26, 1778: ❑ $5. Counterfeit detector on blue paper. VF, rounded corner ❑ $5. Fine ❑ $30. Fine to VF, rounded corners ❑ $50. VF, backed ❑ $60. Fine. (Total: 7 pieces)

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.



1003 **Continental Currency. November 2, 1776. $6. Choice Uncirculated.** Fresh paper quality, excellent color and complete margins though narrow as is typical. Ink signatures are strong, and include that of Benjamin Levy, a Jewish signer.

1004 Delaware. Selection of low-grade notes with the imprint of Benjamin Franklin. All fairly rough condition and pinned or backed, but attributable and all different. May 1, 1758: ❑ 2 shillings ❑ 10 shillings ❑ 20 shillings. June 1, 1759: ❑ 18 pence ❑ 15 shillings ❑ 20 shillings. Three with Franklin imprint at least partially visible, the others are backed. (Total: 6 pieces)

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.

Very Rare Complete Colonial Sheet



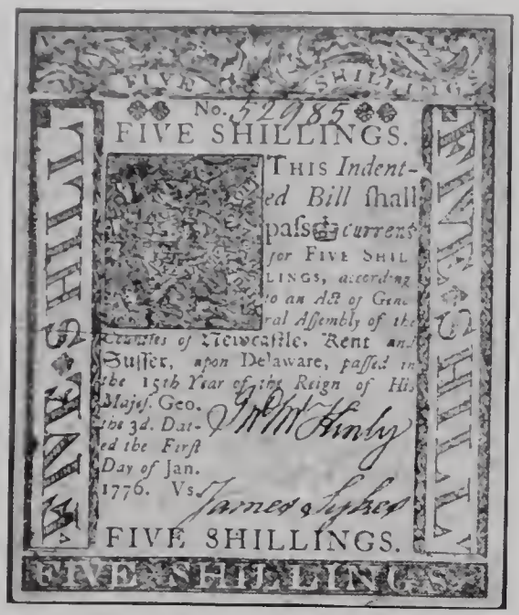
1005 **Delaware. January 1, 1776. Complete double pane sheet of 16 subjects with four each of the following denominations:** ❑ 4 shillings ❑ 5 shillings ❑ 6 shillings ❑ 10 shillings. Choice VF as a sheet, with gutter folds both vertically and horizontally through the centers, each being just into the edge of a couple of the notes. Two large pinholes are also noted in the horizontal gutter, one at each end, as seen in many colonial era sheets. Additionally, two fine pinholes can be detected upon careful study, however these do not affect any of the notes individually. Aside from the notes affected by the mentioned folds, the remaining pieces individually would grade Choice to Gem Uncirculated as the margins are comfortably wide, and the paper color and condition are rather fresh aside from light aging at the edges. A rarely seen, and highly important complete colonial sheet. With some frequency uncut pairs or perhaps strips of three notes are available in the marketplace. Scarcer yet are partial sheets in block arrangement such as a block of four or six notes. Very rare are single pane sheets, while complete double pane sheets as offered here are almost never seen. The recent offering of the extraordinary holdings of John J. Ford, Jr., included nearly 70 sheets and partial sheets from the colonial and Continental era. However, Ford was a connoisseur of the unusual and was fortunate to have been able to acquire many important collections en masse, perhaps most notably the holdings of F.C.C. Boyd, allowing him the opportunity to purchase extensive collections of rarities that had not been offered publicly for many decades. Now that his collection of colonial sheets has been sold, such pieces will become rarer and rarer as sheets are cut apart and individual notes are dispersed among collectors. Now and forever, offerings of colonial sheets will be become only fewer and farther between, making every such opportunity to acquire one intact an occasion of great numismatic significance. The present offering is one of those rare opportunities, and as with all of the items in this sale with the Jacob Giles Morris pedigree, it has not been offered for sale since at least the early 1850s. (Total: 1 sheet; 16 subjects)

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.



1006 **Delaware. January 1, 1776.** An original uncut half sheet of colonial notes including two each of the following denominations: ❑ 4 shillings ❑ 5 shillings ❑ 6 shillings ❑ 10 shillings. Very Fine or better as a sheet, with all individual notes being Choice to Gem Uncirculated. Gutter folds between all notes. The vertical one through the center of the sheet is the most heavily creased, while those remaining are only light folds. Some light foxing is noted. Superb color and good outside margins. A lovely half-sheet, divided from its counterpart along the natural horizontal sheet division. (Total: 1 sheet; 8 subjects)

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.



1007 Delaware. January 1, 1776. 5 shillings. Uncirculated. Crisp and fresh, but with the back slightly off center affecting the design border. A pleasing type note.

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.

1008 Delaware. January 1, 1776. Three notes of the series, each a different denomination: ❑ 6 shillings. Uncirculated, but rough along the left edge and thus more appropriately valued as VF. Fresh color and bold signatures ❑ 10 shillings. EF. Light foxing and folded through the center ❑ 20 shillings. VF to EF, with a small ink stain near the signatures. Bold and pleasing. (Total: 3 pieces)

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.

A Second Complete Colonial Sheet Rarity



1009 Delaware. May 1, 1777. Complete double pane sheet of 16 subjects with four each of the following denominations: ❑ 3 pence ❑ 4 pence ❑ 6 pence ❑ 9 pence. Probably VF or so overall as a sheet due to an area of heavy staining that has made the paper rather brittle at the right end of the horizontal gutter fold. Unfortunately due to the weakness of this area, the two panes have separated about 7 inches in, and three notes are affected by the discoloration. However, the sheet otherwise is very nice with superb paper quality elsewhere, wide margins of excellent condition aside from a small corner fold. The sheet is folded only through the horizontal gutter. All of the individual notes aside from those affected by the discoloration are easily of full Gem Uncirculated quality. A rare sheet, not represented in the spectacular offering of the John Ford Collection of Early American sheets, and highly important as such. (Total: 1 sheet; 16 subjects)

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.



1010 Delaware. May 1, 1777. Six subject sheet pane including two each of the following denominations: ❑ 3 pence ❑ 4 pence ❑ 6 pence ❑ 9 pence. Fine to VF as a sheet, with about 25% of the surface area heavily stained, dark and brittle. This affects five of the notes to some degree with two or three seriously threatened. A large chip is off the end of the sheet, but this does not affect any notes. The four nicest notes should grade Choice to Gem Uncirculated individually, while the others would not be above Fine to Very Fine due to the paper issues. However, all notes have good margins, and no gutter folds are seen. Originally printed as a double pane, 16 subject sheet, this half sheet was originally connected to the similar pane offered in the next lot, as the staining pattern matches. (Total: 1 sheet; 6 subjects)

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.



1011 Delaware. May 1, 1777. Six subject partial sheet pane including two each of the 4 pence and 9 pence denominations, along with single 3 pence and 6 pence notes. Two notes are cut away. Fine to Very Fine as a sheet. Just under half of the sheet is heavily stained, dark brown in color and brittle. This affects three notes to a serious degree, two notes minimally, and the single 6 pence issue is free of the discoloration, and thus grades Gem individually. Chips are out of the sheet edges, one of which has just clipped the corner of a 4 pence note. Still, a very rarely seen partial sheet and important as such. (Total: 1 sheet; 6 subjects)

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.



1012 Delaware. May 1, 1777. Three subject partial sheet including the 3 pence, 4 pence, and 6 pence notes. The 9 pence note has been cut out. The sheet grades EF, with the paper having darkened with age at the top of the sheet, just affecting the 4 pence note. The other notes are essentially Choice to Gem individually with excellent color and freshness. Likely joined with the partial sheet in the next lot originally, as an eight-subject single pane from the larger double pane original sheet. (Total: 1 sheet; 3 subjects)

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.



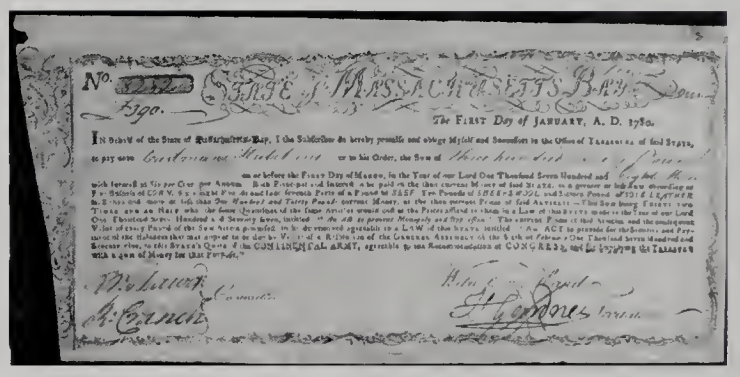
1013 Delaware. May 1, 1777. Three subject partial sheet including the 3 pence, 6 pence, and 9 pence denominations, and missing the 4 pence. As the partial sheet offered in the previous lot, the paper is somewhat darkened at the top edge, this time just barely touching the corner of the 9 pence note. Generally, the sheet must be considered EF or better, though the individual notes are clearly Choice to Gem Uncirculated. There are no gutter folds or additional problems worthy of note. Likely joined with the three subject multiple above when printed, as an 8-subject pane. Another rare opportunity. (Total: 1 sheet; 3 subjects)

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.

1014 Massachusetts. May 5, 1780. A nearly complete denomination set of the series, missing only the $7 note and including and extra $2. All with the typical hole cancellation except where noted: ❑ $1 ❑ $2. Split at the center, not extending to either border, but without the usual hole cancellation. Likely a partial punch from being at the bottom of the stack when a pile of notes was cancelled ❑ $2 ❑ $3 ❑ $4 ❑ $5 ❑ $8 ❑ $20. Mostly typical VF or so, with the $20 being somewhat finer. All with strong signatures in black and red ink. (Total: 8 pieces)

1015 Massachusetts. 1780 Treasury Certificate, payable March 1, 1781. Anderson [The Price of Liberty] MA 22. Rarity-4. Extremely Fine. No. 10466. An especially high-grade piece of Revolutionary War-era fiscal paper, with a broad top margin, wide side and bottom margins, and boldly printed devices. Very little wear is noted, only light folds. Made out for £358/16/8 to James Alger. One of the nicer examples we have seen of a popular early American form.

It is possible that this James Alger is the same James Alger who was present at Lexington on April 19, 1775, marching from his blacksmith shop in Rehobeth to hear "the shot heard 'round the world" at the outbreak of the Revolution. Another possibility is James' son James, who was but 11 years old when this certificate came due. The elder Alger served in the War and would have been a more likely 36 when the form was payable.



1016 Massachusetts. 1780 Treasury Certificate, payable March 1, 1783. Anderson [The Price of Liberty] MA 22. Rarity-4. Extremely Fine. No. 8282. Another top quality specimen, margins a little closer than the previous lot but still showing good aesthetic appeal and preservation. Light centerfold, good indent and print quality. Made out for £390 to Eastman Hutchins. Another very desirable and high condition piece.

The payee of this note may well be Eastman Hutchings, a corporal who enlisted on January 1, 1776 in the 18th Continental Regiment, 7th Company. This unit was formed at Cambridge, Massachusetts from men from towns in modern Maine and elsewhere in Massachusetts.

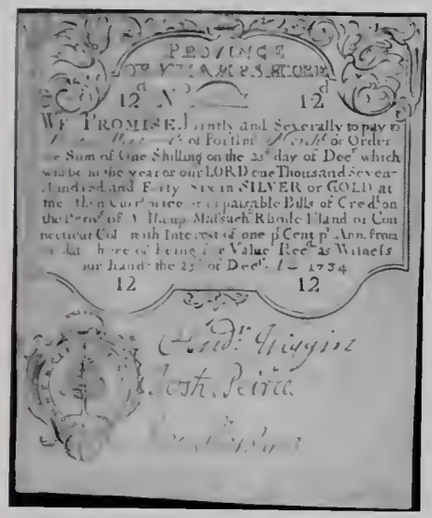
1017 Massachusetts. 1780 Treasury Certificate, payable March 1, 1781. Anderson [The Price of Liberty] MA 22. Rarity-4. Very Fine. No. 4023. An attractive example despite three vertical folds and some light splits within the margins. Good printing and an intact indent, some minor stains, good aesthetic appearance overall. Made out for the large sum of £2750 to Lt. Col. Ebenezer Stephens, a Revolutionary War veteran who was present at Valley Forge. Born in Boston in 1751, Stephens named his son (born 1778) Horatio Gates Stephens after the victorious general of Saratoga.

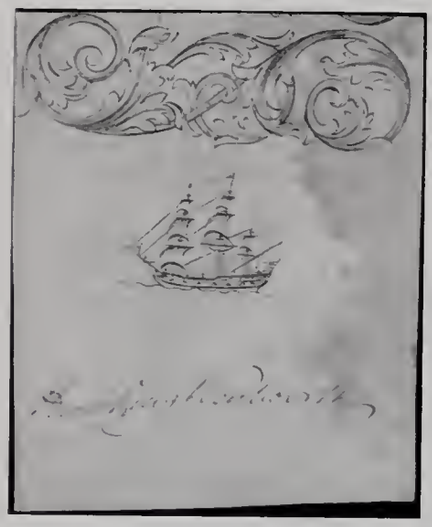
1018 Massachusetts. 1780 Treasury Certificate, payable March 1, 1781. Anderson [The Price of Liberty] MA 22. Rarity-4. Very Fine. No. 2849. An attractive specimen, with good color and full borders. Some tiny splits in the margins are noted, none affecting text. Made out for £356/6/3 to David Lindsay. Boldly signed, Treasurer's signature cancelled as always seen.

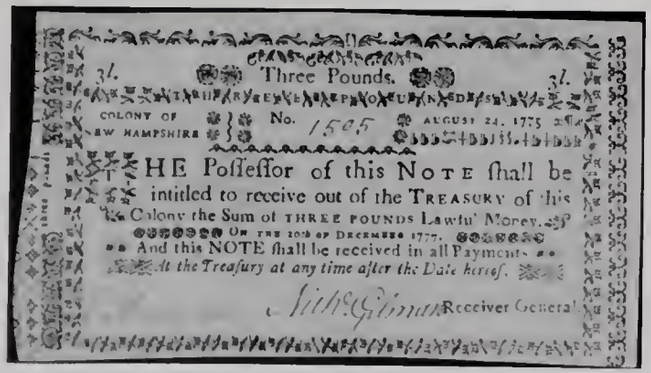
Very Rare 1734 New Hampshire Merchant's Note

Of Exceptional Quality for the Issue

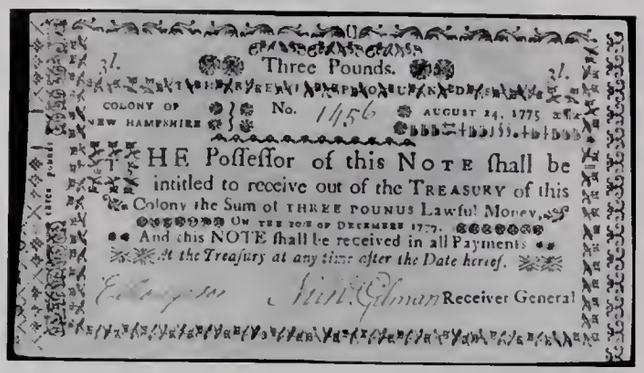
1019 Province of New Hampshire. December 25, 1734. 12 pence. Serial: 4780 Face signatures of Andrew Wiggin, Joshua Pierce, and Henry Sherburne. Signed on the back by Hunking Wentworth. A sharp and nicely preserved note from this early New Hampshire issue. The paper quality is easily AU, with only a single small corner fold detected. Clean edges, sharp corners and an overall bright look are immediately striking. Some light staining has occurred along much of the left side of the note, but this detracts very little from the overall appeal. Significantly finer than either of the 1734 Merchant's notes offered as part of the Wayne Rich Collection of New Hampshire currency, catalogued by the present writer a couple of years ago, but outranked slightly in grade by the 12 pence note offered in Part III of the John J. Ford Collection. That note graded Choice Uncirculated, but was slightly trimmed at the top and had hinges on the back. The present note is nicely printed, and the signatures are bold and legible. A superb example of this rare type, acquired by our consignor over 50 years ago from the estate of a former Maine Governor John Fremont Hill, who served 1901-1905. Possibly the first public offering of this superb specimen and an important opportunity as such.



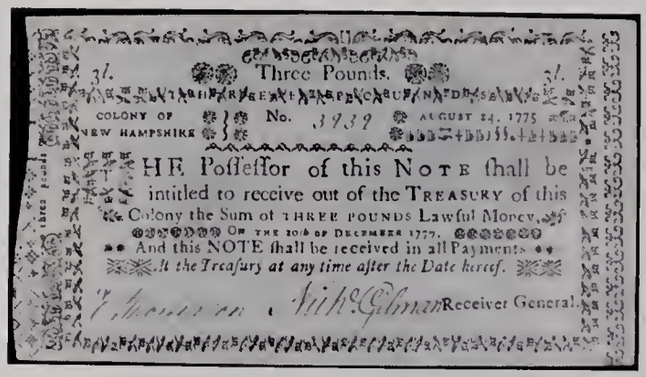




1020 Colony of New Hampshire. August 24, 1775. 3 pounds. Serial: 1505. Choice AU. An extremely bright and fresh appearance immediately catches the eye, as the note has been very well preserved. The paper is clean, the printing is bold and the edges are sharp. A single corner fold is noted, as are some light wrinkles in the paper, the latter likely being as made. Signatures of Thompson and Gilman, the latter being in bold red ink as the serial number above. An exceptional specimen off the market for at least 50 years.



1021 Colony of New Hampshire. August 24, 1775. 3 pounds. Serial: 1456. Choice EF. Another delightful example of this issue, this folded once vertically through the center of the note. Edges slightly uneven, but with decent margins. Some light handling marks, but the note offers very nice aesthetic appeal nonetheless. Bold signatures of Thompson and Gilman. Numbered and signed by Gilman in red ink. Another example unavailable to the collecting community for at least 50 years.



1022 Colony of New Hampshire. August 24, 1775. 3 pounds. Serial: 3232. EF. A third bright and very attractive example, though folded once each vertically and horizontally and with minor handling marks. Crisp problem-free edges and very nice margins all around. Boldly signed by Thompson and Gilman, the latter in red ink as the serial number. Choice, desirable and likely offered here for the very first time at auction.

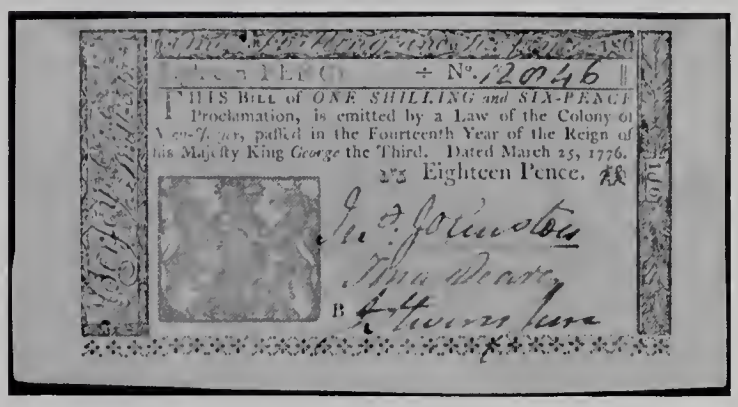
1023 New Jersey. Pair of notes: ❑ April 23, 1761. 30 shillings. Appearance of Fine, or so, but separated and nicely reattached at the center. Corners rounded as typical, but with good signatures ❑ December 31, 1763. 18 pence. Choice Uncirculated. Margins tight and just into the design borders. However, the paper quality is superb and the note is sharply printed. Boldly triple signed ❑ December 31, 1763. 15 shillings. Uncirculated. Full rigid crispness and nice color. The edges are trimmed into the design at the bottom and left. Nice signatures. (Total: 3 pieces)

1024 New Jersey. December 31, 1763: ❑ 3 shillings. Choice Uncirculated. Bold and original with superb paper quality and excellent centering on the face, better than typically seen. The back is slightly off, as usual. A single small foxing spot is noted on the back ❑ December 31, 1763. 15 shillings. Choice Uncirculated. Bright and pleasing, though a couple of minor stains are noted. Tightly margined, but very acceptable for the issue. (Total: 2 pieces)

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.

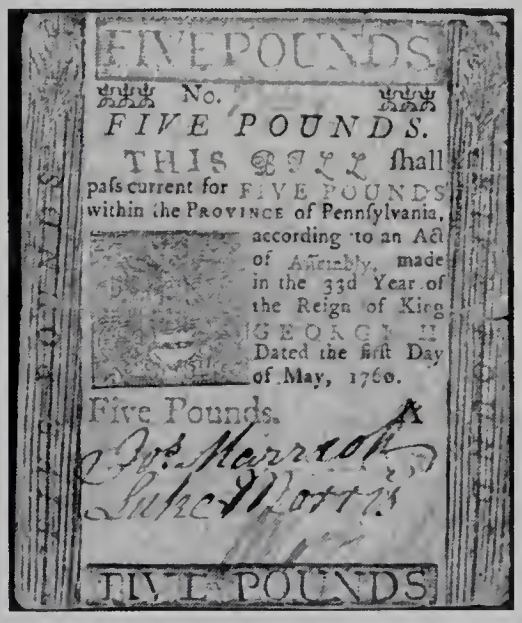
1025 New Jersey. December 21, 1763. 12 shillings. Choice Uncirculated. Bright, fresh and nicely centered with the back design full and well margined. Bold signatures.

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.



1026 **New Jersey. March 25, 1776. 18 pence. Gem Uncirculated.** A delightful note with bright clean paper, and wide margins, though they are a bit uneven. Well printed with good ink color and nice signatures. There is little else one could ask for.

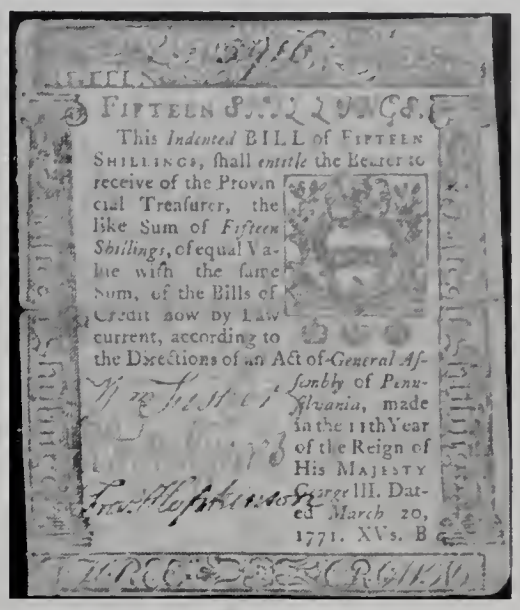
1027 New Jersey. March 25, 1776: ❑ 18 pence. Uncirculated. Paper slightly aged and with adhesive residue at two back corners from mounting. Sharp, well centered and nicely margined ❑ 18 pence. AU, but with a closed pinhole noted at one corner. Folded vertically though the center and with some light handling marks. Well centered and evenly margined. Bold signatures add to the appeal ❑ 3 shillings. Uncirculated, and nearly choice save for adhesive residue on the back corners. Slightly aged paper, but crisp and with near-perfect centering and broad, even margins. (Total: 3 pieces)



1028 **Pennsylvania. May 1, 1760. 5 pounds. VF.** A few small edge splits are noted and the margin is tight, but the majority of the design features are present. Good color remains and the signatures are relatively sharp. A pleasing note printed by Benjamin Franklin and David Hall.

Desirable Francis Hopkinson Signature

Signer of the Declaration of Independence



1029 **Pennsylvania. March 30, 1761. 15 shillings. VF.** The corners are a bit soft and short edge splits are seen at the ends of the horizontal center crease. The note is nicely printed and the face in particular remains sharp. The signatures are clear, and that of Francis Hopkinson is the sharpest and completely legible. A very pleasing note featuring the autograph of one of the signers of the U.S. Declaration of Independence. Highly desirable as such.

1030 Pennsylvania. Selection of colonial notes: ❑ April 3, 1772. 9 pence. Good. Badly split, but still together ❑ April 3, 1772. 2 shillings. VF. Two nice signatures, the third faded ❑ April 3, 1772. 2 shillings 6 pence. Good. Severely split, but still together ❑ October 25, 1775. 3 pence. VG ❑ October 25, 1775. 6 pence. VG to Fine ❑ October 25, 1775. 9 pence. Fine, but backed ❑ April 25, 1776. 3 pence. Choice Fine ❑ April 25, 1776. 9 pence. Fine ❑ April 10, 1777. 3 pence. VF, but backed ❑ April 10, 1777. 6 shillings. Fine. Some minor internal separations, and staining at the right end. A pleasing Pennsylvania group assembled in the early to middle 1800s. (Total: 10 pieces)

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.

1031 **Pennsylvania. Selection of notes from two series.** Notes average Fine or so, and are typical for the grade except where noted otherwise March 20, 1773: ❑ 4 shillings ❑ 6 shillings ❑ 14 shillings ❑ 16 shillings. Heavy tar-like stain at the upper right corner. October 10, 1773: ❑ 18 pence ❑ 2 shillings ❑ 2 shillings 6 pence ❑ 5 shillings ❑ 20 shillings. Choice VF ❑ 50 shillings. Choice EF. A pleasing assortment last in collectors' hands before 1854. (Total: 10 pieces)

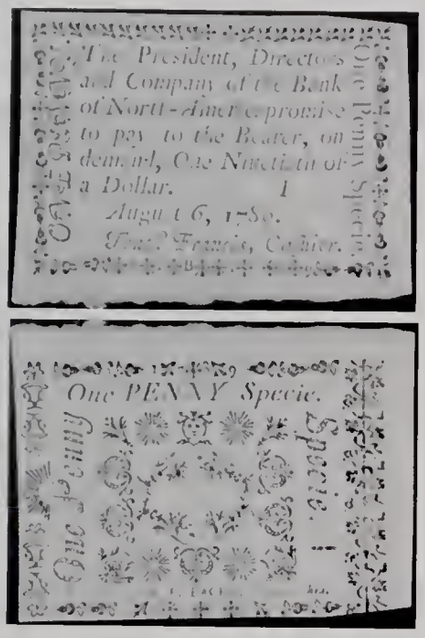
From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.

1032 Pennsylvania. October 1, 1773: ❑ 10 shillings. Uncirculated. Fully crisp and nicely centered, though the margins are a bit tight. Some trivial surface staining is noted, but this is typical and not particularly distracting. Two bold signatures with the third faded but visible ❑ 15 shillings. Serial: 201. Choice AU. A bit too much handling for the Uncirculated grade, but it is doubtful if the piece actually ever served in commerce. Slight softness at two corners is the primary reason for the grade. Nice color and centering, with complete margins all the way around, though admittedly a little tight. Bold signatures of Marshall, Keen, and Pemberton, and an unusually low serial number. (Total: 2 pieces)

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.

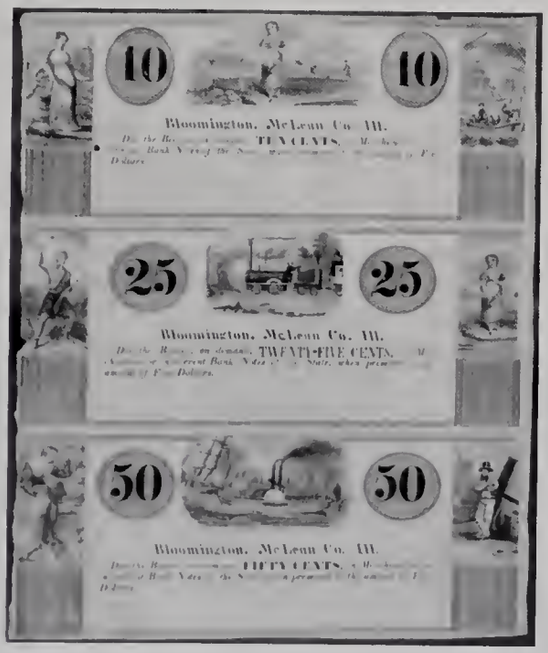
1033 **Pennsylvania. Bank of North America. August 6, 1789. $1/90. Choice AU,** with the paper being as bright and the ink as bold as the time of printing. Traces of a light fold are noted. Somewhat carelessly cut from the sheet, with the top edge very uneven and into the design on the back, but still a nice example of this small change note. Printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache, grandson of the more famous Benjamin Franklin.

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.



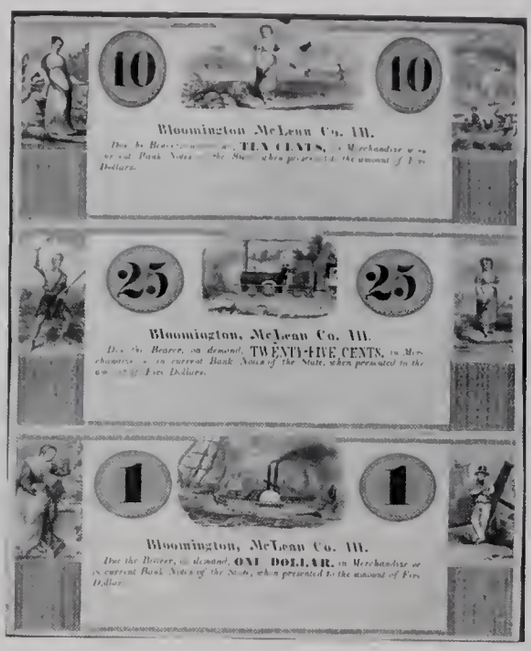
1034 Miscellaneous colonial notes. Continentals: ❑ November 29, 1775. $6. About Fine. Mount remnants on back ❑ February 17, 1776. $1/6. Choice Fine, with a short split at the horizontal center fold. An attractive Fugio note ❑ February 26, 1777. $7. VF, but mounts on back corners. New York. March 5, 1776. $1. VF, but mounts on back corners and light foxing spots. Pennsylvania. April 10, 1777. 9 pence. VF, two mount remnants on back. (Total: 5 pieces)

1035 Pair of notes: Continental. July 22, 1776. $7. VF. Bold signatures ❑ New Jersey. February 20, 1776. 15 shillings. EF. Bold signatures. An attractive pair of type notes. (Total: 2 pieces)



1036 **Illinois, Bloomington. Three-subject private merchant scrip sheet. 10¢-25¢-50¢. VF.** Quarter-folded with tight margins, a couple of edge nicks, and slight foxing noted. However, none of the problems are serious and the sheet is pleasing to the eye. Not seen by us in this form, without engraver's imprints and quite scarce. Considering the pedigree and style, the sheet likely dates to the late 1830s or perhaps 1840s. Nicely vignetted and attractive.

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.

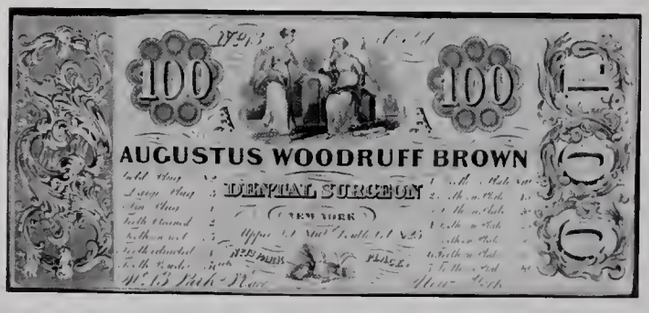


1037 **Illinois, Bloomington. Three-subject private merchant scrip sheet. 10¢-25¢-$1. VF.** Quarter-folded. Good margins all around with a couple of minor nicks. Slight foxing is noted. A different sheet configuration than offered in the previous lot, again, not seen by us in the past and likely quite scarce. Probably offered publicly for the first time.

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.



1038 **New Jersey, Orange. The Orange Bank. $5. Haxby 405-G24a. Proof. Choice Uncirculated.** Full orange tint and hole cancellations at the signature positions. An attractive Proof, bright and fresh. From the archives of American Bank Note Company and so-marked on the back.



1039 **New York. 100 (no denomination specified). VF.** Advertising note for Augustus Woodruff Brown, a dental surgeon in New York City with offices at 13 Park Place. One of the more interesting advertising notes we have seen with a price list on the face for several common dental procedures such as plugs, cleanings, extractions, and various numbers of "teeth on plate." The note was clearly used as a receipt for procedures performed, as the back is hand dated June 1, 1841 and lists in the same blue ink several dates.

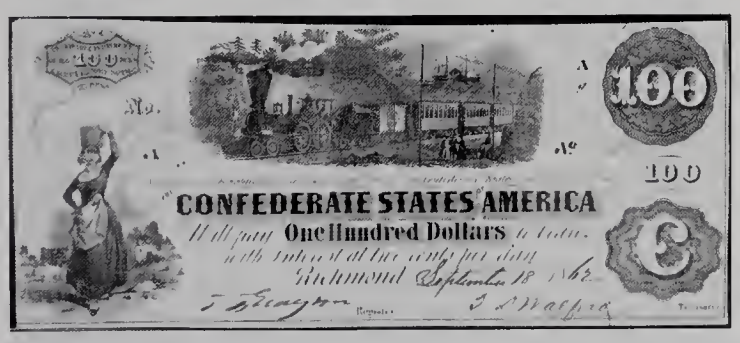
procedures, and prices totaling $13. Considering the date, the New York address, and the time period during which the collector was acquiring pieces, this could well be a personal receipt for Morris' own dental work, but unfortunately there would be no way to confirm this. A lovely early ad note, not listed in Robert Vlack's comprehensive work on advertising notes, and probably never before offered for sale. Imprint of William Jervis, Engraver 338 Broadway.

From the Collection of Jacob Giles Morris.



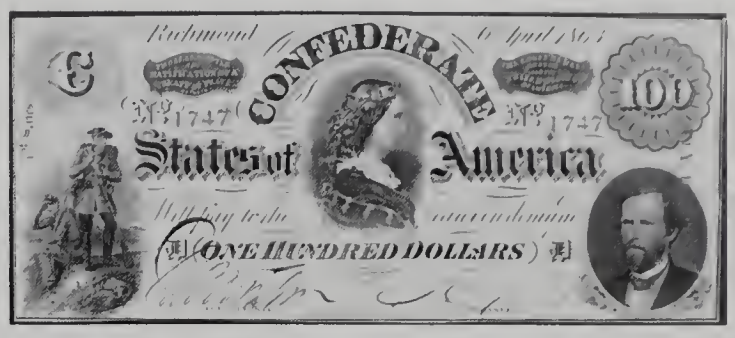
1040 Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. The Franklin Institute. August 15, 1837. 12.5¢. Fine. Edges somewhat uneven, with an old hinge repair at one end. Issued by the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, which remains in operation today, to help finance the purchase of a Masonic hall. An interesting fractional denomination. Also including, The Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Company. July 4, 1829. $3. EF. Some minimal foxing. (Total: 2 pieces)

1041 Selection of eight Philadelphia scrip notes, and one from New Jersey: ❑ Girard Loan Company. September 6, 1837. 6.25¢. EF ❑ The Kensington Savings Institute. June 1, 1837. 10¢. AU ❑ The Philadelphia Bank. January 4, 1824. 5¢. VF ❑ The Philadelphia City Savings Institution. April 19, 1838. 10¢. AU ❑ City of Philadelphia. June 23, 1837. 25¢. EF ❑ Philadelphia County. June 1, 1837. 5¢. VF ❑ The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. 1840. $5. AU. Unissued remainder ❑ The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. April 1, 1842. $50. EF, with punch cancellations ❑ New Jersey, Trenton. Payable at the Philadelphia offices of Phenix Manufacturing Co. June 14, 1837. 25¢. VG. Blue print. (Total: 9 pieces)



1042 Selection of Confederate States $100 notes, and one $50: ❑ $50. 1861. T-8. Uncirculated. Bright and fresh ❑ $100. 1861. T-13 (2). Both crisp and bright ❑ $100. 1862. T-40 (9). Grades range from Fine to Uncirculated, averaging VF. (Total: 12 pieces)

1043 Grouping of Confederate States $20 notes, all Uncirculated: ❑ 1861. T-9 ❑ 1861. T-18 (3). Slightly aged with minor foxing spots ❑ 1861. T-20. The popular Beehive note ❑ 1863. T-58 (2). Bright and fresh, except where noted otherwise. A pleasing group of notes. (Total: 7 pieces)



1044 Confederate States of America. A cut sheet of $100 notes. 1863. T-56. All bright and fresh, though each is also pinholed once near the center. (Total: 4 pieces)

1045 Grouping of Confederate notes, all from the final issue dated February 17, 1864: ❑ $500. T-64. A delightful Uncirculated example with only minor signs of handling. Good color, strong signatures and sharp corners add to the appeal ❑ $10. T-68 (8). All graded Choice Uncirculated. All but one are in consecutive serial number order ❑ $2. T-70 (4). All Uncirculated, or close to it with only minor handling marks or corner folds ❑ 50¢. T-72 (3). All are Uncirculated, two pieces being from the same sheet. (Total: 16 pieces)

1046 Grouping of Confederate notes from the final issue, all dated February 17, 1864: ❑ $100. T-65. EF ❑ $50. T-66. VF ❑ $20. T-67. VF ❑ $10. T-68. EF ❑ $5. T-69. Uncirculated ❑ $5. T-69. AU. A nicely matched group. (Total: 6 pieces)

1047 Philadelphia newspaper, the Independent Gazetteer or the Chronicle of Freedom, February 7, 1788. Fine. One sheet, four pages, 18-3/4 x 12" when open. Very Good, some light staining and some splits, no loss of text. 1868 ink inscription in margin. A fascinating newspaper, including interesting period advertisements and tidbits, and a long editorial signed "Philadelphensis" on the new U.S. Constitution, not yet ratified, but seemingly not favored by the unidentified author who states "there is not a tincture of democracy in proposed constitution." A very desirable document from "the year of our Lord 1788, and the twelfth of American Independence."

Rare 1797 PA Supreme Court Document
Signed by Thomas Mifflin, Signer of Constitution

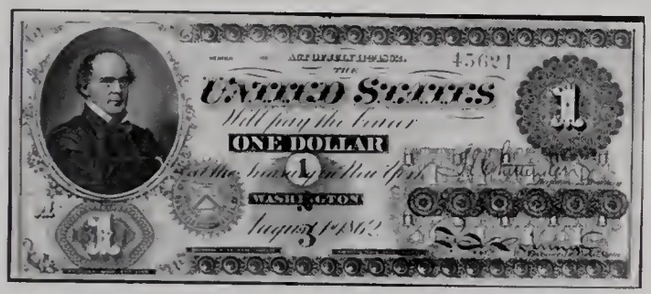
1048 Three 18th century documents, lead by a handsome 1797 appointment to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court signed by Thomas Mifflin, signer of the United States Constitution. Two of the documents are bound together with pink ribbon, one the aforementioned appointment, made out by Mifflin to **Edward Shippen,** later the Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court—it is bound to a 1797 deed for land in modern-day Wilmington, Delaware that is also signed by Shippen. The appointment is a printed form on laid paper, 15" x 13", with an attached eight-pointed star measuring 6" across that incorporates the boldly impressed seal of the state of Pennsylvania. The appointment is signed by both Mifflin (a bold 3+" signature) and his secretary, A.J. Dallas, who was later Secretary of the Treasury under President James Madison. The deed is manuscript on vellum, roughly 17" x 28", folded to 9-3/4" x 7", from Samuel Hollingsworth to John Morton. Very Fine, stain at center of appointment, bold and attractive. ❑ Also, another deed for land in Wilmington, Dela-

ware, dated 1789, from John Morton (perhaps a kinsman of the signer of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania but not the signer himself) to James Pemberton, a prominent Quaker. Similar 19" x 27" size, on vellum, very fine or better. (Total: 3 pieces)

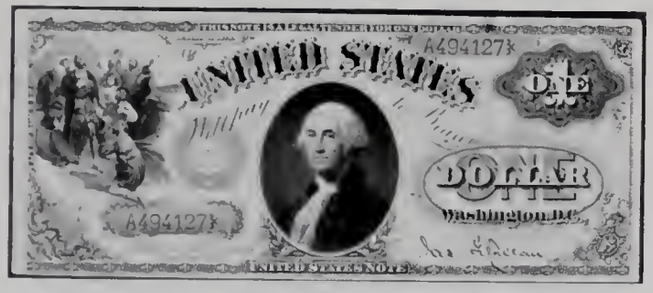
1049 1858 mortgage document relating to St. John Neuman, Bishop of Philadelphia and the first American saint. Printed paper form with manuscript additions, 17-3/4 x 22-1/2". Folded size 7-3/4 x 4-3/4". Related to land in "Brandywine Hundred," modern-day Wilmington, Delaware, sold to a Hugh Stirley by the Philadelphia Roman Catholic Church, with John Neuman's name appearing several times in a secretarial hand. Neuman was ordained in New York in 1836 after his emigration from Bohemia, and he was canonized in 1977, becoming the first American saint.

1050 Bill of sale for two slaves. Sussex County, Delaware. 1823. Manuscript, both sides of one sheet, 7-3/4" x 9". Folded thrice vertically, once horizontally, split along horizontal fold and one vertical fold, now in three sections. Good or so, fragile but complete. Two intaglio impressions of the seal of the Court of Common Pleas. For a $150 consideration, landowner Barney Rust purchased "a Negro woman named Sarah and her child called George." Slavery-related documents from Delaware are highly unusual and elusive in the marketplace.

FEDERAL CURRENCY



1051 **$1. F-16. Legal Tender note. Series of 1862. Serial: 45621. Fine to VF,** with minor trimming noted at the left and right ends. However, the margins remain comfortably broad, particularly for this thinly-margined issue. Some aging is noted in the paper, but the ink colors remain pleasing.



1052 **$1. F-27. Legal Tender note. Series of 1878. Serial: A494127. Uncirculated,** but with light traces of an old mounting. Paper somewhat aged, but a respectable example.

1053 **Selection of $1 Legal Tender notes:** ❑ F-27. EF. Nice color. Three vertical folds account for the grade ❑ F-36. Uncirculated. Nice margins and color ❑ F-36. Uncirculated. Nice margins and color ❑ F-37. Choice EF. Fresh color. (Total: 4 pieces)



1054 **$1. F-30. Legal Tender note. Series of 1880. Serial: Z47220425. Choice Uncirculated.** Beautifully margined and well centered on both sides. The paper is fresh, while the ink colors retain there full brightness. A very attractive note.

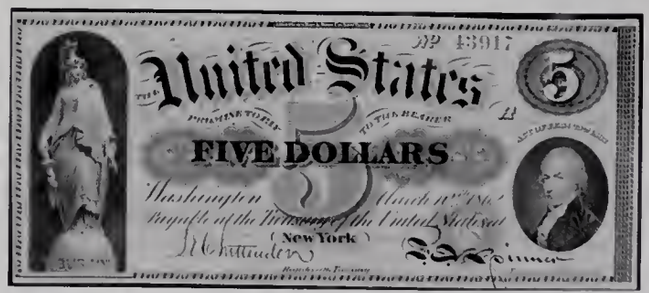


1055 **$2. F-48. Legal Tender note. Series of 1878. Serial: A2213779. VF,** or so with the first appearance of a much finer note. However, the upper left corner relative to the face is thin, as is an area just to the right of Jefferson's portrait. A central split has been closed with tape. An affordable example of the type with more first-glance eye appeal than typical for the grade.

1056 **Three $2 Legal Tender notes, all of the Series of 1917:** ❑ F-57. Uncirculated ❑ F-58. Choice Uncirculated ❑ F-60. AU, with a staple puncture noted at the left end. (Total: 3 pieces)

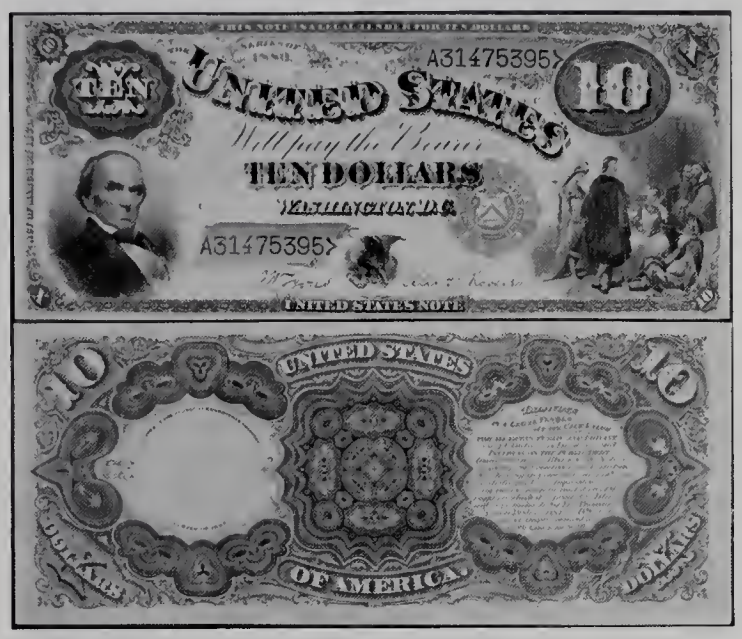


1057 **$2. F-60. Legal Tender note. Series of 1917. Serial: D47329643. Gem Uncirculated.** Bright and fresh with good margins and centering. A delightful example of the type.



1058 **$5. F-61a. Legal Tender note. Series of 1862. Serial: 43917. Uncirculated,** with strong claims to Choice, save for a tiny corner fold just into the design border. The look of the note otherwise is that of a full Gem with superb color and freshness. A really delightful example of the type overall and worthy of careful consideration.

1059 $5. F-91. Legal Tender note. Series of 1907. Serial: K3719446. Choice VF. Good color, with minimal surface dirt from handling. Margins tight but complete.



1060 **$10. F-113. Legal Tender note. Series of 1880. Serial: A31475395. Choice Uncirculated,** but with a few small spots of discoloration seen at the lower center. Essentially a Gem quality note otherwise. Excellent paper quality with bold ink color and sharp aesthetic appeal. Centering about as nice as is ever seen with broad, even margins.



1061 **$10. F-122. Legal Tender note. Series of 1901. Serial: E51667132. Choice VF.** Good color and body for the grade, with a small stain near the top being the only defect worthy of specific mention. Good color and centering with nice margins all around. A pleasing Bison.



1062 **$10. F-122. Legal Tender note. Series of 1901. Serial: E34776892. Choice Fine.** Moderately and evenly worn, but not heavily soiled and retaining a good look for the grade. Nice centering and margins. A tiny edge split is noted.



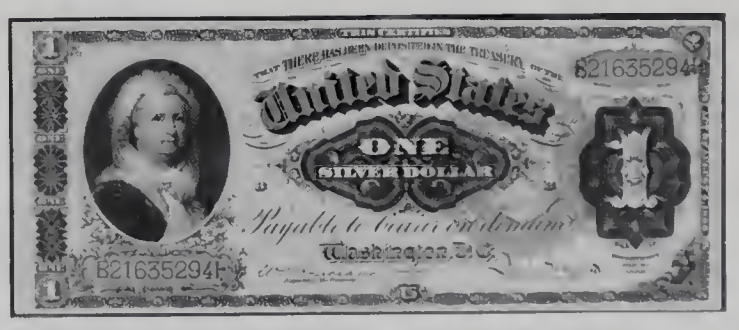
1063 **$10. F-122. Legal Tender note. Series of 1901. Serial: E49629808. Fine,** and nearly choice save for some soiling seen on the back. Decent body remains. A single short edge tear is noted, just into the design.



1064 **$10. F-122. Legal Tender note. Series of 1901. Serial: E50237145. Fine.** Somewhat heavy soil is seen on the back, while the face is significantly brighter. Nicely centered with good margins.



1065 **$1. F-216. Silver Certificate. Series of 1886. Serial: B20601562. Choice Uncirculated,** with considerable claims to the Gem grade but the lower right margin of the face is rather tight. The paper is bright and fresh, while the ink colors are vivid. The side and top margins of the face are broad and even, as are all back margins. A beautiful note with an abundance of aesthetic appeal and almost no signs of any handing over the years.



1066 **$1. F-217. Silver Certificate. Series of 1886. Serial: B21635294. About Uncirculated.** Bright and fresh, offering nice

color and eye appeal. Nicely margined and decently centered with good borders all around. A light center fold accounts for the grade. A pleasing fancy back Martha.

1067 $1. F-228. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. Extremely Fine (2). A consecutive pair, serials: T5585634 and T5585635. Nicely matched and trifolded most likely the day they left the bank. Well preserved since that time and offering nice fresh color and good eye appeal. (Total: 2 pieces)

Prized 1899 Black Eagle $1

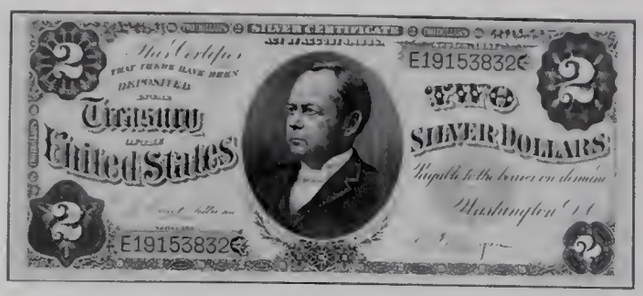
Serial Number 2



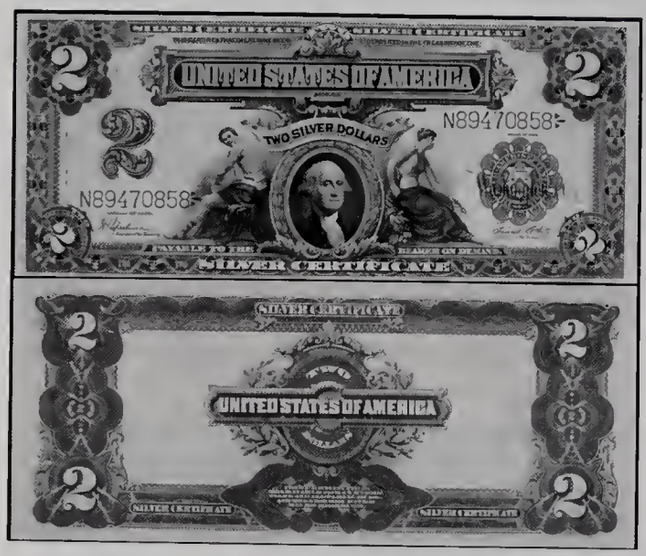
1068 **$1. F-235. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. Serial: K2A. Gem Uncirculated.** Superb white freshness to the paper contrasts nicely against the deep black ink of the design. The blue ink of the seals and serial numbers stands out nicely, making for a striking visual display, while the rich green on the back is likewise bold and attractive. Both sides offer near perfect centering and comfortable margins. Light embossing is detected. One of the highly prized single-digit serial numbers, and an exciting property for the large-size currency enthusiast. Though #1 notes are always at the high point where serial number desirability is concerned, the lower the better is the general rule and the appearance of this #2 note is certainly almost as appealing. There are three serial #1 notes for this Friedberg number, one of which is in the Smithsonian Collection, a second has not been seen since the 1950s, making the last the only one that has traded in recent memory. Similarly, this note is one of three #2s, one of which is in the Smithsonian. As such this serial #2 note is an important opportunity for the low-number collector, and an opportunity that does not come around often.

1069 **Selection of $1 Silver Certificates. Series of 1899:** ❑ F-236. Choice AU ❑ F-236. AU ❑ F-236. EF. Series of 1923: ❑ F-237. Choice AU ❑ F-238. Choice Uncirculated. All with nice color and eye appeal. (Total: 5 pieces)

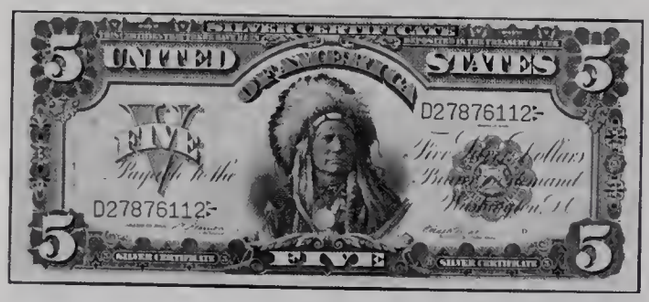
1070 Trio of $1 Silver Certificates, Series of 1923: ❑ F-237. Gem Uncirculated. Nice embossing ❑ F-237. Choice Uncirculated, with claims to Gem save for the back centering being a trifle off ❑ F-238. Gem Uncirculated. All bright and fresh with good color. (Total: 3 pieces)



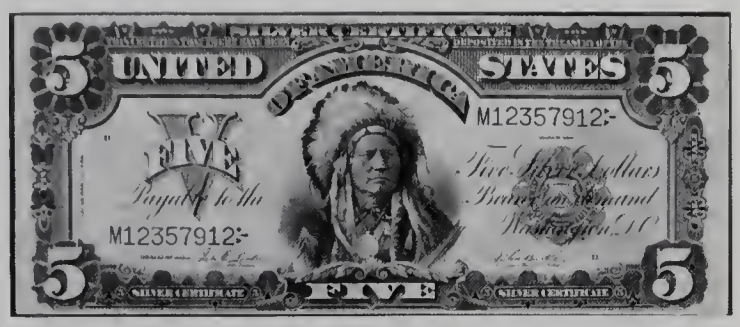
1071 **$2. F-246. Silver Certificate. Series of 1891. Serial: E19153832. VF.** A very pleasing mid-range collector grade example of the Windom note. Near perfect centering has allowed for broad, even margins all around. Some signs of handing are noted but the note is quite attractive.



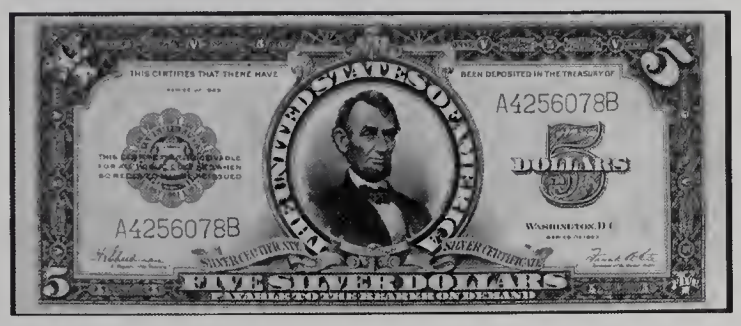
1072 **$2. F-258. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. Serial: N89470858. Gem Uncirculated.** Superb color, with vivid ink colors against bright fresh paper. Both sides are well centered, with good margins all around. The green ink on the back is strikingly bold and fresh. Significant embossing is seen on the back from the boldly printed seals and serial numbers. A really great example of this elegantly designed issue.



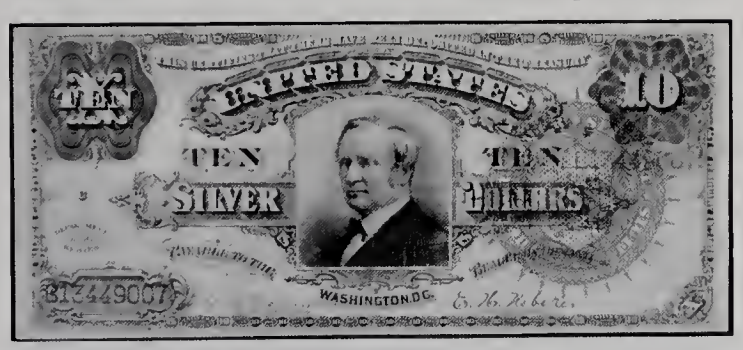
1073 **$5. F-273. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. Serial: D27876112. Choice VF,** with some claims to a higher grade. Centered a trifle high on the face, but all margins are complete and comfortably broad. Excellent color and very pleasing, with just too many folds for EF. A very nice example of this popular type.



1074 $5. F-277. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. Serial: M12357912. VF. Good centering, margins and color. Light handling and creasing account for the grade, and there are no visible defects worthy of note.

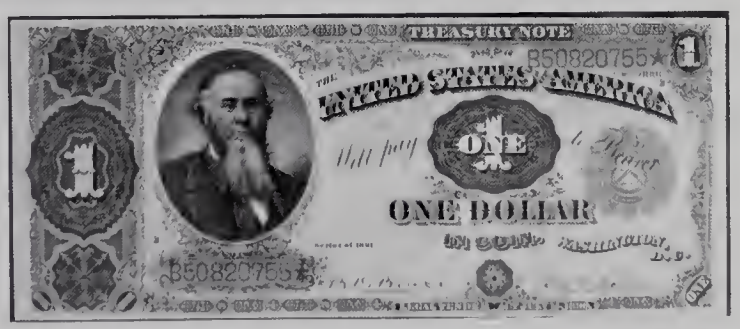


1075 $5. F-282. Silver Certificate. Series of 1923. Serial: A4256078B. Choice AU. A nice collector grade for the popular Porthole note, so-called for the distinctive circular frame around Lincoln's portrait. Superb freshness and color with broad margins and nice centering. Every detail is as nice as one would expect from a Gem note, save for a light center fold that is just visible upon close examination. The first impression is of a Gem note, and as such this note has much to offer for the grade.



1076 $10. F-296. Silver Certificate. Series of 1886. Serial: B13449007. VF, but washed which has resulted in some softening of the face detail. The distinctive fancy back however remains bold and attractive. Nicely centered on the face, while the back is a little low, however all design features are complete.

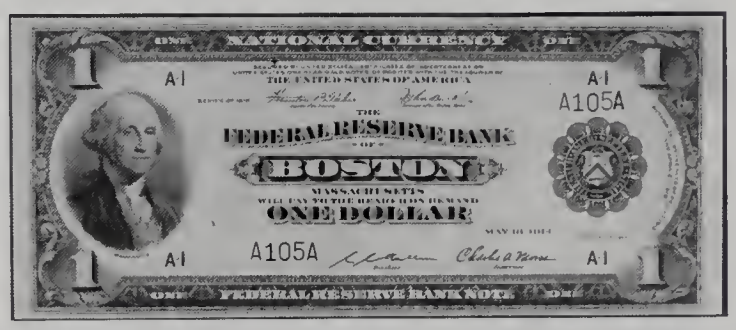
1077 $1. F-350. Treasury Note. Series of 1891. Serial: B12463244. VF. Moderately circulated and showing some minor staining. However, the eye appeal remains nice for the grade and the note is well centered.



1078 $1. F-352. Treasury Note. Series of 1891. Serial: B50820755. Gem Uncirculated. A superb note in every respect. The paper is fresh, the ink colors bold, and the centering is nearly perfect. The margins are wide and even and the aesthetic condition offers as much as one could expect. A beautiful high-grade note.



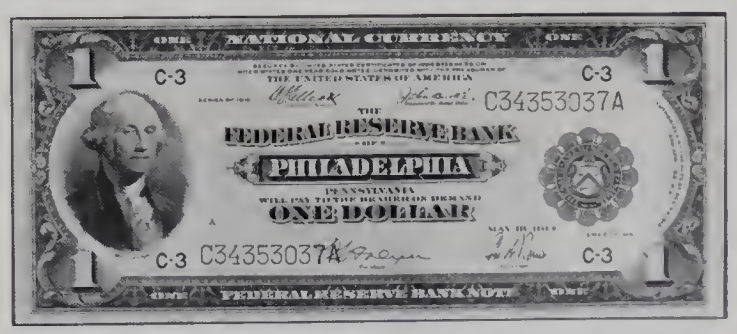
1079 $1. F-352. Treasury Note. Series of 1891. Serial: B54815426. Choice Uncirculated. A bright, fresh note with excellent color and wide, even margins. Some embossing is also seen, adding to the appeal.



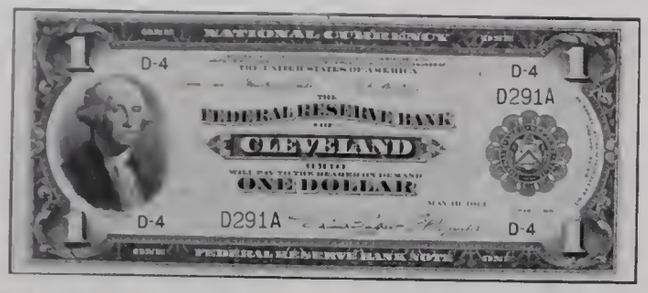
1080 $1. F-708. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Serial: A105A. Choice Uncirculated. A few very minor marks at the upper right corner from bank handling account for the grade, however, the first look is that of a full Gem note with bright, fresh paper, superb color, and good centering. The three-digit serial number adds much to the appeal of this lovely type note on the Boston Federal Reserve district.

1081 Pair of $1 Federal Reserve Bank Notes, Series of 1918: ❑ F-711. Choice Uncirculated. Great color, centering, and embossing but minor handling marks ❑ F-727. Choice Uncirculated. Nice fresh color, and well centered. (Total: 2 pieces)

1082 Grouping of large-size Federal Reserve Bank Notes, Series of 1918, and Federal Reserve Notes, Series of 1914: ❑ $1. F-712. FRBN. VF ❑ $1. F-716. FRBN. Choice VF ❑ $5. F-855A. FRN. Choice VF ❑ $5. F-851C. FRN. Choice VF ❑ $20. F-977. FRN. AU ❑ $20. F-971A. FRN. EF. Color is average or better for the grades assigned. A nice group. (Total: 6 pieces)

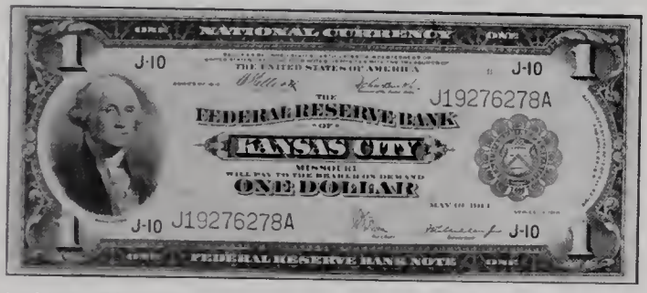


1083 $1. F-717. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Serial: C34353037A. Gem Uncirculated. Fresh and bright with superb color, centering and margins. Fresh and very attractive with trades of embossing evident on the back. A delightful example on the Philadelphia district.



1084 **$1. F-718. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Serial: D291A. Gem Uncirculated.** Another beautiful, high-grade $1 FRBN. Superb color and freshness and broad, even margins make for strong eye appeal. The three-digit serial number adds to the desirability. An excellent example for type, or for the large-size enthusiast who appreciates the lower number notes.

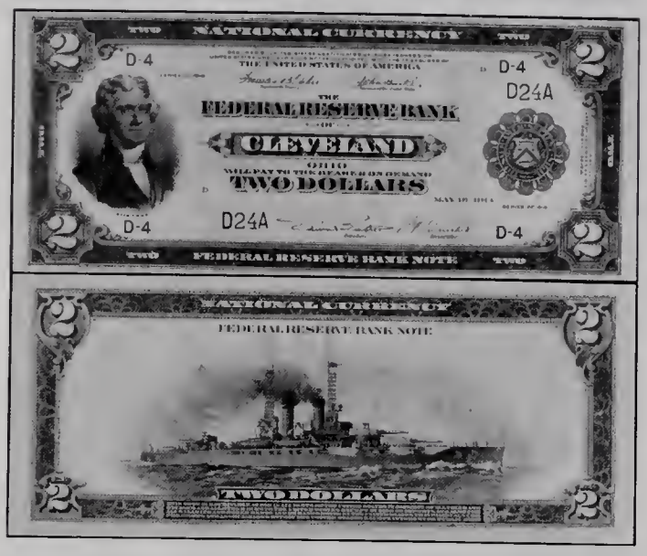
1085 **Trio of large-size $1 Federal Reserve Bank Notes, Series of 1918:** ❑ F-722. Uncirculated, technically speaking but some mishandling over the years has resulted in a lengthwise crease confined to the center of the bottom margin. This does not affect the design, and it is clearly not from circulation ❑ F-727. Uncirculated. The first look of a much finer note, but close inspection reveals some erasure rub in the left margin ❑ F-743. Uncirculated. Some banker's handling marks at the upper right corner. All with good color and eye appeal. (Total: 3 pieces)



1086 **$1. F-739. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Serial: J19276278A. Gem Uncirculated.** Excellent color and centering, with good margins and sharp eye appeal. Some embossing is seen on the back. Boldly printed and quite delightful.

Gem 1918 $2 Battleship

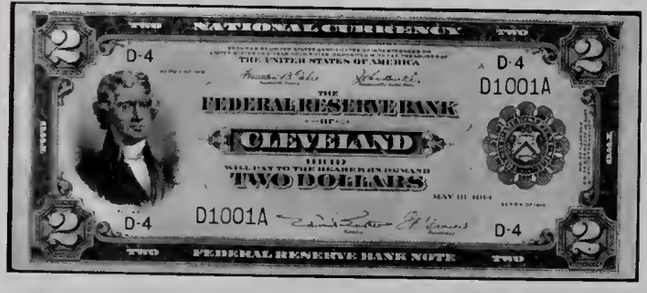
Serial #24



1087 **$2. F-757. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Serial: D24A. Gem Uncirculated-65 (CGA).** Well framed by full, broad margins, nicely centered and truly exceptional. A really delightful example of the type. The bold ink colors stand out nicely against the bright and fresh paper, creating a very attractive visual effect. A very popular type to begin with, but add the attraction of the double-digit serial number, and the note becomes a very special example that would stand as a prize in most type collections or an excellent addition to a specialist's holdings. A note that is highly desirable in multiple ways.

Choice AU 1918 $2 FRBN

Serial #1001



1088 **$2. F-757. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Serial: D1001A. Choice AU.** A lovely example of the popular Battleship note featuring a beautifully engraved World War I era military vessel on the back. The first appearance is of a Choice Uncirculated note, but there are a couple of folds along the edges (confined to the margins), and an old cost code penciled at the left end. Still a very respectable example of this issue with an interesting four-digit serial number and much to offer in terms of aesthetic appeal. Nicely centered and well margined.

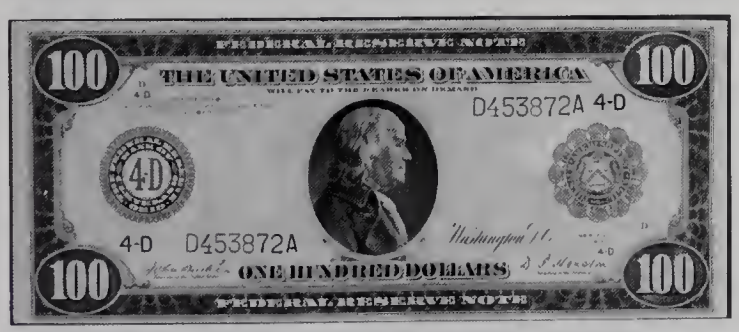
Gem Cut Sheet of 1914 $5 FRNs



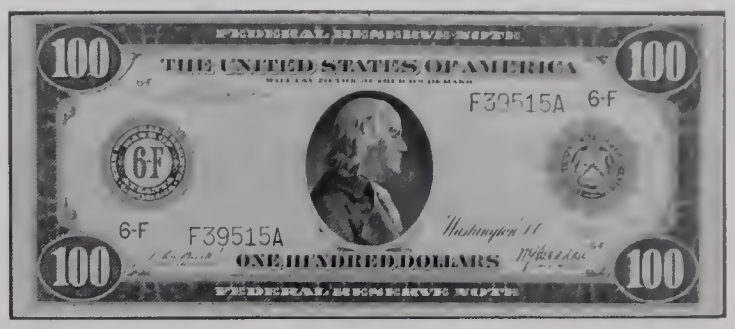
1089 $5. F-850. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1914. A cut sheet of four subjects, Serials: B9782165B through B9782168B. All Gem Uncirculated with fully vibrant color on bright, fresh paper. The top margins of the first and second notes, and the bottom of the first are slightly uneven, but all remaining margins on all notes are wide and even. Some embossing is visible on the back, where the serial numbers were deeply impressed. A beautiful foursome, nearly as sharp as the day they were printed, and nicely preserved together since that time. (Total: 4 pieces)

1090 Federal Reserve Note threesome, all Series of 1914: ❑ $5. F-871B. Choice Uncirculated ❑ $10. F-951A. Choice Uncirculated ❑ $20. F-999. Choice Uncirculated. Three very pleasing type notes. (Total: 3 pieces)

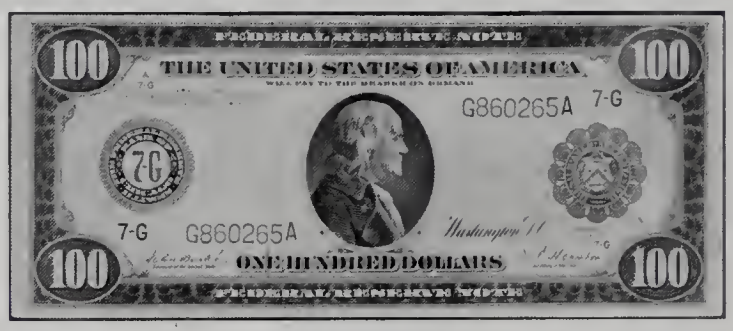
1091 $50. F-1054. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1914. Serial: H473199A. VF. Moderately worn with some light surface soiling and four small pinholes noted for accuracy. Nicely margined and centered on both sides.



1092 $100. F-1098. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1914. Serial: D453872A. Uncirculated. A lovely note with very nice color and wide margins. Nicely centered. Light handling marks are the only distractions.

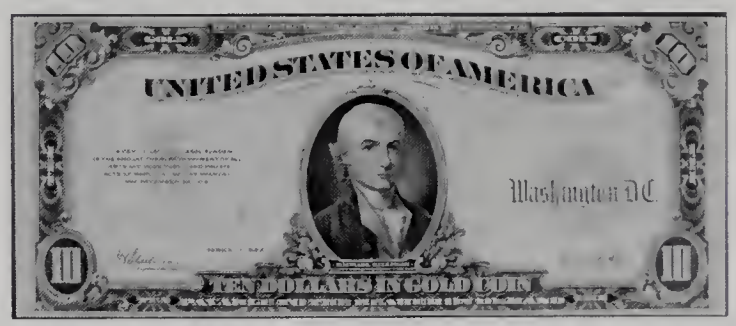


1093 $100. F-1104. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1914. Serial: F39515A. Choice AU. A single light fold is noted horizontally through the note and light handling is noted at one corner, but otherwise the note is superb, bright, and colorful. Nicely margined.

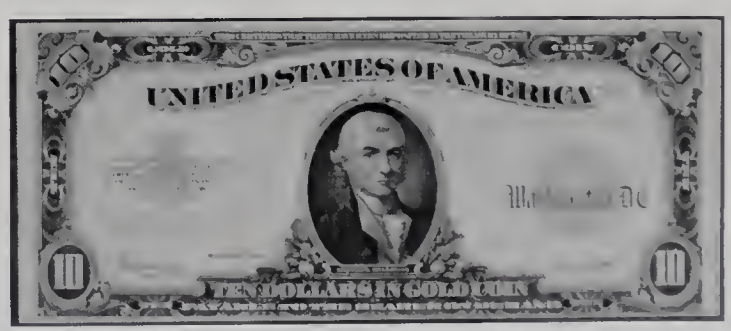


1094 $100. F-1110. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1914. Serial: G860265A. EF. Good color and centering with three vertical folds. A small blue ink mark is also noted at the top edge on the back, a minor distraction.

1095 Threesome of large-size Gold Certificates: ❑ $10. F-1169A. Series of 1907. Fine. Sharpness much finer, but heavily stained through the center of the note ❑ $10. F-1173. Series of 1922. VF ❑ $20. F-1186. Series of 1906. VF. A small pinhole is noted at the center. (Total: 3 pieces)

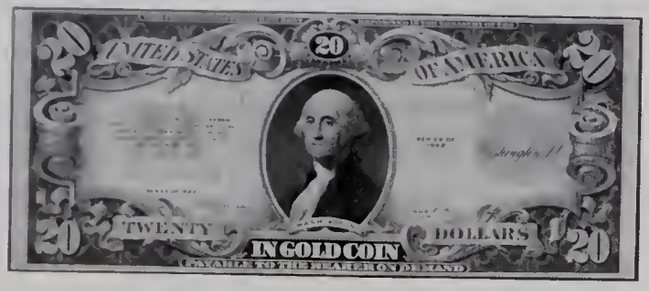


1096 $10. F-1173. Gold Certificate. Series of 1922. Serial: H77487210. Uncirculated, but with some light handling folds at the corners. These however do not go through the note from border to border, and as such they are a result of careless handling rather than circulation. Still, they have been taken into consideration, as otherwise the note would grade Choice Uncirculated or even finer. Excellent freshness and color. The margins are a little uneven, but complete all around.

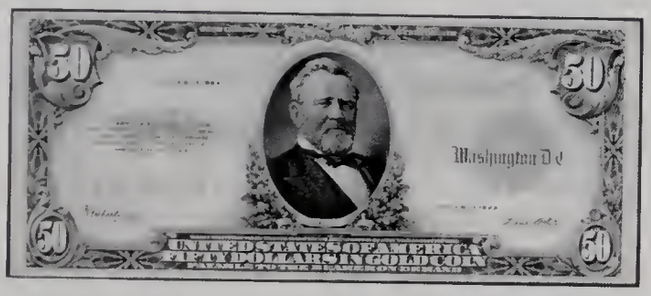


1097 $10. F-1173. Gold Certificate. Series of 1922. Serial: K17642245. AU. The bottom margin of the face is a little tight,

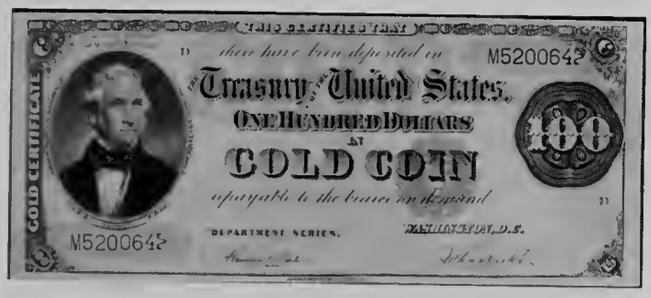
but the design features are complete and the other borders are even and broad. The back offers near perfect centering. Nice color and body, with just a single vertical crease.



1098 **$20. F-1187. Gold Certificate. Series of 1922. Serial: K46635586. Gem Uncirculated.** Well centered with excellent paper quality and bold fresh ink. Beautifully printed and preserved. A lovely example of the type, suitable for a fine collection.



1099 **$50. F-1200. Gold Certificate. Series of 1922. Serial: B1015917. VF.** The only distractions not typical for the grade are a couple of minor discolorations confined to the margins. Otherwise, the note is a quite pleasing example of the grade with nice color and near perfect centering.



1100 **$100. F-1214. Gold Certificate. Series of 1882. Serial: M520064. Choice VF.** A very nice example of both the grade assigned and this desirable type. The note retains good body, with some original embossing noted at the Treasury seal. The paper is bright, and the ink colors are quite bold on both sides. Well centered with broad, even margins all around. A really lovely example of one of the affordable large-size hundreds of the 19th century.

1101 **Selection of $1 type notes:** ❑ F-34. Legal Tender note. Series of 1880. Choice AU. Much finer, but for a small corner fold. Good color and centering ❑ F-37. Legal Tender note. Series of 1917. AU. Nice color, but the back is rather off center ❑ F-234. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. AU, but with some light staining in the top margin ❑ F-237. Silver Certificate. Series of 1923. AU. Nice color and centering ❑ F-709. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. AU. Nice color and centering. (Total: 5 pieces)

1102 **Grouping of large-size type notes:** ❑ $1. F-36. Legal Tender note. Series of 1917. Fine ❑ $10. F-121. Legal Tender note. Series of 1901. Choice VG ❑ $1. F-224. Silver Certificate. Series of 1896. Good ❑ $1. F-236. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. Fine ❑ $1. F-237. Silver Certificate. Series of 1923. Uncirculated ❑ $1. F-237. Silver Certificate. Series of 1923. VF ❑ $1. F-722. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Fine ❑ $10. F-939. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1914. VF, pinholes ❑ $20. F-1187. Gold Certificate. Series of 1922. VG. An interesting selection of types. (Total: 9 pieces)

1103 Grouping of large-size type notes: ❑ $1. F-36. Legal Tender note. Series of 1917. Fine. Soiled ❑ $1. F-38. Legal Tender note. Series of 1917. VF ❑ $5. F-91. Legal Tender note. Series of 1907. Choice VG. Red ink has bled to the back ❑ $5. F-92. Legal Tender note. Series of 1907. VF ❑ $1. F-237. Silver Certificate. Series of 1923. Choice VF ❑ $1. F-237. Silver Certificate. Series of 1923. VF ❑ $5. F-851A. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1914. VG. (Total: 7 pieces)

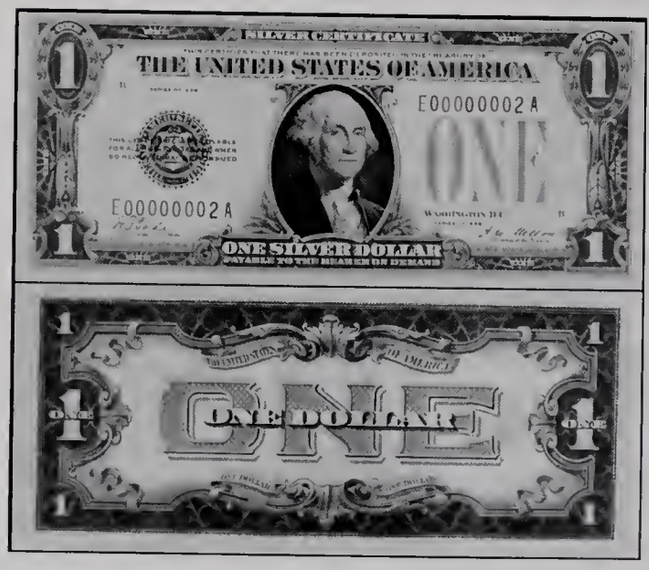
1104 Selection of large-size Federal Reserve Notes, Series of 1914: ❑ $5. F-879A. Fine ❑ $10. F-938 (4). Average Fine ❑ $10. F-939 (4). Average VG to Fine ❑ $20. F-1008. VG. (Total: 10 pieces)

1105 $1. F-1500. Legal Tender note. Series of 1928. Serial: A00000351A. Gem Uncirculated. Superb color and well centered on bright, fresh paper. The red ink is particularly bold, and slight embossing is evident.

1106 Trio of small-size notes: ❑ $1. F-1500. Legal Tender note. Series of 1928. Choice Uncirculated. Bright, fresh, and with traces of embossing ❑ Consecutive pair of $5 Federal Reserve notes. F-1985-B. Star replacement notes. Gem Uncirculated (2). A lovely threesome. (Total: 3 pieces)

Important 1928 $1 Silver Certificate

Serial #2



1107 **$1. F-1600. Silver Certificate. Series of 1928. Serial: E00000002A. Plate Numbers: 277/670. Gem Uncirculated.** An exciting small-size rarity, as low serial numbers are among the most sought-after items in many federal series. A beautiful Gem that will delight the most quality conscious buyer. The face is centered very slightly high, but the margins are complete and comfortably broad. The back offers near-perfect centering and even boardwalk margins all around. The paper is bright and fresh, al-

lowing the black ink of the face and green of the back to visually stand out very well. The third printing is boldly executed, the blue seal and serial numbers being vividly colorful and nicely embossed through to the back. A super note of the E-A block from this first small-size Silver Certificate issue. Serial #2, and very desirable as such. One of the undisputable highlights from our offering of federal currency.

1928 $1 Silver Certificates
Fancy Number Progression



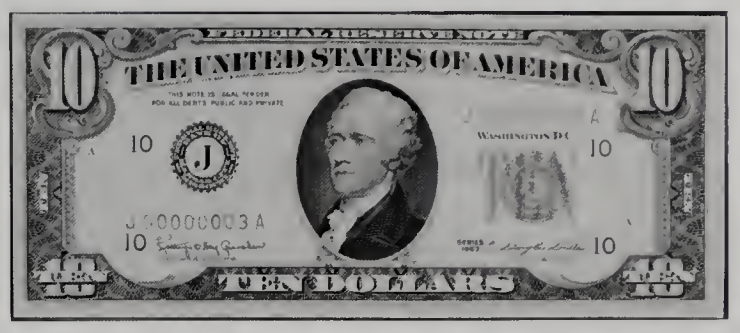
1108 **$1. F-1600. Silver Certificate. Series of 1928. Gem Uncirculated (3).** An interesting serial number progression set of three notes, consigned with the note above, but that note was separated due to its significance and popularity as a single-digit serial. The present set of three feature the following serial numbers: ❑ B00000022A ❑ B00000222A ❑ B00002222A. All are superb Gem notes, and beautifully matched. On an individual basis, the first note with a two-digit number is the highlight, but the set is rather synergistic in nature, the value of the set is greater than the sum of the parts! A desirable trio that could be again added to the lot above by the winning bidder, again creating a four-piece run. (Total: 3 pieces)

1109 $1. F-1601. Silver Certificate. Series of 1928A. A four-piece consecutive run, each with a three-digit serial number as follows: ❑ S00000105A ❑ S00000106A ❑ S00000107A ❑ S00000108A. All grade Gem Uncirculated, or very close to it, and are bright and as fresh as can be. All are well centered and nicely margined. A beautifully matched set, all cut from the same sheet, as these early sheets were serial numbered progressively through the sheet. Plate positions C-D-E-F. An interesting opportunity for the serial number collector. (Total: 4 pieces)

1110 $1. F-1606★. Silver Certificate. Series of 1934. Star replacement note. AU. Excellent color and centering, with a single vertical crease and minor handling that accounts for the grade.

1111 Pair of $1 Silver Certificate R and S experimental notes, Series of 1935A: ❑ R. F-1609. Choice AU, with a single vertical crease ❑ S. F-1610. Choice Uncirculated, with a printing crease, as made. Both bright and attractive. (Total: 2 pieces)

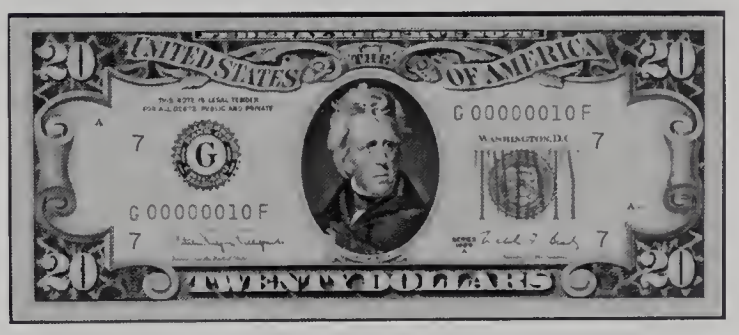
Gem 1963 $10 FRN
Serial #3



1112 **$10. F-2016-J. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1963. Serial: J00000003A. Gem Uncirculated.** Superior color and freshness, truly as nice as the moment it was printed. Nicely centered, and framed by wide, even margins on both sides. A pleasure to see, even before consideration of the single-digit serial number. In concert with this, the note becomes a prized and highly desirable rarity. Beautiful in every respect, and sure to be accepted into the collection of a low-number specialist.

1113 $20. F-2050-G. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1928. Star replacement note. Choice VF. Good color and margins with traces of embossing remaining. Handled over the years, but a scarcer star in nice collector grade.

1988A $20 Progressive Serial Set
Serial #10 Through #90



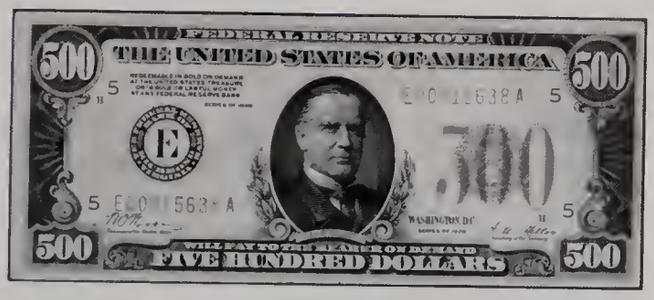
1114 **$20. F-2076-G. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1988A.** Nine-piece progressive serial number set including the following numbers: ❑ G00000010F ❑ G00000020F ❑ G00000030F ❑ G00000040F ❑ G00000050F ❑ G00000060F ❑ G00000070F ❑ G00000080F ❑ G00000090F. All perfectly matched superb Gems, essentially pristine with no defects seen. Superb color, centering and margins. A very nice set for the fancy number enthusiast, including only two-digit numbers and beginning with serial number 10, which would be a significant lot by itself! A "pure" set, all from the same G-F block, the final block produced for the issue. (Total: 9 pieces)

A Second $20 Progressive Serial Set

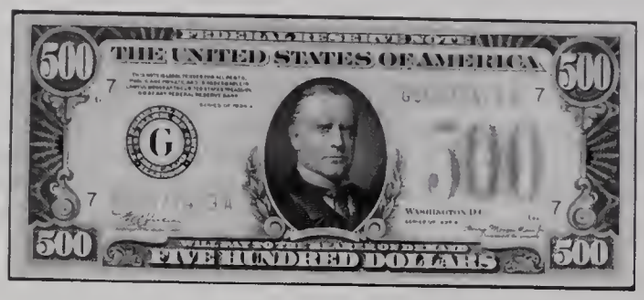
1115 **$20. F-2076-G. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1988A.** Nine-piece progressive serial number set. A continuation of the set offered in the previous lot including the following numbers in sequence: G00000100F ❑ G00000200F ❑ G00000300F ❑ G00000400F ❑ G00000500F ❑ G00000600F ❑ G00000700F ❑ G00000800F ❑ G00000900F. As with the set above, the notes are all superb Gems with perfect color, excellent centering and complete freshness. Another desirable set, all with three-digit serial numbers and all from the same G-F block. (Total: 9 pieces)

A Third $20 Progressive Serial Set

1116 **$20. F-2076-G. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1988A.** Ten-piece progressive serial number set. A continuation of the sets offered in the previous two lots including the following numbers in sequence: G00001000F ❑ G00002000F ❑ G00003000F ❑ G00004000F ❑ G00005000F ❑ G00006000F ❑ G00007000F ❑ G00008000F ❑ G00009000F ❑ G00010000F. Slightly different from the sets above, these all grading Choice AU due to a very light and unfortunate corner fold. Still, the notes offer superb Gem quality otherwise with bold fresh color and near perfect centering. Regardless of grade, these are an exciting continuation of the set. All with four-digit serial numbers except for the final note which crosses into five digits, and all from the same G-F block. (Total: 10 pieces)

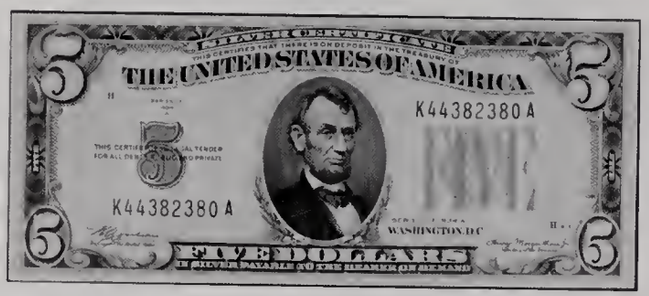


1117 **$500. F-2200-E. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1928. VF,** or so with a small nick at the right end of the back. Good color for the grade and nice margins all around.



1118 **$500. F-2202-G. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1934A. Light Green Seal. Uncirculated.** A visually striking example of this popular high denomination. Clean, fresh paper, sharp ink color, and near perfect centering. Two corner tips are very slightly rounded, otherwise this note would undeniably grade full Gem.

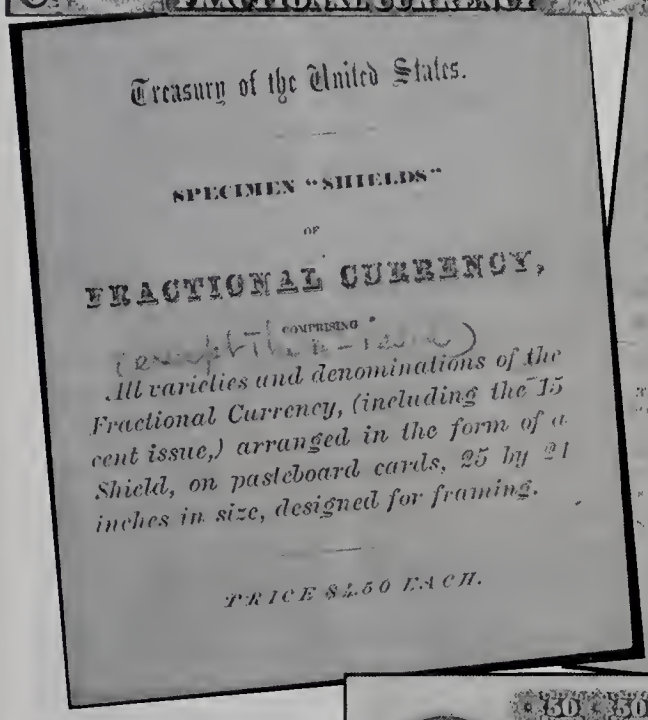
1119 Quartette of $1 Silver Certificates with HAWAII overprint, including one three-digit serial number piece, and a consecutive run of three. F-2306. Series of 1935A: ❑ Serial: C00000750C. Choice Uncirculated. Centering is slightly off, as often seen, but otherwise the quality is excellent. Bright, fresh, and with broad margins ❑ Consecutive run of three notes. The first being Choice Uncirculated with the other two both grading AU, each due to a single center fold. (Total: 3 pieces)



1120 **$5. F-2307. Silver Certificate. Series of 1934A. North Africa (4).** A four-piece consecutive serial number run, cut from the same original sheet, and all graded Gem Uncirculated. All very fresh notes with good centering, bold color, and broad margins all around. A very nice group. (Total: 4 pieces)

1121 **Grouping of fractional notes all graded Uncirculated:** ❑ 3¢. F-1226 ❑ 3¢. F-1227 ❑ 10¢. F-1255 (2) ❑ 10¢. F-1258 ❑ 10¢. F-1265 ❑ 15¢. F-1267 ❑ 15¢. F-1267 ❑ 25¢. F-1281 ❑ 50¢. F-1312 ❑ 50¢. F-1318 ❑ 50¢. F-1376 ❑ 50¢. F-1379. (Total: 13 pieces)




Treasury of the United States.

SPECIMEN "SHIELDS"

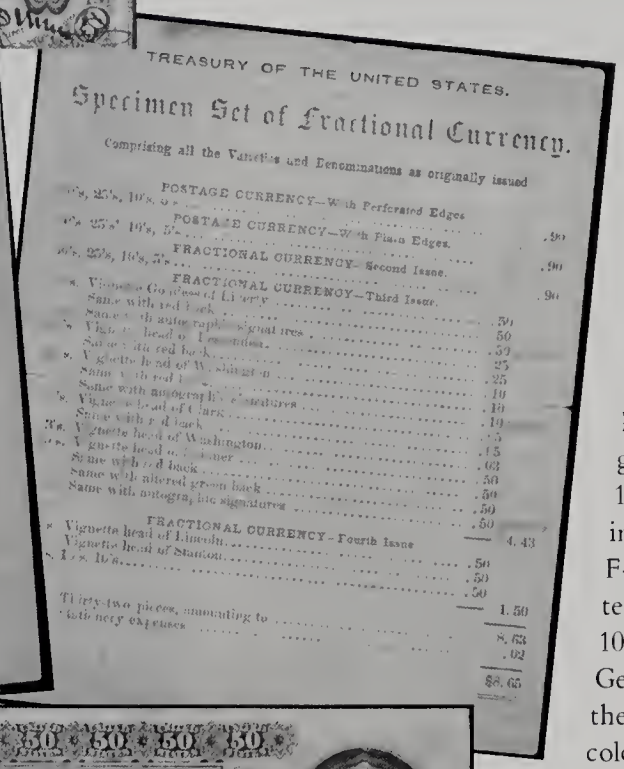
OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY,

COMPRISING

All varieties and denominations of the Fractional Currency, (including the 15 cent issue,) arranged in the form of a Shield, on pasteboard cards, 25 by 21 inches in size, designed for framing.

PRICE $2.50 EACH.


TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Specimen Set of Fractional Currency.

Comprising all the Varieties and Denominations as originally issued

POSTAGE CURRENCY—With Perforated Edges

POSTAGE CURRENCY—With Plain Edges. .90

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY—Second Issue. .90

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY—Third Issue. .90

Same with red back .50

Same with autographic signatures .50

Same with red back .25

Same with autographic signatures .10

Same with red back .10

Same with red back .15

Same with red back .03

Same with altered green back .50

Same with autograph. fac signatures .50

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY—Fourth Issue 4.43

.50

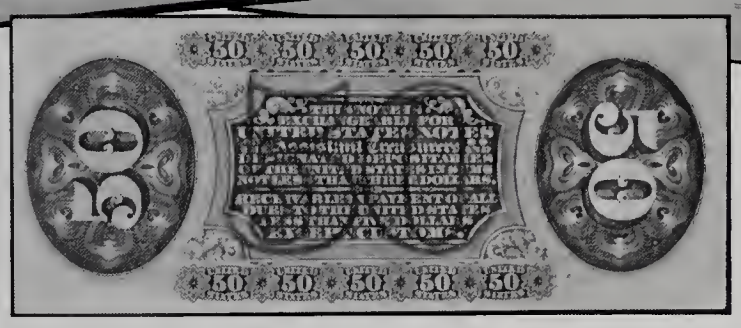
.50

.50

Thirty-two pieces, amounting to 1.50

Shinplasters expenses .02

$8.65



1122 Exciting collection of Fractional Currency issues, with an original price list, as purchased by a New England banker well over a century ago. The set was passed down through the banker's family and our consignor acquired it years ago from the last living member of the family. Though the price list is for a "Specimen Set of Fractional Currency," the notes included are actually regular issues. The price list says much about the time period of the original acquisition as it offers "all the Varieties and Denominations as originally issued," however, it is interesting to note that the issues of the Fifth Series are not included, notes which were printed between 1874 and 1876. Another piece is conspicuously absent from the price list, this being the Dexter 50¢, which was issued in June 1873, and produced until the final delivery of the fourth issue notes on February 6, 1875. Thus it is likely that this set was purchased from the Treasury sometime close to the U.S. Centennial, but unfortunately we can not pinpoint the date with certainty. The set is complete as originally offered and sold for a total price of $8.65, and includes a few rarer notes in high grade, particularly among the popular Seated Justice notes. A listing of the notes by issue, denomination, and Friedberg number follows, along with individual grades and more detailed descriptions, where appropriate: ❑ Price List. VF, but with minor edge splits and a small corner off. Printed in red ink, with some pencil notations in the margins, labeling three notes of the Third Issue as having green backs. A rarely seen artifact. First Issue Notes: ❑ 5¢. F-1228. Choice AU. Light corner fold ❑ 5¢. F-1230. AU. Light handling ❑ 10¢. F-1240. Uncirculated. Centering off to the left, with the perforations just into the design ❑ 10¢. F-1242. Choice Uncirculated. Centering off to the right and just into the design ❑ 25¢. F-1279. Choice Uncirculated. Nicely centered ❑ 25¢. F-1281. Choice Uncirculated. Centering off ❑ 50¢. F-1310. Perf-12. Gem Uncirculated. Nicely centered for the issue with good perforations and vividly fresh color ❑ 50¢. F-1312. Choice Uncirculated. Bottom margin just into the design at the lower left. Second Issue Notes: ❑ 5¢. F-1232. Choice Uncirculated. Nicely centered ❑ 10¢. F-1244. Gem Uncirculated. Well centered with broad, even margins and superb color ❑ 25¢. F-1283. Choice AU. Light corner fold, but superb color ❑ 50¢. F-1318. Choice AU. Printed-in crease along the bottom edge, just into the design. Third Issue Notes: ❑ 3¢. F-1226. Light background. Choice Uncirculated ❑ 5¢. F-1236. Gem Uncirculated. Good centering for the issue, with superb color ❑ 5¢. F-1238. Gem Uncirculated. Good centering for the issue and superb color ❑ 10¢. F-1252. Uncirculated ❑ 10¢. F-1253. Gem Uncirculated. Well centered, though the margins are a little uneven. Superb color and freshness with bold autographed signatures ❑ 10¢. F-1255. Choice Uncirculated, with claims to a finer grade but the paper has aged somewhat ❑ 25¢. F- 1291. Choice Uncirculated, but with a small trimming error at the lower right corner. An apparent false-start with the scissors resulted in a short, clean split in the lower right margin ❑ 25¢. F-1294. Gem Uncirculated. Good centering and superb color ❑ 50¢. F-1324. Choice Uncirculated ❑ 50¢. F-1328. Choice Uncirculated. Well centered and margined, with bold color and signatures. Minor handling marks account for the grade ❑ 50¢. F-1331. EF, or so. A full Gem note, but for a short tear in the edge from careless handling. Well centered, with superb color ❑ 50c. F-1339. Uncirculated. Nice centering, though unevenly trimmed ❑ 50¢. F-1347. Choice Uncirculated. Poorly trimmed, with the edges into the design, but excellent color and freshness, literally as nice as the day it was printed. The margins account for the grade ❑ 50¢. F-1356. Choice Uncirculated. Well centered, with sharp color. Another excellent Justice note ❑ **50¢. F-1359. Seated Justice. Choice Uncirculated.** A truly superb example of this scarcer type. The color, freshness, and paper quality are every bit as nice as on any Gem note, but the left and bottom edges of the face are trimmed just into the design. The back however is well centered, with comfortably broad margins all around. A small green ink mark is seen on the face, an artifact of the production process, and as made. The overprints are bold and lustrous. Essentially equal in quality to the John Ford specimen, aside from the ink mark, and cut the same. According to the research done in preparation of the Ford catalogue, approximately 20 specimens are reported on this rare Freidberg number, with no Gems known. Certainly, the present example is a new one, and likely Condition Census. An important opportunity, closely held

since this set was purchased, and here offered to the collecting community for the very first time at public auction. A highlight of this exciting lot, and also of our presentation of U.S. Currency. Featured in our color plate. Fourth Issue Notes: ❑ 10¢. F-1257. Gem Uncirculated. Superb centering and color ❑ 15¢. F-1267. Choice Uncirculated ❑ 25¢. F-1320A. Uncirculated ❑ 50¢. F-1374. Choice Uncirculated. Centered a little low, but with good margins all around. A sharp and fresh Lincoln ❑ 50¢. F-1376. Choice AU. The look of a far finer note, but folded once through the left margin. Bright and fresh with superb color. A wonderful old set of Fractional Currency issues.

The Banker who purchased this set fortunately did not stop here, but rather made an attempt to complete his collection of regular issue notes! The additional pieces are listed here. Fourth Issue Note. 50¢. F-1379. Dexter. Gem Uncirculated. Superb color and centering. Fifth Issue Notes: ❑ 10¢. F-1264. Gem Uncirculated. Nicely centered ❑ 25¢. F-1308. Gem Uncirculated ❑ 50¢. F-1381. Choice Uncirculated.

One final piece is included in the lot, an original Treasury Department offering of "Specimen Shields of Fractional Currency." Perhaps the banker who purchased this collection also owned at one time one of the prized shields. Perhaps it was a centerpiece for his office. Unfortunately, we do not know. However, we can very much appreciate that he was a collector in the truest sense and thought enough to save this rare artifact. Printed in red ink, similar to the other price list above, with a blue handwritten note to the effect that the 4th issue notes were not included on the shield. The price was $4.50! On the back, three columns of numbers are written in pencil, likely from figuring the total expenditure when the set was purchased, as $8.63 appears in the first column, the price of the collection described above without the 2¢ charge for "stationary expenses."

A superb collection of Fractional notes and related ephemeral items, including 36 pieces and missing only a single major type, the red seal 10¢ note of the Fifth Issue. In general, the freshness and ink colors of these notes is superb, as these were clearly well cared for over the years. The set is beautifully matched, includes several better pieces, and is highlighted by a true rarity. A fascinating glimpse into the early collecting of these interesting notes. (Total: 36 notes, 2 price lists)

1123 Selection of fractional currency issues, all graded Choice Uncirculated: ❑ 5¢. F-1230 ❑ 5¢. F-1238 ❑ 10¢. F-1242 ❑ 10¢. F-1246 ❑ 10¢. F-1265 ❑ 25¢. F-1294 ❑ 25¢. F-1309 ❑ 50¢. F-1331. A lovely offering of types, without duplication. (Total: 8 pieces)

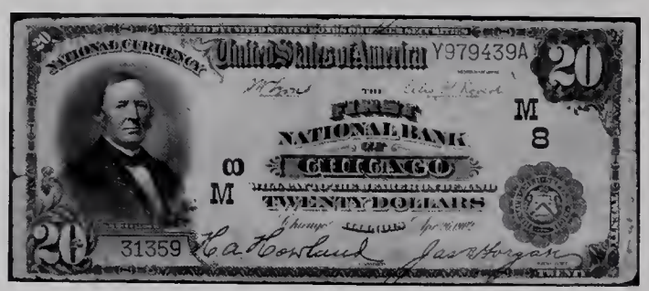
1124 Fractional currency grouping, including some better pieces: ❑ 5¢. F-1230. AU ❑ 10¢. F-1245. Choice AU ❑ 10¢. F-1257. AU ❑ 15¢. F-1269. AU ❑ 25¢. F-1307. AU ❑ 50¢. F-1362. Seated Justice. EF ❑ 50¢. F-1362. Seated Justice. VF or so, due to a couple of minor problems including most notably a small corner tip off. No creases are seen, however ❑ 50¢. F-1374. AU ❑ 50¢. F-1381. Choice AU. (Total: 9 pieces)



1125 **Pair of Specimen Fractional Currency issues:** ❑ 15¢. Face. F-1275-SP. Uncirculated. Bright and attractive, with some light handling marks ❑ 15¢. Back. Green. F-1272-1276-SP. Uncirculated. Bright and fresh with excellent color. (Total: 2 pieces)

1126 Pair of Specimen Fractional Currency issues: ❑ 15¢. Face. F-1275-SP. Uncirculated. Bright and fresh with minor handling marks ❑ 15¢. Back. Red. F-1272-1276-SP. Uncirculated. Bright and fresh with bold color. (Total: 2 pieces)

1127 50¢. F-1374. Lincoln. Uncirculated. Centered rather low on the back with the bottom margin quite thin. The face borders are wide all around. Pleasing with good color.

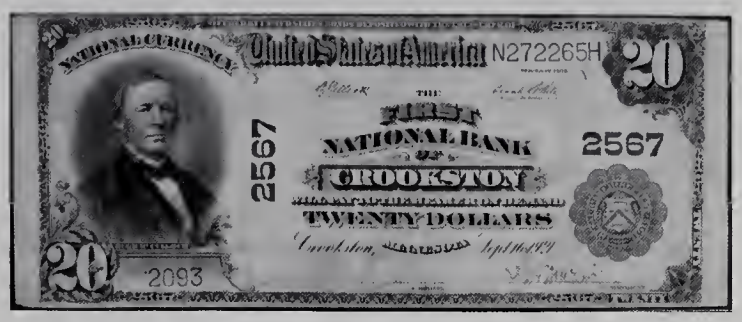


1128 **Pair of Illinois National Bank notes:** ❑ Chicago. The First National Bank of Chicago. $20. Series of 1902. Date Back. Charter: 8. Serial: Y979439A/31359. VG, with good eye appeal for the grade, though several short splits are noted around the edges. Somewhat soiled, as expected, but nothing serious. Nicely centered. Don't let the big city and common title misguide you, this is a rather scarce note! Just 26 pieces are counted in the most recently published census by Don Kelly, as found in his Fourth Edition of *National Bank Notes*. Featuring the elusive Charter 8, this is a must for first 100 Charter collectors ❑ Rantoul The First National Bank of Rantoul. $5. Series of 1929. Type 1. Charter: 5193. Fine. Well off center with the top of both sides off the edge. (Total: 2 pieces)



1129 **Massachusetts, East Cambridge. The Lechmere National Bank of East Cambridge. $10. Series of 1902.** Plain Back. Charter: 614. Serial: 16305. About EF, with good body and a nice bright

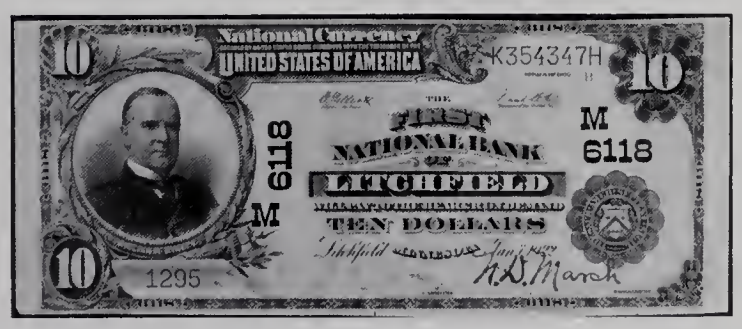
look, but a couple too many creases to solidly make the grade. Good margins, and strong autographed signatures. A tiny surface stain is noted for accuracy. A scarcer Massachusetts charter number, represented by only 29 notes in the census counting large and small-size issues from two different title periods. The present note is of the first, on which Kelly reports only 10 large-size notes, and 10 small. A very worthwhile example for the Massachusetts collector.



1130 Minnesota, Crookston. The First National Bank of Crookston. $20. Series of 1902. Plain Back. Charter: 2567. Serial: N272265H/2093. VF, or nearly so. Some soiling on the back, mostly confined to the margins, makes this a borderline case. Still decent looking. The top margin of the face is just tangent to the design border.



1131 Minnesota, Gilbert. The First National Bank of Gilbert. $10. Series of 1902. Plain Back. Charter: 9262. Serial: K128184H/3632. Choice Fine. Lightly soiled from use, but with no particularly distracting issues for the grade, though a couple of small pinholes are noted. Decent centering and margins, with tightness in a couple of areas. A good title from Saint Louis County, on a bank for which only 11 notes appear in the census for large size. At the end of the note-issuing period in 1935, just $1,680 in large-size notes were estimated to remain outstanding.



1132 Minnesota, Litchfield. The First National Bank of Litchfield. $10. Series of 1902. Plain Back. Charter: 6118. Serial: K354347H/1295. Choice EF. Bright and clean with the look of a much finer note. Only a couple of light creases are detected, one of which is in the margin. Good centering and margins, strong color and embossing of the Treasury seal and charter numbers add to the appeal. The total currency issue from the bank was in large-size notes, of which just 27 pieces appear in the latest census, probably a large portion of all that remain of just over $550,000 originally issued.

1133 Minnesota, Litchfield. The First National Bank of Litchfield. $10. Series of 1902. Plain Back. Charter: 6118. Serial: X951227H/1575. Choice VF. Another pleasing note from this bank. A tiny stain is noted just at the edge, and is pointed out for the sake of accuracy. Otherwise the piece is very nice with good color, good margins and centering, and strong bank signatures stamped in lavender ink.

1134 Minnesota, Northfield. The First National Bank of Northfield. $10. Series of 1902. Plain Back. Charter: 2073. Serial: V60812/6287. VG. Rather soiled from heavy use, but with remarkably few tiny edge splits, all confined to the margins and less than expected for the grade. A couple of small pinholes are noted, again, as expected. Good even color for the grade, nicely centered, and with bold signatures. Just 12 large-size notes appear in the census, only three of which are 1902 Plain Backs. The present example will be an addition.

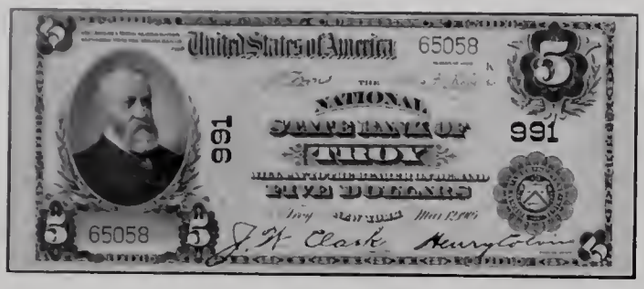
1135 Minnesota, Stillwater. The First National Bank of Stillwater. $10. Series of 1902. Plain Back. Charter: 2674. Serial: H229183H/2871. VF. Some light face soiling is noted, and stands as the only defect worthy of specific mention. Good body and color remain, while the both sides are well centered and comfortably margined. Signatures are somewhat faded, but visible.

1136 Minnesota, Winona. The First National Bank of Winona. $10. Series of 1902. Plain Back. Charter: 3224. Serial: B645962H/18690. Fine. Moderately circulated, but aside from some light discoloration commensurate with the grade, the note is essentially free of noteworthy defects. Tightly margined at the bottom of the face, broadly otherwise. Signatures sharp.

Desirable 1902 $5 Dunbar National Bank Serial #11



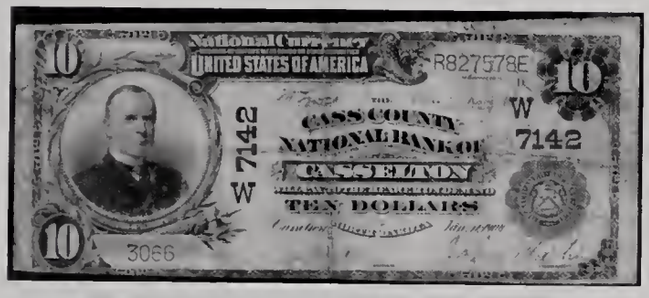
1137 New York, New York. The Dunbar National Bank of New York. $5. Series of 1902. Plain Back. Charter: 13237. Serial: 11. Uncirculated. Bright and fresh with superb color and an abundance of eye appeal. The ink colors are bold and some embossing is visible on the back. Nicely centered, with nice margins all around though they are somewhat uneven. A delightful note for type, for the low serial number collector, or the specialist who appreciates this note as having been issued by one of the few African American owned and operated National Banks.



1138 New York, Troy. The National State Bank of Troy. $5. Series of 1902. Plain Back. Charter: 991. Group of three consecutive notes, cut from three separate sheets and kept together, Serials: ❑ 65058 ❑ 65059 ❑ 65060. Each note grades Choice Uncirculated, though close examination reveals that the original sheets were folded between the notes and as such some light wrinkling is seen along the top and bottom edges. Each face is centered slightly high, but the margins are complete and comfortably broad for a large-size national. The paper is fresh and bright, the ink colors are bold, and good embossing is seen on the backs. A very beautiful threesome, one each from the final three sheets printed of the type on this bank, the serial number run beginning at 31001 and continuing to 65060. (Total: 3 pieces)

Rare North Dakota $10 National

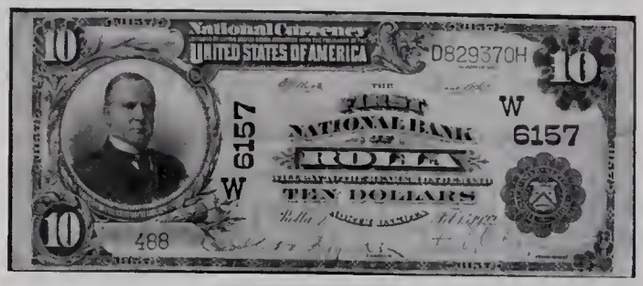
Casselton, ND



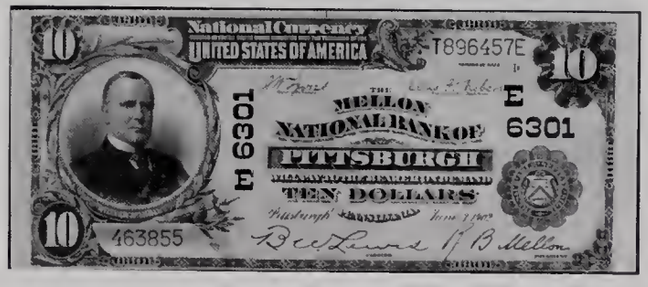
1139 North Dakota, Casselton. The Cass County National Bank of Casselton. $10. Series of 1902. Plain Back. Charter: 7142. Serial: R827578E/3066. VG. Rather well circulated, and soiled as expected. A tiny pinhole-size separation has begun at the intersection of two major creases, and a few very minor short splits are noted around the edges from wear. The autographed signatures in light blue ink are still clear. Rather haphazardly cut, the left end of the bottom is trimmed well into the design, nearly to the edge of the ornamental frame of the 10. It does not however cross the design border on the back. A note that did good service in commerce, but was not abused. From a rather thinly represented institution, with just five notes reported in the Kelly census, all large-size. Series of 1902 notes made up the entire issue for this bank in red seals, date backs and plain backs, which amounted to just over $270,000. A North Dakota rarity worthy of careful consideration.

Another North Dakota Rarity

Rolla, ND



1140 North Dakota, Rolla. The First National Bank of Rolla. $10. Series of 1902. Plain Back. Charter: 6157. Serial: D829370H/488. Choice Fine. A nice clean example and free of any defects that are worthy of specific mention at this grade level aside from some light soiling as one would expect. The color and body remain good, while the autographed signatures in light blue ink are clearly legible. Near-perfect centering, a rarity in itself on a large-size national, has allowed for broad, even margins all around. A very scarce note, with just three others in large-size format reported on the bank. An additional five small-size notes allow a few other collectors the opportunity to own the charter, but none are seen with any frequency. At the time of the liquidation of the bank in 1935, it was estimated that just $1,220 remained outstanding in large-size notes. It is doubtful if very many more of these rarities will be added to the census going forward. A nice opportunity to acquire the title in large size.



1141 Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh. The Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh. $10. Series of 1902. Plain Back. Charter: 6301. Serial: T896457E//463855. Choice Uncirculated, and fully worthy of a higher grade but for the tight bottom margin that crosses the design border. The other margins are quite wide, and those on the back are all complete. Superb color and freshness. A lovely example of the type with engraved signatures.

QUARTER DOLLARS

Quarter dollars or "two bits," one of the backbones of America's commerce for two centuries as well as one of the staples of American numismatics for 150 years, are well represented here. The first year of the denomination, 1796, is a desirable one-year-only design type, and is represented in our offering by three certified pieces, including an MS-63 specimen and two others, AU-58 and EF-45 respectively! Next comes a parade of early quarters that features an 1806/5 overdate in MS-63, an 1806 in MS-64, and another of the date in AU-58. Capped Bust quarter highlights include a gem cameo Proof 1831 Browning-5, a Large Letters variety. Liberty Seated quarters begin with a choice Mint State 1840 With Drapery and a gem MS-66 No Arrows 1853! Also included is a lovely choice Uncirculated 1853/4 overdate quarter rarity, "cherrypicked" and correctly attributed by our cataloguer, as the overdate was not noted on the PCGS holder—and boy, is our consignor delighted! Other scarce issues within the design type make an appearance, including many high-grade and low-mintage branch mint issues. Next up are Barber quarters with a gem cameo Proof 1892 from the first date of the type followed by many other Proofs and a trio of 1901-S quarters in low but highly collectable grades! A stunning 1916 Standing Liberty quarter in gem MS-66 FH is rivaled by *another* of the date in MS-65, and for the more conservative collectors among us a nice VG-8 example of this prized rarity makes an appearance, followed by a run of popular dates in the design type. Washington quarters include gem and choice Uncirculated examples of the key date 1932-D and a scattering of other important dates in high grades. Truly a nice offering of quarter dollars that is rich in quality and quantity.

Classic 1796 Quarter Dollar Rarity

Choice, Prooflike, Gorgeous!

First Year of Issue, Only Year of Type



(2x photo)

1142 1796 Browning-2. Rarity-3. MS-63 (PCGS). A splendid specimen of this famous rarity, the present 1796 has light silver surfaces, highly prooflike on both sides, accented by delicate splashes of magenta and gunmetal-blue. The striking on the obverse is superb, with nearly all hair strands well defined, the same for the stars, and with dentils that are long, widely separated, and serve to "frame" the motif (much as on certain obverse dies of 1795 *half cents*). The reverse has lightness at the head of the eagle, to be expected for the B-2 variety, and some lightness on the eagle's feathers, also typical. Otherwise nearly all details are bold, and the dentils are again prominent.

In the 1790s the Mint did not coin silver denominations for its own account but, instead, struck them to specific requests of depositors of bullion (usually in the form of foreign coins). After spring 1795, when a large capacity press was struck, the vast majority of silver was converted into dollars. There was little call for the smaller denominations, with the result that half dimes, dimes, quarter dollars, and half dollars of 1796 and 1797 were made only in small numbers, and in 1798 and 1799 certain of these were not made at all. Regarding the quarter, the first pieces were struck in 1796, but only to the extent of 6,146 examples. After that there was no mintage at all until 1804, by which time the reverse design was changed to the Heraldic eagle type, thus isolating the 1796 as not only the first year of issue but the only year of this design combination. Today from the aspect of collecting type coins this is one of the most famous, most desired of all classics. Examples exist in all grades, through and including Mint State. The last are usually seen prooflike, as here, giving them a rare beauty. The number of coins existing at this level is small in comparison to the demand for them. Accordingly, we expect that this will attract, deservedly so, a great deal of attention as it crosses the auction block.

Choice AU 1796 Quarter
An Important One Year Type



(2x photo)

1143 1796 B-2. Rarity-3. AU-58 (PCGS). Lovely pale pewter gray, a warm and attractive tone, with deep blue-green splashes around some peripheral design elements and occasional highlights of rose. Choice color and eye appeal with much remaining lustre and a hint of the reflective fields typically found on gem specimens of this popular issue. Scattered field abrasions and light marks may be seen under magnification, but none are of special consequence, though we note a spot of toning on Liberty's cheek. As is usually the case, the head of the eagle is bluntly struck, but most other details are exquisitely defined. This pleasing specimen is housed in a "green label" PCGS holder and ideally represents the grade. While many high-grade specimens exist—Col. E.H.R. Green had a small hoard of prooflike gems—this first ever American quarter is popular in every grade from Fair to gem Mint State. For many years (and this may still be true) the finest 1796 quarter the ANA owned was a plugged Fair, which was proudly displayed in their museum once upon a time. Since every type coin collector requires this coin, and many more seek out a specimen as the beginning of this nation's favorite modern denomination, opportunities to purchase a nice high-grade specimen like this are to be weighed with appropriate gravity.

Choice EF 1796 Quarter



(2x photo)

1144 1796 B-2. Rarity-3. EF-45 (PCGS). Lovely light gray surfaces show some golden highlights, particularly at the peripheries. A beautiful example of this wildly popular first year of issue and one year type coin. The surfaces retain some "life" and show only minor scattered marks, though we note two tiny digs at the tip of Liberty's bust. Nicely detailed, though the eagle's beak shows its typical weakness—we can count on one hand the number of times we have seen that area struck up on this issue. This is the ideal EF example of the issue—good color, no major problems, and with lots of natural eye appeal. This is one of the last specimens a type collector usually acquires before completing the set, but demand (and thus price, due to a fixed supply) never slows. A classic American rarity that will grace any cabinet.

Choice Mint State 1806/5 Quarter



(2x photo)

1145 1806/5 B-1. Rarity-4. MS-63 (PCGS). Beautifully toned violet gray with golden shades around the periphery. Boldly lustrous with impeccable cartwheel on both sides, a simply beautiful specimen of this important overdate variety. A few very subtle slide marks on Liberty's cheek account for the grade as assigned, although the visual appeal suggests a higher designation. The strike is bold, showing full detail on the eagle's breast feathers and wings as well as Liberty's hair, though the stars at the left of the obverse are a bit flat. The overdate characteristic is plain to the naked eye. A frosty delight, one of the nicest specimens of this variety we have encountered, a piece fit for an advanced connoisseur's cabinet.

PCGS Population: 4; 4 finer (MS-65 finest).

Highly Important 1806 Quarter Dollar

B-3, Choice Mint State



(2x photo)

1146 1806 B-3. Rarity-3. MS-64 (PCGS). Deeply lustrous surfaces with light gray, gold, magenta, and blue toning create a coin that is at once exceptional in its grade and rare in its beauty. The striking is finer than usually seen for 1806 (sometimes being very flat), with some lightness at the stars above the eagle's head, and some at the stars, but otherwise exceptional.

Quarter dollars combining the Draped Bust obverse and Heraldic Eagle reverse were first minted in 1804 and continued through 1807. There was a great problem with striking sharpness on all of these dates, a situation which seemed to have become progressively difficult as the years went on, with 1806 being lightly struck for most examples, and 1807 being virtually without detail in certain areas. As such, the quest for quality has been difficult for specialists. The present piece will answer nicely the need for an example of the 1806 date with decent striking (in context) and with outstanding eye appeal. As such we expect that it will generate a fair amount of interest and will perform admirably at the sale.

Choice AU 1806 Quarter



1147 1806 B 9-a. Rarity-1. AU-58 (NGC). Pale golden toning covers highly lustrous and frosty surfaces. Essentially full cartwheel remains on both sides. Impeccable eye appeal—coins like this are why so many collectors enjoy coins graded AU-58. A light inborn planchet striation is noted over star 6, but there are no other flaws made either before or after this coin left the Mint. Neat late die state with multiple clashes and two impressive obverse die cracks, one vertical from E in LIBERTY through 8 in the date and the other perpendicular through star 13. A very attractive coin, ideal for a type collection—anyone who sees this coin will enjoy it.

Important Mint State 1822 25¢



(2x photo)

1148 1822 B-1. Rarity-3. MS-64 (PCGS). Bold, satiny lustre careens across pleasing champagne-toned surfaces with richer gold at the peripheries. Both sides exhibit moderate reflectivity, not surprising considering that Proof strikings are known from these dies (perhaps led by the beautiful Eliasberg Proof, earlier from the 1904 Mills Collection). Stars 1 to 3 and 10 exhibit fully defined centers, while most others show a portion of their central detail; other design elements are ideally rendered including each and every hair, feather, and letter. Only the most insignificant light contact points are scattered here and there, and only magnified scrutiny reveals the presence of a hairline or two. A simply beautiful coin, fully Mint State and marvelously preserved. This is the only readily collectible die variety of 1822; Browning-2 is the rare 25/50 reverse that is elusive in all grades and is essentially unheard of in Mint State. This variety is more common in most circulated grades but is very scarce in Mint State; indeed, Dr. Glenn Peterson's most recent Bust quarter census reveals no specimen finer than AU in his survey of important variety collections. The 1974 Speir sale and 1975 James A. Stack sale, both landmark collections of Bust quarters by variety, included examples of the 1822 B-1 described as Brilliant Uncirculated but cleaned, while the majestic Reed Hawn collection of quarters included most of the great rarities of the denomination but lacked this variety entirely. PCGS has certified no better examples of this date. A prize quarter dollar ready for inclusion in a superb collection.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer.



1149 1824/2 B-1. Rarity-3. EF-45 (PCGS). Strong lustre persists on silver gray surfaces that exhibit a distinctive and attractive golden yellow tone. Frosty and pleasing, a bit softly struck on the profile but about typical for the variety, the only die marriage of this year. Several old scratches blend into the left obverse field. A worthwhile example.

Extremely Rare 1827 Restrike 25¢









1150 1827/3 B-2. Rarity-6+. Restrike. Proof-64 (PCGS). An exceptionally attractive specimen of this famous and avidly sought after rarity. Bright reflective pale silver surfaces show an overall pale blue-green sheen, with splashes of toning beneath Liberty's bust and above and behind Liberty's head. The left side of the obverse shows parallel, nearly vertical lines that resemble hairlines but are in fact planchet preparation lines. A single tiny nick directly over Liberty's head is the only contact mark on the immaculate and perfectly preserved surfaces. Boldly struck, most stars show centers, though star 8 is flat and stars 2 and 10 are a bit soft. A die crack runs through the right side of U of UNITED to the eagle's wing, and abundant die rust designates this as Breen's State II. The reverse is slightly misaligned to 6:00, showing the die edge at the top of the reverse, much like the Browning plate coin for the variety. **Only 14 specimens are thought to exist.** Few have a more distinguished provenance than the present specimen.

This example shows a diagnostic depression on Liberty's neck common to many 1827 Restrike quarters, a characteristic researcher Karl Moulton suggests "indicates that these pieces were the last ones struck," probably near the end of the 1870s term of Dr. H.R. Linderman. Moulton has identified fewer than a half a dozen pieces with what he calls the "die scrape" on Liberty's neck; the Norweb coin is another notable example. Two 1827 Restrike quarters were included in the 1887 sale catalogue of Linderman's personal collection, along with other fantasy strikings of patterns and Mint concoctions like the 1823 quarter soft metal reverse hub impression (Lot 342 in our August 2004 sale) and a Class III 1804 dollar.

The presence of an 1827 quarter has always been a hallmark of an advanced cabinet, and this superb and attractive specimen boasts a long list of sophisticated former owners. The addition of this specimen would be an accomplishment for any modern collector from the Jackson-Atwater-Hawn mold.

PCGS Population: 2; 2 finer (Proof-66).

We kindly thank Karl Moulton for his assistance in researching this coin. For more information, see Moulton's informative article in the March 2002 issue of the now defunct *Rare Coin Review*.

From United States Coin Company's (Wayte Raymond) sale of the Malcolm Jackson Collection, May 1913, Lot 881; B. Max Mehl's sale of the William Atwater Collection, June 1946, Lot 680; Stack's sale of the B. Frank Collection, November 1956, Lot 643; Stack's sale of the Samuel Wolfson Collection, May 1963, Lot 789; Stack's sale of the Reed Haun Collection, October 1993, Lot 384; Superior's sale of August 1995, Lot 116.

Extremely Rare Proof 1831 Quarter

B-5

Proof-65 CAM (NGC)



(2x photo)

1151 1831 B-5. Rarity-7 as a Proof. Large Letters. Proof-65 Cameo (NGC). Majestic deeply reflective surfaces show subtle and graceful coppery toning over most of the surfaces, with nicely frosted devices offering good contrast from the mirrored fields. A beautifully made Proof, clearly struck twice and finely detailed, stars 1 and 12 lack centers though others are nearly fully rendered. A tiny raised speck under O of OF identifies this piece, some minor hairlines noted under careful examination including a single horizontal line from the top of the eagle's beak to the right. A coin of excellent overall quality, seemingly finer than the Eliasberg coin graded Proof-62 in that sale but listed atop Breen's census of a half a dozen or so specimens. Though he enumerated only seven pieces, Breen admitted that two were probably duplicate entries. David Akers listed seven discrete specimens in the Pittman catalogue when cataloguing the 1831 B-5 Proof in that sale: the Pittman coin (which Breen had not noted), the Auction' 79 coin, the 1954 Davis-Graves coin, the 1977 ANA piece (sold as part of a partial 1831 Proof set), the T.J. Clarke-NN47 coin, and the coins in the Norweb and Eliasberg collections. Though not plated, from process of elimination and contemporary descriptions of the piece, we believe this is the 1977 ANA coin, earlier from the 1950 Jerome Kern sale and the F.C.C. Boyd ("World's Greatest") Collection. The Clarke coin shows modest cameo contrast in the New Netherlands 47th sale plate, but the quality of the image does not allow for an absolute match or the opposite. Akers also noted in the Pittman sale that he did not believe any 1831 Proof quarters existed but for those from the Browning-5 dies; the possibility exists that some of those that he called prooflike Uncirculated have been deemed Proof in recent times by the two major services. In any case, the present specimen is an absolute unquestioned Proof specimen—rare as a variety and date, of course, but likewise a highly elusive Proof type coin. An important opportunity, as is any chance to purchase an early Proof coin represented by fewer than 10 specimens.

NGC Census: 1; none finer. Two pieces have been certified as Proof-65 without the CAM designation, with none finer.

1152 1835 B-5. Rarity-3. MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant, sharply struck, lustrous, and with the *advantage* that it is certified at only MS-62! The present coin gets very high marks for quality, overall it is very attractive. To be sure, there are some contact marks, noted in the grade, but overall we consider it to be nicer than those certain ones we have seen approaching MS-65. We recommend a close inspection of this at the sale, as there seems to be a great deal of latent *value*.

The obverse die is shattered, but delicately, with cracks to the border from the drapery, from the forehead through a tip of star 6, and from the back of the cap through star 10.

Choice Uncirculated 1840 Quarter

With Drapery Variety



1153 1840 Drapery. MS-63 (PCGS). A sparklingly lustrous specimen with frosty motifs and mirror fields that display warm rose and champagne iridescence. Scarce at MS-63 or finer, as shown by the PCGS *Population Report,* which lists just four examples of the date finer than the present choice Uncirculated specimen.

PCGS Population: 5; 4 finer (MS-65 finest).

Gem Uncirculated 1853 No Arrows 25¢

Colorful Toning Highlights



(2x photo)

1154 1853 No Arrows. Repunched 53. MS-66 (NGC). A richly toned gem example of this scarce and important issue, struck early in the year before the arrows were added at the date to signify a change in weight; it is thought that some of the date's mintage of 44,200 circulation strikes was unreleased and later melted at the Mint. Broadly sweeping lustre adds life and verve to the satiny surfaces, highlighting the rich blue, peach, rose, and gold iridescence on both sides. Sharply struck with even the tiniest design elements bold and crisp. Repunched 53 in date, as always seen on genuine specimens of this popular underrated rarity. Fewer than 10 examples of the date have been accorded grades of MS-66, as here, or finer, which highlights the rarity of this issue in gem grades. An attractive gem; who could ask for more?

NGC Census: 5; 4 finer (MS-68 finest).

Choice Mint State 1853 Arrows and Rays 25¢



1155 1853 Arrows and Rays. MS-64 (PCGS). Blazing underlying lustre supports strong golden toning overall, while a "cloud" of rich electric blue hovers above Miss Liberty; the reverse is bright champagne at the center that gives way quickly to deep crimson, violet, and electric blue at the rim. Nicely struck from lightly clashed dies. Decidedly choice for the grade, and an example of this perennial favorite design type that would do justice to any U.S. type set or Liberty Seated quarter dollar collection.

Choice Uncirculated 1853 Arrows and Rays 25¢



1156 1853 Arrows and Rays. MS-64 (PCGS). A satiny, lustrous specimen with warm champagne iridescence on both sides. Nicely struck and aesthetically appealing, all that one could want in this avidly sought-after issue.

Rare 1853/4 Arrows and Rays 25¢

Overdate Not Noted on Holder



1157 1853/4 Arrows and Rays. MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny and lustrous with varying shades of intense gold toning on both sides. Careful examination reveals repunching within the loops of the 8 and at the 5, as well as the upright of a numeral beneath the 3 in the date, all diagnostics of this "overdate." Additionally, the arrow to the right of the 3 in the date shows a repunched shaft, another noted diagnostic for this rare variety. As an 1853/4 Arrows quarter, the present coin would rank as one of two certified as such by PCGS at MS-64, with none finer. As a "normal" date example, the *Population Report* numbers are substantially higher, with 133 specimens certified at the MS-64 level, and with two dozen specimens finer. Perhaps the new owner of the present lot needs to resubmit this so that he or she does, indeed, have a coin that is tied for finest certified within the variety.

The 1853/4 overdate offered here has always seemed somewhat improbable, or at the very least, farfetched where the true origin of the variety is concerned, at least to the present writer (FVV). While there is definitely the remnants of a vertical stroke within the existing 3 in the date, it is just as probable that the underlying numeral was a 1. It seems far easier for the mint to partly efface an unused die from 1851 for the new 1853 Arrows coinage, rather than going *forward* a year and supposedly using a die that may or may not even have been created at the time this variety was struck. On the other hand, the present coin is in such an early state that the writer notes what may be the very upper tip of the vertical serif on the crossbar of a 4 which can be seen protruding from the upper back of the lower loop of the 3 in the date; again, the present writer has never seen this before, and it may, indeed, foretell the existence of an underlying 4 rather than a 1.

Choice Uncirculated 1853-O Arrows and Rays 25¢



1158 **1853-O Arrows and Rays. MS-63 (PCGS).** Subdued underlying lustre wanders beneath pale rose, faint sky blue, peach, and gold. An important issue among type collectors and quarter dollar specialists alike. Just seven have been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS, all MS-64.

PCGS Population: 6; 7 finer (all MS-67).

Choice Mint State 1855 Arrows 25¢



1159 **1855 Arrows. MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous golden gray surfaces with deeper highlights on both sides. A sharply rendered example of the final date among the *first* arrows coinage in the denomination, the arrows signifying a reduction in weight. (Another arrows coinage would be forthcoming two decades later, in 1873, when the denomination underwent another weight change, this time slightly upward from the standard introduced with the first arrows coinage in 1853-55.) Only a half dozen examples of this date have been graded finer than the present choice Uncirculated specimen by NGC, the finest of those called MS-66.

NGC Census: 7; 6 finer (MS-66 finest).

Choice Uncirculated 1857-O Quarter
Among Four Finest Graded by NGC



1160 **1857-O MS-63 (NGC).** Intense cartwheel lustre supports bright rose, gold, and pale blue toning highlights. Boldly struck in all places save for the date and mintmark, both of which were simply lightly entered into the die. A fairly common date except when Mint State grades are considered, at which point the "common" date status evaporates. The present colorful 1857-O quarter is among the four finest examples of the date graded by NGC as of this writing, only one of which is finer than the present specimen.

NGC Census: 3; 1 finer (MS-64).

Choice AU 1857-S Quarter



1161 **1857-S AU-53 (PCGS).** Rich smoky golden gray with plenty of lustre and mint brilliance in the protected areas. Devoid of marks of consequence and highly desirable as such. A sharp and appealing survivor from the fourth year of coinage operations (but only the third year of the denomination) at the San Francisco Mint. Just 82,000 examples of the date were struck, and many of the surviving examples are somewhat lower in condition than the present coin.

Elusive 1861-S Quarter Rarity
Among Five Finest Seen by NGC



(2x photo)

1162 **1861-S AU-50 (NGC).** Medium lilac-gray with decent underlying lustre. Marks are at a minimum, though we note some detritus in the protected areas. A scarce and important date despite its relatively sizeable mintage of 96,000 pieces, a mintage that went immediately into mainstream commerce at a time when a quarter dollar was for spending, not for saving. AU examples of the date are rare, and Mint State examples are unheard of, at least where NGC is concerned. The present coin is among the five finest examples of the date graded by NGC, and as just noted, none of those five are Mint State. A great opportunity for an alert Liberty Seated quarter specialist.

NGC Census: 2; 3 finer (AU-58 finest).

Gem Cameo Proof 1862 Quarter
None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

1163 1862 Proof-67 CAM (NGC). A largely brilliant specimen with heavily frosted motifs, deeply mirrored fields, and a faint whisper of pale champagne iridescence. One of 550 Proofs of the date produced, a figure that ranks among the lowest Proof production runs in the design type from 1858 through its demise in 1891. No 1862 Proof quarter has received a finer grade from NGC within any designation.

NGC Census: 4; none finer within any designation.

Rare 1864-S Quarter
Choice AU-58 NGC



(2x photo)

1164 1864-S AU-58 (NGC). A lustrous and appealing example of a popular low-mintage date, struck on the West Coast while the Civil War raged "back East." Pale golden highlights are forming on both sides of this sharp specimen—the only lightness of design detail is from honest wear, not strike. Of the 20,000 examples of the date struck, probably just a couple dozen (at most) specimens survive today that can rival or surpass the present coin. This issue was a workhorse in commerce at a time when collecting coins was in its formative years in America, and interest in branch mint pieces was virtually nonexistent. Today, many branch mint coins are well respected for their rarity, as bidding on this elusive "two bits" piece will no doubt indicate.

NGC Census: 1; 8 finer (MS-68 finest).



1165 1866 Motto. VF-30 (NGC). Medium steel gray with some golden highlights on both sides. Moderately circulated, yet surprisingly free of marks of consequence. A notably scarce issue from the first year of the denomination to bear the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on a ribbon above the reverse eagle. Only 16,800 circulation strikes were produced, and many of those have fared about as well as the present specimen where circulation is concerned. A pleasing circulated example of a scarce and popular rarity.

Impressive Gem Proof 1868 Quarter
None Certified Finer by NGC



1166 1868 Proof-66 (NGC). An impressive gem with deeply mirrored fields and frosted motifs that explode with a vivid display of peach, gold, crimson, orange, electric blue, and other rich shades. Absolutely gorgeous, and easily among the finest Proof survivors from the mintage of 600 pieces for the date. NGC has not seen a finer Proof specimen of the date than this gem, and based upon what we see, we feel that the other Proof-66 examples certified would be hard pressed to match the present coin.

NGC Census: 10; none finer within any designation.

Gem Proof 1868 Quarter
None Certified Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

1167 1868 Proof-66 (NGC). Lightly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields. The obverse displays a bold array of gold, blue, and rose hues, while the reverse is deep lilac-gray with impressive electric blue on the high points. From a Proof mintage for the date of 600 coins. No Proof example of this date has been certified finer than the presently offered gem by NGC. Decidedly choice for the grade.

NGC Census: 10; none finer within any designation.

Splendid Proof 1875 Quarter
Incredible Eye Appeal



1168 1875 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS). A splendid coin, indeed incredible, with gold and magenta toning at the center giving way to electric blue and magenta at the border. A well struck example which simply must stand high in the rank among the finest known Proofs of this date. One must consider the grading number, of course, but even more important in some instances can be the eye appeal and quality. The present coin scores high in both categories.

PCGS Population: 5; none finer within the designation.

Gem Proof 1880 Quarter
Reverse of '72



1169 1880 Proof-66 (NGC). A deeply toned gem Proof example of the date. The obverse center shows a burst of bold gold, encircled by rich violet and electric blue, while the reverse is largely brilliant at the center with incredibly deep gold, crimson, and electric blue at the rim.

Reverse of 1872. A horizontal die line runs from the eagle's wing to the first vertical stripe of the shield at a position that underlines the bottom most horizontal stripe. This reverse made its first appearance in 1872, and was used intermittently on Proof quarters well into the 1880s.

Gem Proof 1882 Quarter
Wildly Colorful



1170 1882 Proof-66 (NGC). Lightly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields display a wild array of electric blue, carmine, violet, rose, and sunset gold on the obverse, while the reverse is a subtle blend of electric blue and equally stunning rose.

Gem Cameo Proof 1885 Quarter



1171 1885 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS). Lightly frosted motifs and heavily mirrored fields display faint champagne on the obverse, while the reverse displays deeper gold and some faint peach iridescence. Fewer than 10 Proof examples of the date have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS within the CAM designation.

PCGS Population: 7; 9 finer within the designation (Proof-67 CAM finest).

1172 1888 Proof-62 (PCGS). Golden gray with deep gold at the rims. Some light hairlines in the field account for the assigned grade.



1173 **1889 MS-64 (PCGS).** A vividly colored specimen with intense underlying lustre. The obverse displays generous amounts of gold, electric blue, and rich violet iridescence, while the reverse is chiefly brilliant at the center with deep violet and electric blue halos at the rim. A sharp and appealing example of the date, one of only 12,000 circulation strikes of the date produced.

Frosty Gem Cameo Proof 1892 Quarter



1174 **1892 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** A frosty cameo gem from the first year of the design type. The motifs are heavily frosted, the fields are deeply mirrored, and a pale hint of gold adorns the rims. One of 1,245 Proofs of the date produced, a figure no doubt engendered by the fact that it was the first year of the new design type; no other date in the series has a Proof mintage greater than 1,000 pieces. Simply beautiful.

Gem Cameo Proof 1895 Quarter



1175 **1895 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** Frosted motifs and mirrored fields boldly contradict each other in all their cameo glory. A splendid beauty from a Proof mintage for the date of 880 pieces.

Gem Proof 1895 Barber Quarter



1176 **1895 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS).** Brilliant and beautiful, delicate gold toning over superb surfaces. Frosted devices. An outstanding example.



1177 **1895 Proof-64 CAM (PCGS).** Frosted motifs and mirror fields display varying shades of warm gold and deep carmine, the latter heaviest on the reverse.

Visually Impressive Gem Proof 1896 Quarter



1178 **1896 Proof-65 Deep Cameo (PCGS).** A lovely gem possessed of exemplary eye appeal. The heavily frosted motifs are seemingly carved from frosty silver bullion, while the deeply mirrored fields that surround it heighten the frosty effect. A nuance of faint rose embraces the reverse design. Only ten examples of this date have been certified finer within the DCAM designation by PCGS. Truly lovely in all regards.

Superlative Gem Proof 1897 Quarter

Proof-68 Ultra Cameo (NGC)

Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

1179 **1897 Proof-68 Ultra Cameo (NGC).** Heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields display a nuance of faint golden toning. A superlative gem Proof survivor from a mintage of 731 pieces. The present gem is the finest Proof of the date seen by NGC within any designation (Proof, Cameo, or Ultra Cameo). A beautiful coin that breathes life into Barber's otherwise austere design.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within any designation.

Satiny Cameo Proof 1897 Barber 25¢



1180 1897 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC). Richly frosted motifs and mirrored fields display strong cameo contrast and a nuance of faint rose iridescence.



1181 1897 MS-65 (NGC). Intense cartwheel lustre explodes beneath rich gold and charcoal iridescence. Sharply struck and among the finest two dozen examples of the date certified by NGC, thus a definite treat for Barber quarter collectors and type set specialists alike.

NGC Census: 16; 5 finer (MS-67 finest).



1182 1899 Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS). Bright golden highlights adorn the frosty motifs and mirror fields of this attractive Proof Barber quarter.

1183 1899 Proof-62 (PCGS). An attractive coin for the grade. A modicum of faint frost gathers at the devices and pale champagne highlights adorn both sides.



1184 1900 Proof-64 (NGC). Lightly frosted motifs and mirror fields contrast grandly, especially on the reverse, though no cameo recognition is given to this piece. Deep electric blue and vibrant violet grace both peripheries, while the centers remain largely brilliant.

Gem Proof 1901 Quarter



1185 1901 Proof-65 (PCGS). Pale golden highlights on lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields. One of 813 Proofs of the date struck.



1186 1901 Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS). Lightly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields retain their original mint brilliance.

Gem Uncirculated 1901 Quarter
Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



1187 1901 MS-66 (PCGS). A satiny gem with incredibly lustrous surfaces that play host to broad swaths of gold, crimson, violet, and rose iridescence. Careful examination reveals why no specimen of the date has been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 7; none finer.

Popular 1901-S Quarter Rarity



1188 1901-S G-6. Medium golden gray surfaces probably recuperating from an old cleaning, though faint hairlines are the only blemishes of note on this well-worn key date Barber quarter. L and Y of LIBERTY are sharp, and portions of I and R are visible as well. Though its mintage of 72,664 pieces is not the smallest quarter dollar regular-issue production figure of the 20th century—that honor goes to the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter—it is far and away the rarest quarter of its century, and is eagerly sought in all grades. As might be expected, the farther up the grading ladder you go, the less frequently you encounter 1901-S Barber quarters. A grand opportunity to acquire a solid collector grade example of this numismatic prize.

Well-Worn 1901-S 25¢

AG-03 PCGS



1189 1901-S AG-3 (PCGS). Pale golden gray with some deeper highlights in the recessed areas. A well-worn specimen with portions of the reverse peripheral legend worn nearly to oblivion, yet the surfaces are free of unsightly digs or fresh marks. Even though just AG-3, we suspect the present coin will see a decent spate of bidding activity before it is finally hammered to a new home.

Low-Grade 1901-S Quarter

Fair-2 PCGS



1190 1901-S Fair-2 (PCGS). Medium golden gray with some deeper highlights. A well-worn example of this greatly prized rarity.

Gem Cameo Proof 1902 Quarter



1191 1902 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS). Frosty motifs and mirror fields exhibit rich and vibrant champagne highlights, especially on the reverse. A pleasing cameo gem from a Proof mintage of 777 pieces. The present gem is among the half dozen Proofs of the date awarded a CAM designation by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 2; 4 finer within the designation (Proof-67 CAM finest).



1192 1902 Proof-64 (PCGS). Lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields display varying hues of warm golden toning.

Gem Proof 1903 Barber Quarter



1193 1903 Proof-66 (NGC). Deep violet and rose iridescence glows brightly on frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields. From a Proof mintage for the date of 755 pieces.

Gem Cameo Proof 1904 Quarter



1194 1904 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC). Largely brilliant with strong lustre and perhaps a whisper of faint gold at the rims. Lightly frosted on the obverse motifs, more so on the reverse. This date is seldom offered with any cameo contrast. Among the top five Proof examples of the date given a "cameo" designation by NGC.

NGC Census: 3; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-67 Cameo).

Gem Proof 1905 Barber 25¢



1195 1905 Proof-65 (PCGS). Medium champagne gold graces faintly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields. From a Proof mintage for the date of 727 pieces.

Gem Cameo Proof 1906 Quarter

Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



1196 1906 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). Modestly frosted motifs and heavily mirrored fields are imbued with warm champagne highlights. A sharply struck gem cameo specimen of a date that is seldom found with any cameo contrast. No other Proof example of this date has been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS within the cameo designation.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer within the designation.

1197 **Pair of quarters grading MS-64 (PCGS):** ☆ 1909. Satiny golden gray surfaces ☆ 1930-S. Lustrous with bright sunset golden toning mostly on the obverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

Impressive Gem Proof 1910 Quarter
Proof-66 Cameo NGC



1198 **1910 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** A heavily frosted beauty of the finest order. The satiny devices and mirrored fields compete with each other for the viewer's attention, all the while highlighted by a nuance of faint champagne. Absolutely superb for the date, both aesthetically and physically, and a coin that would not surprise us in the least were it to bring absolute "top dollar" when it crosses the auction block.

Gem Cameo Proof 1911 Barber 25¢



1199 **1911 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC).** Satiny, frosty motifs and reflective fields display warm and enticing champagne toning. A lovely gem that is undeniably worthy of the assigned grade. One of 543 Proofs of the date struck, the third lowest Proof production figure in the Barber quarter series.

Gem Proof 1912 Quarter



1200 **1912 Proof-65 (NGC).** A satiny gem Proof with a touch of faint rose toning here and there. A toning spot at Miss Liberty's jawline near her ear is the only mark of merit.



1201 **1913 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Modestly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields wear elegant faint champagne and a nuance of pale rose.

1202 1916-D Barber. MS-64 (PCGS). A frosty and lustrous specimen from the final year of the design type. Rich golden halos adorn the periphery on both sides.

Splendid Gem 1916 Standing Liberty 25¢
MS-66 FH PCGS



(2x photo)

1203 **1916 Standing Liberty. MS-66 FH (PCGS).** A sparkling pale champagne specimen with bold cartwheel lustre that runs rampant on satiny, matte-like surfaces. One of just 52,000 examples of the date struck during the first year of the design type, and a notable rarity from its inception. The addition of a gem 1916 Standing Liberty quarter to your collection marks you as an aficionado of the finest order. We suspect heavy bidding competition will be the order of the day when this beauty crosses the auction block, especially when one considers that only four examples of the date have received a finer grade within the FH designation by PCGS. Quality and rarity combine here in an outstanding manner.

The distribution of the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter may have been somewhat similar to the 1916-D dime (please refer to the description in the present catalogue). It seems that not many were saved as novelties, perhaps because the much more plentiful 1917 issues were released about the same time and absorbed the demand. Whatever the reason, relatively few were saved. The present sale has many attractions in the field of 20th-century coins; this 1916 will certainly be in the front rank.

PCGS Population: 9; 4 finer within the designation (all MS-67 FH).

Fantastic 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter

Lustrous Gem



(2x photo)

1204 1916 Standing Liberty. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant, lustrous surfaces on both sides, with delicate golden toning. An outstanding example. Generations of numismatists have desired examples of this date, but few have had the chance to own one. Of those that exist, Mint State pieces are in the minority, and of those Mint State pieces, not many can match the eye appeal of that offered here, not to overlook the high grading number.

Popular 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter Rarity

Highly Collectible Grade



1205 1916 Standing Liberty. VG-8 (PCGS). Medium golden gray with some deeper highlights in the recessed areas. A well worn specimen, as denoted by the VG-8 grade; if such a thing as "choice" for the grade applies to VG-8 coins, then the present specimen fits snugly into that category. Nearly complete date evident, with just the tops of the numerals weak; all other design areas are full, including the rims on both sides. Again, if you have often dreamed of owning this classic rarity but cannot afford the ultra-high prices realized by Mint State specimens, then the present problem-free specimen should suit you.



1206 1917 Type I. MS-65 (PCGS). "FH" not designated on holder, but "FH" nonetheless. Frosty matte-like surfaces show full brilliance beneath a faint overlay of pale champagne toning. A sharply struck gem with fully rendered head and shield details on the obverse, and with complete feather definition on the reverse eagle. In an early generation PCGS holder.

Gem Uncirculated 1917-D Type I 25¢

Richly Toned

MS-67 FH NGC



1207 1917-D Type I. MS-67 FH (NGC). An incredible display of deep crimson, gold, fiery orange, violet, and electric blue graces both sides of this frosty, satiny gem. The underlying lustre is superb, which highlights the artist's palette of rich iridescent toning. While three examples of this date have been certified finer than the present specimen by NGC within the FH designation, we suspect the present gem may "take the cake" where incredible toning highlights are concerned.

NGC Census: 10; 3 finer within the designation (all MS-68 FH).



1208 1917-D Type II. MS-64 FH (NGC). Lustrous with lovely mottled gold, gray, and rose toning on the obverse, the reverse with golden rose highlights.

Gem Uncirculated 1917-S Type II 25¢



1209 1917-S Type II. MS-66 (NGC). A lustrous and satiny gem with a nice mix of creamy champagne and rose iridescence on both sides. The scarcest and most popular of the six 1917 Standing Liberty quarter issues.

Sharp Gem Mint State 1919 Quarter
Among 10 Finest Graded by NGC



1210 1919 MS-67 FH (NGC). Blazingly lustrous bright surfaces with a bold strike and eye appeal that goes above and beyond the call of duty. The "FH" designation doesn't always tell the whole story for coins of the design type, but the present beauty is sharp at the shield, date, and at the reverse feather details as well, a definite "plus."
NGC Census: 6; 4 finer within the designation (MS-69 FH finest).

Satiny Gem 1920 Quarter



1211 1920 MS-66 FH (NGC). The "flash" and brightness of this beauty is outstanding, as is the strike. A faint whisper of pale champagne is also noted and adds to the overall appeal. Small wonder the present gem is among the 13 finest examples of the date certified by NGC with only one graded finer at MS-67 FH. Nice!
NGC Census: 12; 1 finer within the designation (MS-67 FH).

Impressive Gem 1920-D 25¢
MS-66 FH PCGS



(2x photo)

1212 1920-D MS-66 FH (PCGS). A satiny pale golden gem. Strong underlying lustre supports an even sheen of faint champagne that mingles with pale rose and sky blue highlights. A sharply struck gem in all areas save for the small federal-style shield emblazoned at the center of Miss Liberty's warshield. The present sparkling beauty is one of just a dozen called MS-66 FH or finer by PCGS.
PCGS Population: 8; 4 finer within the designation (MS-68 FH finest).

Lustrous 1920-D Quarter
NGC MS-64 FH



1213 1920-D MS-64 FH (NGC). A grand amount of whirling lustre vies for the viewer's eye with rich golden peripheral toning. Nicely struck in some areas, as denoted by the grade, yet weak in other places—this is the norm, across the board, for the design type, and not just an exception here; these quarters just don't seem to come sharp all over! (When found so, any date in the series will command a stupendous premium.)

Highly Lustrous Gem Uncirculated 1920-S 25¢
Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



(2x photo)

1214 1920-S MS-66 (PCGS). A brightly lustrous—"flashy" as they currently say—gem with rich deep golden highlights at the peripheries. Nicely struck in all places *but* Miss Liberty's head; for instance, each of the shield rivets, an area that is often weak and nondescript, are sharply accounted for. From heavily polished dies, with raised die polish lines galore in the fields on both sides; a die clash mark in the eagle's wing is a remnant of the probable reason the dies were polished. For the record, no example of this date has been graded finer than the present gem within any designation by PCGS. This attractive gem will put pressure on the other coins in your Standing Liberty quarter collection to live up to the quality offered here.
PCGS Population: 11; none finer within any designation.

Gem Mint State 1924-D Quarter
NGC MS-65 FH



1215 1924-D MS-65 FH (NGC). A satiny and brilliant gem with heavy lustre that imparts a strong appearance. Pale golden highlights gather in the folds of Miss Liberty's apparel. Fewer than a half dozen 1924-D quarters have been graded finer than the present beauty by NGC.

NGC Census: 23; 5 finer within the designation (MS-67 FH finest).

Several obverse die breaks are noted, including one at the date, with the others at various points in the design.

Choice Uncirculated 1924-D Quarter
Full Head



1216 1924-D MS-64 FH (PCGS). A lustrous beauty with a pale golden sheen on its satiny surfaces. Nicely struck in the area of Miss Liberty's head and in most other places as well. A popular date and grade combination in today's numismatic circles.

Gem Uncirculated 1926 Quarter
MS-68 (NGC), None Graded Finer



(2x photo)

1217 1926 MS-68 (NGC). A sparkling gem with sunset gold, peach, and faint red at the top of the obverse, the remainder of the gem surfaces brilliant and frosty. Nicely struck for the date, we've seen "FH" specimens at various times that did not measure up to the present beauty. A stunning gem both physically and aesthetically, and one that has yet to be bested in the *NGC Census Report* within any designation, including the FH category. This may very well have claims to "finest known" honors for the date, at least in the eyes of NGC.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within any designation.

Exemplary Gem 1926-S Quarter
PCGS MS-65 FH



(2x photo)

1218 1926-S MS-65 FH (PCGS). A satiny, lustrous gem with pale champagne highlights on both sides. Nicely struck at Miss Liberty's head, not a common occurrence for the date. However, as is often the case within the design type, weakness rears it heads in other areas of the design. For instance, the innermost rivets of Miss Liberty's shield are weak, as are the drapery folds at her waist. Still, this gem is impressive both physically and aesthetically, and we suspect that this quarter, among the 20 finest FH examples certified by PCGS, will see spirited bidding activity.

PCGS Population: 11; 9 finer within the designation (all MS-66 FH).

Gem Uncirculated 1929-D 25¢
MS-65 FH PCGS



1219 1929-D MS-65 FH (PCGS). A high degree of intense lustre sweeps broadly across the satiny pale golden surfaces of this impressive gem. Nicely struck, as should be expected for the designation, and every bit the gem the holder purports it to be.

Gem Mint State 1932-D Washington 25¢
Undisputed Key to the Series



(2x photo)

1220 **1932-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with rich underlying lustre that supports varying shades of gold, deepest on the reverse rim. From the first year of the Washington quarter series, a key date produced to the tune of 436,800 pieces, one of two dates in the series with mintages below the one million coin mark (the other issue is, of course, the 1932-S, which was produced to the tune of 28,800 pieces fewer than its 1932-D counterpart). The present gem has been bettered in the PCGS *Population Report* by just one specimen, that graded MS-66.

Choice Uncirculated 1932-D 25¢ Rarity



(2x photo)

1221 **1932-D MS-64 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous specimen with rich champagne hues on both sides. As noted in the preceding lot, this date is the absolute key rarity in the Washington quarter series, and at choice MS-64, as here, or finer, it becomes one of the most important acquisitions in any Washington quarter cabinet.

1222 **1936 Proof-63.** A brilliant, lustrous choice Proof from the first year of such coinage within the design type, one of just 3,837 pieces struck. Some faint hairlines account for the assigned grade.

Gem Uncirculated 1936-D Washington 25¢
Richly Toned



1223 **1936-D MS-66 (PCGS).** Sparkling lustre cascades broadly beneath a deep and rich amalgam of sea green, rose, violet, gold, peach, and a wealth of other hues on the obverse, while the reverse displays a rich array of deep peach and gold. We note that just eight examples have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS.
PCGS Population: 90; 8 finer (all MS-67).

Lustrous Gem 1936-D Washington 25¢



1224 **1936-D MS-65 (NGC).** A highly lustrous gem with splashes of warm golden iridescence on satiny, bright surfaces. The 1936-D Washington quarter represents a classic example of "condition rarity." Though nearly 5.4 million examples of this branch mint issue were struck, gem quality quarters of the date are more difficult to obtain today than one would suspect.

1225 **Dozen PCGS-certified Mint State Washington quarters:** ☆ 1938 MS-66 ☆ 1944 MS-66 ☆ 1945 MS-66 (2) ☆ 1949 MS-66 ☆ 1950-D MS-66 (2) ☆ 1950-S MS-66 (2) ☆ 1951 MS-67 ☆ 1953-S MS-66 ☆ 1954-D MS-65. Each with various shades and degrees of toning. An attractive group. (Total: 12 pieces)

Splendid Gem Mint State 1942-S 25¢



1226 **1942-S MS-67 (PCGS).** An incredible wealth of mint lustre cascades broadly beneath rich shades of bright iridescent gold and crimson toning gathered chiefly at the rims. An undeniably fine gem example of the date, a coin that has been bettered in the PCGS *Population Report* by just one specimen.
PCGS Population: 21, 1 finer (MS-68)

HALF DOLLARS

A wealth of half dollars greets the bidder in the following section. Two 1794s and six 1795s represent the Flowing Hair half dollar style, while the representative of the Draped Bust, Small Eagle half dollar type is an incredibly lovely and rare 1796 O-101, 15 Stars, in MS-62, the Newcomer-Green-Clarke-Norweb coin, now offered here with great delight on our part! Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle half dollars are featured in dates and grades enough for everyone, and the same can be said for the Capped Bust half dollars that follow them. Exemplary among the type is the choice Proof-64 1836 O-108 Lettered Edge half dollar from the Eliasberg Collection. Liberty Seated half dollars are also out in force with a virtually complete run of dates and mints. An 1842-O Small Date leads the way, followed closely by many rare and desirable dates, including all of the Carson City rarities, and an 1878-S, the most important key to the series! A complete date run of Barber half dollars makes for an incredible offering, and many of them are of superb top-of-the-line quality, notable coins that deserve your undivided attention! Walkers are represented, in depth, by every date and mintmark, including a MS-63 1921, a MS-62 1921-D, and a nice AU-58 1921-S. Throw in a few key Franklins and this spectacular half dollar offering is complete!

Gorgeous 1794 Half Dollar
AU-50 (NGC)



(2x photo)

1227 1794 Overton-101a. Rarity-4. AU-50 (NGC). Lovely antique pewter gray with an overall golden cast and much lustre remaining within stars and peripheral legends. The aesthetic appeal is superb for the assigned grade, with no major marks or visible adjustment marks. The strike is bold throughout and is perfectly centered. The rims are perfect. Some very light planchet striations manifest across the lower obverse, mostly near Liberty's neck. A very thin old vertical scratch on Liberty's neck is noted, and a short horizontal scratch blends into the truncation of Liberty's bust—both are inconsequential considerations.

This first half dollar issue is an avidly sought rarity, but one that is usually encountered only in well-worn grades. A handful are known in Mint State, but very few appear on the market in this sort of high-end circulated state—ideal for a connoisseur's collection and sure to be a stand-out highlight in any cabinet.

NGC Census: 2; 9 finer (MS-63 finest).

Highly Desirable 1794 50¢

First Year of Issue



(2x photo)

1228 1794 O-101a. Rarity-4. Net VF-20, sharpness of VF-35. (NCS). "Improperly cleaned." Pleasing silver gray with deeper olive-gray toning at the peripheries. An attractive coin despite the net grade assignment, the fields are just a trifle brighter than naturally seen and some light hairlines are visible. A few very thin scratches are seen on Liberty's cheek, a few tiny nicks at truncation of Liberty's bust, dig above star 8, a few tiny pits at eagle's neck. Excellent sharpness, as can be seen with direct comparison of this piece to the AU-50 that precedes it, with all major design elements bold. This classic issue is desirable in all grades down to the most well worn, and a mid-grade piece like this would be unwise to ignore due to its "net" grade assignment—its visual appeal is still quite nice. Worthy of strong consideration.

Pleasing Fine 1795 50¢



1229 1795 O-102. Rarity-5. F-15 (ANACS). Golden gray surfaces show a circle of bright blue toning around obverse devices and peripheries. Nicely detailed, some natural diagonal planchet striations in right obverse field, minor flaw within dentils above 9:00 on obverse, some light slidemarks across Liberty's cheek, other marks are consistent with grade level. A very pleasing example of this popular date, in an ideal grade for many collectors.



1230 1795 O-103a. Rarity-5. F-12. Medium gray and lilac surfaces, nicely toned over a long period of years. Mint-caused adjustment marks are seen at the right obverse border and a couple of other places, not unusual for the denomination and date (and typically not included in a grading number evaluation). Pleasing overall.

Reverse from an advance die state with a prominent cud at the top of AM (AMERICA) expanding to include a significant area of the border.

1231 1795 O-104. Rarity-4. G-6. Light gray surfaces, smooth and attractive. Some porosity at the lower right obverse, and a few marks here and there, scarcely worthy of mentioning and expected for the grade. A nice example of the type, date, and variety.

Pleasing Fine 1795 Half Dollar



1232 1795 O-105. Rarity-4. F-12 (PCGS). Attractive dark slate gray fields with lighter devices taking on an almost tan toning, probably from storage among an old time collection. Attractive for the grade, only inconsequential field marks though we note a single dig left of the first S in STATES and a very shallow abrasion across the eagle's legs. A dandy specimen of the Flowing Hair type, the sort of pleasing circulated type coin that many collectors seek.



1233 1795 O-105. Rarity-4. VG-10. Another pleasing 1795 half dollar, well worn, but with attractive medium gray surfaces. Essentially problem-free. A very choice example at the VG level.

Another Fine 1795 50¢



1234 1795 O-110. Rarity-4. F-12 (PCGS). Unusually mottled gray toning incorporates light silver gray and darker tones, especially deeply toned on the reverse. Good facial detail for the assigned grade, no heavy marks or flaws though we note a single nick on Liberty's cheek. A fine representative of the type.

1235 Group of circulated early half dollars, all Flowing Hair or Draped Bust: ☆ 1795 O-119. Rarity-4. AG-3, sharpness of G-4, very slightly bent ☆ 1801 O-101. Rarity-3. G-4, dig at central obverse ☆ 1803 O-102a. Rarity-3. F-15, sharpness of VF-30, surface scale and granularity, perhaps from burial ☆ 1805 O-107. Rarity-4. F-15 ☆ 1806 O-119. Rarity-3. VG-10 ☆ 1806 O-109. Rarity-1. VG-8, sharpness of F-12, rim bruise right of date ☆ 1807 O-105. Rarity-2. F-12. (Total: 7 pieces)

The Incredible Norweb 1796 Half Dollar

O-101, 15 Stars



1236 1796 O-101. Rarity-5. 15 Stars. MS-62 (NGC). A world-class example of this classic and highly desirable rarity. This well-pedigreed example traces its lineage to three of the most significant American collections formed in the 20th century: the Waldo Newcomer Collection, the cabinet of Col. E.H.R. Green, and the celebrated Norweb Collection. The surfaces are boldly reflective on both sides, so much so that the oft-overzealous Walter Breen suggested that this piece may have been a Proof, a commentary echoed by former ANA President (and former owner of this piece) T. James Clarke. The lively toning closely matches that of the Norweb 1797 half dollar that brought $966,000 in our sale of the Haig Koshkarian collection, a coin that shared the same space as the present specimen for more than 30 years. The stars and date are surrounded by pale green-blue toning, while the fields show a melodious blend of violet, blue, and rose. The reverse toning shows many of the same colors, but with more pale gold blended in. The strike is bold and the design elements are each nicely detailed but for "a few of the regularly found weak spots, i.e. Liberty's forelock, eagle's breast, etc." as noted by Breen in 1956. A few light adjustment marks are visible near the eagle's talons and at RICA of AMERICA. The surfaces do show a smattering of light abrasions and contact points, as the assigned grade would suggest, though none are disfiguring—we note a vertical nick below Liberty's ear as an identifier, though a natural planchet fissure between D of UNITED and the first S of STATES will also allow for future plate matching. A tiny spot around a piece of adhering lint is present under star 9, though since that piece of lint was not present when this coin was sold in 1988 or 1990 we imagine it would be easily removed by a careful hand.

The overall visual appeal, as noted when Dave Bowers catalogued this coin in the Norweb sale of 1988, "is a 10," and we fondly note that it compares favorably with the now world-record holding Norweb-Koshkarian 1797 half dollar. This piece realized $99,000 at the 1988 Norweb event.

As a variety, the 1796 15 Stars die marriage is by a small margin more common than the 16 Stars variety of the same year. Such considerations matter little in the marketplace, as the vast majority of those who seek to own a 1796 half dollar require the piece for a type set to represent the rare Small Eagle reverse design. Less than 4,000 specimens of the entire type were struck in 1796 and 1797! Today, an example in any condition is a prize, and coins with plugged holes or corroded surfaces regularly sell to the tune of tens of thousands of dollars. The number of Mint State specimens, such as this, is tiny indeed, and few of those superb coins could rival the present one in terms of aesthetic appeal and historic provenance.

NGC Census: 2; 9 finer (MS-65 finest). A single piece has also been called "Specimen-65," though no clear evidence of Specimen strikings has ever been presented.

From the collections of Waldo C. Newcomer and Col. E.H.R. Green; T. James Clarke Collection; New Netherlands' 47th sale, April 1956, Lot 1195; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1988, Lot 3024; Dennis Irving Long Collection; Bowers and Merena's sale of January 1990, Lot 256.

1237 1801 O-101. Rarity-3. F-12. Light gray surfaces, smooth and attractive. A problem-free issue that is nice quality for this grade level.

The 1801 represents the first use of the Draped Bust obverse motif with the Heraldic Eagle reverse. Half dollars of this particular date are quite scarce, indeed the least often seen of this type, which extended until 1807.

Choice EF 1802 Half Dollar



1238 **1802 O-101. Rarity-3. EF-45.** Pleasing old gray cabinet toning with some apparent golden highlights. A very nice-looking coin with a natural appearance and all the eye appeal that could be desired. Scattered marks and abrasions are present, consistent with the grade, but none are serious. The edge device appears to have been misapplied, as only DOLLARS is readily legible and some characters appear muddily doubled. A beautiful and lightly circulated specimen of this scarce and popular date.



1239 **1803 O-101. Rarity-3. Large 3. EF-45.** Medium gray surfaces on obverse and reverse. Fairly well struck, nicely centered, and quite appealing for this grade level.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Bill Fivaz Collection, July 2003, Lot 1387.



1240 **1803 O-102. Rarity-3. Large 3. EF-45.** Silver gray surfaces with hints of gold. A nice example of this popular date. Not rare, but very appealing. Upon even casual inspection under a low power magnifying glass, significant lustre can be seen in certain protected areas, particularly among the stars on the obverse.

Some clash marks are seen on close observation, including traces of the eagle's tail on the obverse in and around E (LIBERTY) and, on the reverse some incused lettering past the final A in AMERICA, as well as in some other areas.

1241 **Pair of PCGS-certified half dollars:** ☆ 1803 O-103. Rarity-3. Large 3. VF-20 ☆ 1834 O-111. Rarity-1. Small Date, Small Letters. MS-61. (Total: 2 pieces)

Elusive 1805/4 O-103 Half Dollar

The Rarest of 3 Overdate Varieties



(2x photo)

1242 **1805/4 O-103. Rarity-5. AU-55 (PCGS).** Silver gray with some deeper gray toning and faint golden highlights. An unusually sharp example of this elusive variety, struck from a die apparently intended for use in 1804—of course, no half dollars were struck that year, therefore adding a great deal of interest to this overdate variety. Strong lustre remains on the reverse, satiny and attractive, while only light evidence of lustre remains on the obverse. Some hairlines are noted on the obverse, and a thin scratch may be seen upward from star 2 towards Liberty's hair. The die crack through Liberty's nose has not yet advanced to the O-103a state. An important piece for those who collect major varieties of early half dollars.

PCGS Population: 5; 8 finer (MS-65 finest).



1243 **1805 O-111. Rarity-3. EF-40.** Medium silver gray surfaces with some blushes of iridescent blue and gold. An extremely attractive example at this grade level, a coin with wear, to be sure, but without any problems. An ideal example if you are seeking this date or variety in the present grade.

Mint State 1806/5 Half Dollar



(2x photo)

1244 **1806/5 O-103. Rarity-2. MS-62 (NGC).** A nice example of this overdate, the obverse and reverse being essentially steel gray-blue with abundant silver lustre here and there, and with magenta at the centers. The striking is light at the star centers but is generally decent elsewhere, not particularly easy to find on a half dollar of this date. Some are quite flat. The overdate aspect adds appeal.

Another 1806/5 Half Dollar



1245 **1806/5 O-103. Rarity-2. AU-50.** Light silver surfaces, lustrous, attractive overall. Some light striking at the star centers, but with the stars bold in their outline. Another example of this popular overdate.

1246 **Trio of half dollars:** ☆ 1806 O-115a. Rarity-2. Pointed 6, Stems. VF-35 ☆ 1807 O-110a. Rarity-3. Draped Bust. VF-30 ☆ 1832 O-103. Rarity-1. AU-58 (Total: 3 pieces)



1247 **1806 O-120. Rarity-3. EF-45.** Silver gray toning overall, with scattered evidence of original mint frost in protected areas, particularly at the stars at the left and right of the obverse and among the letters on the reverse. This coin has probably seen relatively little actual circulation, but as half dollars of this date are generally lightly struck, the details help define a grade less than AU, perhaps illogically. All told it has a very attractive appearance.

Obverse die in late state, with clash marks at the date, to the left, and elsewhere. Multiple cracks through the stars on the left side, except for number 7, with the largest crack extending through stars 4, 5, brushing star 6, and ending at the back of the hair curl, an area where clash marks are seen as well. The reverse shows cracks at AM (AMERICA) and a vertical die line upward from the left point of the shield (in the die when it was made).



1248 **1806 O-121. Rarity-4. EF-45.** Another pleasing half dollar of this date, with medium gray and lilac toning on both sides. Desirable for type or variety.

Obverse die state advanced from O-120 earlier offered, now with more extensive breaks and with some chips from the bold break as it crosses the field toward Miss Liberty's hair. Reverse from a fairly early state of the die, excellent detail, and no cracks.

1249 1806 O-121. Rarity-4. VF-20 (NGC). Even deep silver gray. Pleasing for the grade, some scattered contact marks, central obverse shows typical weakness associated with this variety. A nice looking example.



1250 1807 O-110. Rarity-2. Draped Bust. EF-40 (PCGS). Deep gray toning yields subtle highlights of violet and gold upon careful examination. Evenly worn and highly appealing, with only an old diagonal scratch below star 9 noted. Some light hairlines blend into the toning and are not of significant consequence. An attractive specimen of this final year of the design type.

1251 Group of half dollars, ranging from F to EF, average grade VF. A few show light evidence of cleaning but, all possess a strong measure of eye appeal: ☆ 1807 O-112. Rarity-1 ☆ 1808/7 O-101. Rarity-1 ☆ 1808 O-103. Rarity-1 ☆ 1809 O-105. Rarity-2 ☆ 1810 O-107. Rarity-3 ☆ 1811 O-104a. Rarity-1 ☆ 1812/1 O-102a. Rarity-2. Small 8 ☆ 1813 O-105. Rarity-1 ☆ 1817/3 O-101a. Rarity-2 ☆ 1818/7 O-101a. Rarity-1. (Total: 10 pieces)



1252 1810 Overton-104. Rarity-3. MS-62 (PCGS). Remarkably bold cartwheel lustre encircles lovely deep gray surfaces, toned with nearly woodgrain consistency, and framed in deep golden peripheral highlights. Excellent eye appeal for the assigned grade, a lovely and natural looking coin. A few scattered hairlines are of no consequence. A very nice coin with a conservative grade.

Gem Mint State 1811 Half Dollar

O-110a, MS-65



(2x photo)

1253 1811 O-110a. Rarity-1. MS-65 (NGC). A splendid specimen, not only from the aspect of having a grading number not often seen on half dollars of this era, but, perhaps even more important, a far above average strike. The hair details are excellent, virtually defining Miss Liberty in the Capped Bust style. Stars to the left have some lightness at the center, while those at the right are sharp, including the center details. The reverse is sharp as well, including the motto on the ribbon and all details of the eagle. The toning on both sides is a mixture of light gray (primarily), gold, and traces of magenta and blue. Quality such as this is not often seen today.

1254 Trio of half dollars, grading EF-45 to AU-50: ☆ 1811 O-110. Lustrous silver gray ☆ 1812 O-107. Pleasing gray toning with strong peripheral lustre ☆ 1814 O-102. Silver gray with choice eye appeal and nearly full lustre. (Total: 3 pieces)

Boldly Lustrous 1813 50¢



1255 **1813 O-110. Rarity-1. MS-63 (PCGS).** Remarkable cartwheel lustre on bright brilliant silver gray surfaces. A hint of pale champagne toning is noted at the extreme peripheries. An eye-catching specimen for its brightness and strong lustre, but also for the incredibly bold die clashing on the obverse—so bold, in fact, that several inverse impressions of E PLURIBUS UNUM are legible to the naked eye across the base of the obverse! A highly appealing example for the assigned grade.

Key 1815/2 Half Dollar



1256 **1815/2 O-101. Rarity-2. VF-30 (NGC).** Pleasing light silver gray with glossy surfaces and a splash of deeper gray toning at central reverse. Light field abrasions and a few minor hairlines, tiny nick at top of Liberty's cap. A few short cuts are noted outside the stars on the right side of the obverse under magnified scrutiny. The key date in the Capped Bust half dollar series, highly desirable in all grades and certainly ideal for many cabinets when found in pleasing middle circulated grade, as here.

1257 **Group of half dollars, averaging F to VF, some lightly cleaned:** ☆ 1817 O-110a ☆ 1818 O-107 ☆ 1819 O-112. Small 8 ☆ 1819 O-101 ☆ 1820/19 O-102. Curl 2 ☆ 1820 (2) O-103, O-108 ☆ 1821 O-107 ☆ 1822 O-101 ☆ 1823 O-111a. (Total: 10 pieces)

Superb 1822 O-110a Half Dollar

Gem MS-66



(2x photo)

1258 **1822 O-110a. Rarity-2. MS-66 (NGC).** A splendid specimen with anything and everything the connoisseur would love to have. Here it is! First, the eye appeal is stunning—a lovely mixture of light gray, gold, and iridescence over deeply frosted surfaces. Second, the strike is far above average, with superb detail in all areas except a few star centers. The eye appeal is a "10" if we were to rate such things.

From the standpoint of availability superb gem Capped Bust half dollars are very scarce on the market today. When seen they are typically of the late 1820s and the 1830s. The present coin is indeed exceptional. We anticipate a great deal of interest as it crosses the auction block.

1259 **Two dozen half dollars, grades range from F to EF, average VF or so.** ☆ 1823 ☆ 1824/4 ☆ 1824 ☆ 1825 ☆ 1826 ☆ 1827/6 ☆ 1827 (2) ☆ 1828 (2) ☆ 1829 ☆ 1830 (3) ☆ 1831 ☆ 1832 (2) ☆ 1833 (2) ☆ 1834 (3) ☆ 1835 ☆ 1836. (Total: 24 pieces)

1260 **Quartette of half dollars:** ☆ 1824 O-103. EF-40 ☆ 1827/6 O-101. VF-35 ☆ 1828 O-107. EF-45 ☆ 1829/7 O-101a. VF-35, light reverse scratches. (Total: 4 pieces)

Extremely Rare Proof 1836 Half Dollar

O-108, Capped Bust—The Eliasberg Coin



(2x photo)

1261 1836 O-108. Rarity-8. Lettered Edge. Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS). A superb specimen, so much so that to see it is to love it! This coin traces its ancestry to the Eliasberg Collection, 1997, where it appeared as Lot 1903 and was described as:

"This lovely coin exhibits extremely bold details with a sharp, even impression (to borrow a term from Henry Chapman). Remnants of the original "1336" date are visible on all four digits. Superb white cameo with pale brown toning. Extremely deep and reflective fields with frosted devices. Minor hairlines and other imperfections and some scattered contact marks (otherwise, of course, it would be classified higher than Proof-63). Two short lines are below the eagle. A delightful example that will be a showpiece in the cabinet of its fortunate next owner."

Since that time the appreciation for rare early pieces in superb quality has increased, and while the Eliasberg offering generated a great deal of excitement, we expect that this opportunity will attract a new wave of enthusiasm. Proofs of *any* Capped Bust half dollar are seldom offered and one with this combination of high grading number, eye appeal, and Eliasberg pedigree must be ranked as an incredible *opportunity*.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1997, Lot 1903.

Rare 1836 Reeded Edge Half Dollar



1262 1836 Reeded Edge. Net VF-25, sharpness of EF-40. With many light old scratches on the surface, particularly on the obverse, mostly hidden by the medium gray toning. This is a rare variety, struck beginning in November 1836, and to the extent of only 4,000 or so (some suggest just 1,200). A key to the series and a coin with special appeal as the first year of this short-lived type.

Superb Gem 1837 Half Dollar

Brilliant MS-66



(2x photo)

1263 1837 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous, about the condition it was in on the day it was made. The striking is quite sharp except for some star centers and letter tops on the reverse, scarcely noticeable. The figure of Miss Liberty is very sharp, and the eagle is also, save for some leaf details. Of course, not many people pay attention to such things in today's marke

The eye appeal of the present piece is absolutely fantastic, a lustrous specimen with lots of "life," a quality that is extremely unusual. The present piece will find a home in a type set or specialized collection of half dollars. The Capped Bust obverse style with reeded edge, with reverse given as 50 CENTS was struck only in this year and in late 1836.

1264 **Quartette of Capped Bust, Reeded Edge half dollars:** ☆ 1837 EF-45. Pale golden gray with splashes of sea green and rose at the obverse periphery ☆ 1838 VF-20. Golden highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1839 Net VF-20. Harshly cleaned ☆ 1839-O Net VF-30. Cleaned. (Total: 4 pieces)

1839 Capped Bust Half Dollar
Lovely Mint State



1265 **1839 MS-64 (NGC).** Lustrous with light gray toning accented by some mottled brown and areas of gold. A pristine piece, seemingly never dipped, cleaned, or improved, and of a quality not often seen today. The connoisseur seeking an exceptionally appealing example of this somewhat scarce date would do well to bid liberally on this one!

Choice AU 1839 No Drapery 50¢



1266 **1839 No Drapery. AU-58 (NGC).** Deep golden gray with intense iridescent charcoal, gold, and electric blue. Sharp and appealing, indeed somewhat prooflike overall.

Choice AU 1839 No Drapery 50¢



1267 **1839 No Drapery. AU-55 (NGC).** Silver gray centers burst outward with robust violet, carmine, and deep electric blue hues at the rims. A few faint marks are present, none substantial enough to merit individual mention. A transitional piece of sorts, struck as it was between the earlier 1839 Capped Bust half dollars and the later 1839 Liberty Seated half dollars with drapery added at Liberty's elbow. A popular addition to any type set or early half dollar collection.

1268 **Quartette of Liberty Seated half dollars grading AU-58:** ☆ 1839. Lustrous with golden rose and blue at the peripheries ☆ 1840-O. Satiny surfaces ☆ 1845. Lustrous with golden toning at the obverse periphery and a hint of gold on the reverse devices ☆ 1846-O. WB-105. Medium Date, Recut 6. Prooflike. A mixture of iridescent orange, gold, and blue over prooflike surfaces on the obverse, the reverse with golden gray and orange over reflective surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

Choice AU 1840 Half Dollar
Medium Letters, Reverse of 1838



1269 **1840 Medium Letters. Reverse of 1838. AU-58 (NGC).** NGC holder erroneously marked "Small Letters." A high degree of underlying lustre supports warm champagne highlights on satiny surfaces. Nicely struck with no marks of consequence to show for its brief stay in circulation.

Several reverse die cracks emanate from the rim outward through the dentils and through various letters in the legend, including the M and final A in AMERICA, as well as the F in HALF and the L in DOL.

1270 **Octette of Liberty Seated half dollars:** ☆ 1840 Small Letters. EF-45 ☆ 1841-O EF-45 ☆ 1842-O Medium Date, Large Letters. EF-45 ☆ 1843 EF-45 ☆ 1845-O EF-45 ☆ 1853 EF-40 ☆ 1856-O EF-45 ☆ 1857-O EF-45. Golden and olive-gray toning at the peripheries. All are others displaying various shades of rich olive-gray toning. (Total: 8 pieces)

1271 Quintette of Liberty Seated half dollars: ☆ 1840-O EF-45. Golden orange and lilac-gray toning at the peripheries ☆ 1840-O VF-30. Deep rich sea green on both surfaces with splashes of magenta and gold on the reverse ☆ 1842 Medium Date. F-12. Soft rose-gray with splashes of gold at the reverse periphery ☆ 1868 F-15. Deep rich silver gray at the devices ☆ 1869-S F-12. Soft bluish gray with rose and golden highlights. (Total: 5 pieces)

1272 **Sextette of Liberty Seated half dollars:** ☆ 1841 EF-45. Lightly cleaned long ago and with some golden and blue toning at the peripheries ☆ 1844-O AU-50. Silver gray with hints of gold and rose, some light hairlines are noted ☆ 1847-O AU-50. Cleaned at one time, now with splashes of silver gray toning ☆ 1858-O AU-50. Soft silver gray surfaces with a reverse scratch noted ☆ 1864 AU-50. Pale sea green, gold, and rose toning over both surfaces some old hairlines are noted ☆ 1875-CC EF-45. Lightly cleaned long ago. (Total: 6 pieces)

1273 **Trio of Liberty Seated half dollars grading AU-55:** ☆ 1842 Medium Date. Lustrous with pale lavender and orange on the obverse with splashes of iridescent sea green, rose and gold on the reverse ☆ 1842 Small Date. Lustrous with just a whisper of rose ☆ 1847. Mottled bluish gray, sunset orange, and gunmetal-blue over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

Elusive 1842-O Small Date 50¢

Choice EF-45 NGC



1274 **1842-O Small Date, Small Letters. EF-45 (NGC).** A lovely golden gray specimen with some deeper highlights in the recessed areas. Generous amounts of mint brilliance remain, particularly in the folds of Liberty's gown on the obverse and within the eagle's plumage on the reverse. While a mintage of 203,000 pieces is suggested for this rarity, Walter Breen insisted that, "part of this figure comprises coins date 1841," which may indeed be logical given the overall rarity of this date in *any* grade. Regardless of mintage figures, it is evident to today's collectors that this key issue has survived in very tiny numbers, numbers so small that strong competition is practically guaranteed for any specimen that enters the numismatic auction arena. Fewer than 10 examples of this rarity have been certified at EF-45 or finer by NGC, which serves to highlight the rarity of the issue. A delightful coin for the grade, and an example of a rarity that will see spirited bidding activity.

NGC Census: 4; 5 finer (MS-63 finest).

Second EF 1842-O Half Dollar Rarity

Small Date, Small Letters



1275 **1842-O Small Date, Small Letters. EF-45 (NGC).** Bright silver gray with medium champagne highlights on the obverse, and with warm rose iridescence on the reverse. Plenty of mint brilliance remains in the protected areas.

NGC Census: 4; 5 finer (MS-63 finest).

Elusive 1842-O Half Dollar

Small Date, Small Letters



1276 **1842-O Small Date, Small Letters. Net VF-30, sharpness of EF-45.** Medium golden gray with distinctive lilac highlights. Faint brush marks from an old cleaning can be seen, though they do not hinder the physical quality to any extent. This obverse die is coupled with two different reverses, the reverse of the present specimen having the O mintmark suspended slightly to the right of center of the F in HALF below.

1277 **Quartette of Liberty Seated half dollars:** ☆ 1843-O AU-50. Pale silver gray surfaces ☆ 1846 AU-53. Silver gray with splashes of pale reddish gold at the obverse periphery ☆ 1848/47 AU-50. WB-102. Pale lavender-gray over lustrous surfaces on the obverse, the reverse with splashes of lavender-gray, rose, and gunmetal-blue over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1849-O AU-50. Intermingled bluish gray, gold, and rose over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1278 **Sextette of Liberty Seated half dollars:** ☆ 1844 AU-50. Lustrous with sea green and pale gold at the peripheries some light scratches are noted mostly on the obverse ☆ 1845-O AU-50. Splashes of pale olive-gold and blue at the peripheries. Light hairlines ☆ 1855-O EF-40. Lightly cleaned at one time ☆ 1859-O EF-45. Lightly cleaned and now with mottled medium to heavy silver gray toning ☆ 1867 AU-50. Golden lustre with sea green and rose at the peripheries, a couple of rim nicks are noted ☆ 1878 AU-50. Cleaned long ago. (Total: 6 pieces)

1279 **Septette of Liberty Seated half dollars:** ☆ 1846 Tall Date. AU-50. Cleaned ☆ 1861-O Net AU-50. Cleaned and some digs noted ☆ 1861-S Net AU-50. Obverse pitted ☆ 1863 Net AU-50. Cleaned at one time ☆ 1863-S AU-50. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1866-S EF-45. Cleaned ☆ 1873-S VF-30. Damaged from a fire long ago. All are finer for sharpness, in-person inspection is recommended for this group. (Total: 7 pieces)

Elusive 1846-O Tall Date Half Dollar
Among Top Six Certified by NGC



1280 1846-O Tall Date. AU-55 (NGC). Medium golden gray with lustre and mint brightness in the protected areas. Problem-free for the grade, free of marks of consequence, and with some light, even wear seen. In short, choice for the grade. This variety has long been respected as a scarce issue, certainly many times scarcer than its counterpart with medium date details. It is important to note here that NGC has not graded a Mint State example of this scarce issue, and that the present example is among the six finest pieces certified by NGC as well. You really can't go wrong bidding on the present coin.

NGC Census: 2; 4 finer (all AU-58).

While similar in size, the date varieties of this issue, Tall Date and Medium Date as they are known to specialists, can easily be told apart by simply examining the 4 in the date. On the Tall Date, as here, the right horizontal serif on the stand of the 4 and the lower vertical serif at the back of the crossbar of the 4 are separated, while on the Medium Date variety, those two serifs are joined together.

1281 1846-O Tall Date. EF-40. Medium silver gray with some deeper highlights. Traces of an old cleaning remain evident, though time and judicious storage will no doubt temper the appearance. A scarce and popular variety in all grades.

Mint State Medium Date 1846-O 50¢



1282 1846-O Medium Date. MS-61 (NGC). Somewhat prooflike surfaces display strong lustre beneath a wealth of gold, blue, and sea green toning that mingles evenly on both sides. Nicely struck on the obverse though some lightness is seen at the bottom of the eagle on the reverse. A pleasing coin at the assigned level, indeed, choice, and one that has been bettered in the NGC *Census* by just three specimens.

NGC Census: 4; 3 finer (MS-66 finest).

Choice Uncirculated 1847-O 50¢
Recut O Mintmark, WB-102



1283 1847-O WB-102. MS-63 (PCGS). Deep golden gray with underlying lustre that brings life to the sultry gold, carmine, and peach iridescence that graces both sides. Nicely struck with just a hint of weakness at the uppermost obverse stars. Just four have been certified finer than the present coin, all MS-64.

PCGS Population: 5; 4 finer (all MS-64).

Top of O mintmark on reverse plainly repunched, with a thin crescent-like remnant from the original mintmark visible above the existing O. Additionally, heavy die breaks are beginning to form in the peripheral legend, especially at STATES OF.

1284 Quartette of Liberty Seated half dollars grading MS-60: ☆ 1848-O. WB-103. Incomplete mintmark. Lustrous golden rose surfaces with light hairlines ☆ 1851-O. Lustrous with splashes of iridescent blue and rose-gold at the peripheries, some light hairlines noted ☆ 1867-S. Cleaned at one time ☆ 1877-CC. Lustrous, clashed dies, some reverse scratches. (Total: 4 pieces)

1285 Quartette of Liberty Seated half dollars grading AU-58: ☆ 1849. Cleaned long ago, now olive-gray with splashes of iridescent blue ☆ 1870-S PL. Splashes of mottled silver gray over reflective surfaces with traces of light cleaning ☆ 1877. Cleaned at one time with traces of golden and blue iridescent toning at the peripheries ☆ 1881 PL. Golden toning at the peripheries, cleaned at one time. (Total: 4 pieces)

1286 1850 EF-45. Deep golden gray with navy highlights in the recessed areas. A choice and attractive coin for the assigned grade, devoid of all but some faint, trivial marks and choice as such.

1287 Quartette of Liberty Seated half dollars grading AU-55: ☆ 1850-O ☆ 1864-S ☆ 1874-S ☆ 1886. Each has been cleaned at one time or another. In-person inspection is recommended. (Total: 4 pieces)

Gem Uncirculated 1851 Half Dollar



(2x photo)

1288 1851 MS-65 (PCGS). A boldly struck gem. The satiny, lustrous surfaces are bathed in warm iridescent rose, gold, and vivid violet highlights. A rarity in gem condition despite a somewhat sizeable circulation strike mintage for the date of 200,750 pieces. Some portion of that mintage may have been held back at the Mint and later melted in 1853 at the time of the weight change; this may account for the rarity of the date in high grades. The present specimen is the only example of the date called MS-65 by PCGS, and that firm has certified just one other example of the date finer than the present specimen. A grand meeting of rarity and quality.

PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer (MS-66).



1289 1851 AU-58 (NGC). A frosty pale golden specimen with strong lustre and a generous strike. A few stray marks are noted, though the quality is easily equal to the assigned grade.



1290 1852 Net AU-50, sharpness of MS-60. Lightly brushed long ago, with modest golden toning highlights quickly evaporating all traces of the earlier brushing. A sharp example that exhibits no signs of actual wear. A scarce Philadelphia Mint issue, as just 77,130 circulation strikes of the date were produced.

1291 1852-O AU-55. Medium golden gray with generous amounts of lustre, especially in the protected areas. Some prooflike reflectivity is noted in the fields. Free of all but a few faint, trivial marks.

Choice Uncirculated 1853 Arrows and Rays 50¢



(2x photo)

1292 1853 Arrows and Rays. MS-64 (PCGS). A sharply struck golden gray specimen whose satiny, lustrous surfaces are ablaze with rich fiery orange, crimson, and gold highlights. All of the design details are crisply represented, making for a choice and delightful coin within the parameters of the assigned grade. Always popular with type collectors—what type set could be complete without this one year issue?



1293 1853-O Arrows and Rays. AU-58. Lustrous silver gray with warm champagne highlights. Some prooflike reflectivity is seen, especially on the reverse among the rays design. Devoid of serious marks.

1294 Selection of Liberty Seated half dollars grading AU-50: ☆ 1854. Soft silver gray with a few spots noted ☆ 1857. Splashes of iridescent blue, rose, and gold at the peripheries ☆ 1860-O. Silver gray with hints of rose-gold mostly at the peripheries ☆ 1860-S. Bluish gray surfaces with hints of golden orange at the devices ☆ 1861. Mottled iridescent highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1869-S. Golden orange with splashes of faint bluish gray ☆ 1871. Rose obverse center with sea green at the periphery, the reverse with rose toning at the periphery ☆ 1876-CC. Pale olive-gold and blue-green at the peripheries ☆ 1876-S. Pale lilac-gray with splashes of iridescent blue, rose, and gold on the reverse. (Total: 9 pieces)

1295 Quintette of Liberty Seated half dollars: ☆ 1854-O AU-53. Pale olive-gray with golden rose highlights ☆ 1856 AU-50. Lustrous rose-gray surfaces ☆ 1858 AU-50. Lustrous with splashes of blue-green mostly at the peripheries ☆ 1859 AU-50. Lustrous silver gray with splashes of iridescent blue and rose-gold ☆ 1859-S AU-50. Olive-gray surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

Choice Uncirculated 1855 Arrows 50¢



1296 1855 Arrows. MS-64 (NGC). Medium silver gray with strong lustre and warm golden tones on both sides. Some striking weakness at the bottom of the eagle, not unusual for the variety. A favorite issue with type collectors and half dollar specialists alike. Just a half dozen have been certified finer by NGC.

NGC Census: 14; 6 finer (MS-66 finest).

Choice Uncirculated 1855-O Arrows 50¢



1297 1855-O Arrows. MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny and delightfully lustrous with vivid peach, gold, blue, rose, and violet iridescence on both sides, highlighting the satiny texture and the sharply struck devices to their full extent. Regarding the devices, a touch of weakness is seen in some of the peripheral obverse stars, otherwise, as noted, all other design elements are crisp and accounted for. This excitingly toned coin would make a nice addition to a type set.

Choice AU 1855-S Arrows 50¢



(2x photo)

1298 1855-S Arrows. AU-55 (NGC). Satiny golden gray with generous lustre in the protected areas. A few light marks are noted, as should be expected from a coin that enjoyed the hustle and bustle of San Francisco commerce, even for a short time. The 1855-S Arrows half dollar is the first coinage within the denomination from our westernmost mint, and is ever popular as a result. Just eight examples have been certified finer than the present coin by NGC, of which only four are Mint State. Truly elusive in AU or finer.

NGC Census: 1; 8 finer (MS-67 finest).



1299 1856-S AU-55. Lightly cleaned long ago, though traces of that treatment are rapidly disappearing beneath attractive gold and lilac toning highlights. Fairly sharp overall.

Choice AU 1857-S Half Dollar



1300 1857-S AU-58 (NGC). Satiny golden gray with bursts of mint brilliance in the protected areas. The lustre is sharp, as is the strike, and the eye appeal is easily equal to the task. Another San Francisco Mint issue within the denomination that is difficult to find in high AU or Mint State grades. Indeed, only two examples of the date have been certified finer than the present AU-58 1857-S half dollar, with the finest called MS-63. A superb quality specimen of a notably scarce issue, a coin that is enchanting.

NGC Census: 4; 2 finer (MS-63 finest).

1301 1857-S EF-45. Medium S mintmark. Rich lilac-gray with rose and electric blue surface highlights. Tiny edge bruise and what may be faint, old file marks noted beneath the date, otherwise a fairly sharp and essentially mark-free example of this scarce San Francisco Mint issue. In-person examination is suggested.

1302 Octette of Liberty Seated half dollars: ☆ 1858-S EF-45. Olive-gray over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1865 EF-45. Bluish gray surfaces ☆ 1865-S EF-45. Silver gray surfaces with rich olive-gray at the devices ☆ 1866 EF-40. Intermingled iridescent rose and sea green mainly at the peripheries ☆ 1866-S EF-45. Mottled golden orange highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1871-S EF-45. Lustrous with splashes of bluish gray and golden orange ☆ 1875 EF-45. Steel blue toning at the peripheries ☆ 1877-S EF-45. Lustrous with just a whisper of bluish gray on both surfaces. (Total: 8 pieces)

1303 Quartette of Liberty Seated half dollars: ☆ 1860 AU-55. Lustrous with splashes of blue-green and silver gray at the obverse periphery ☆ 1862 AU-55. Lustrous with golden brown and blue at the obverse periphery and golden toning at the reverse periphery ☆ 1862-S AU-55. Soft silver gray with golden highlights ☆ 1868 AU-58. Lustrous with golden toning at the peripheries. (Total: 4 pieces)

Choice 1861 C.S.A. Scott Restrike 50¢

MS-64 NGC



(2x photo)

1304 1861 C.S.A. half dollar restrike. Breen-8002. MS-64 (NGC). 183.3 grains. Lustrous and satiny golden gray surfaces display warm rose and lilac highlights. The obverse of the host 1861-O half dollar is flattened from the "minting" process, while the reverse C.S.A. design elements are crisp and bold. One of 500 pieces reportedly struck by J.W. Scott in 1879 following his acquisition of the original Confederate States of America half dollar reverse die. Reportedly, 500 circulating 1861-O federal half dollars were taken from various sources, and the reverse of each was then planed off and restruck with the Confederate half dollar die; this accounts for the flatness on the obverse of every known host coin. The die was said to have been given to the Louisiana Historical Society afterward, but it has since remained unlocated. Very few examples of this popular rarity can compete with the present coin for quality and visual effect. Indeed, just one example of the issue has been certified finer than the present specimen by NGC. About as nice a specimen of this rarity as we have ever seen.

NGC Census: 6; 1 finer (MS-65).

Gem Uncirculated 1861-O 50¢



1305 1861-O MS-65 (NGC). A satiny gem with intense underlying lustre that bolsters the pale gold, medium lilac, and electric blue highlights of the obverse. The reverse displays the same colorful scheme but in a deeper, more vivid manner. From an early die state, with heavy raised polishing marks in the obverse field to the right of the date. From the final year of coinage at the New Orleans Mint until 1879; the Civil War interrupted coinage operations at our southernmost mint. Just three examples of this date have been certified finer than the present specimen by all NGC, a fact that should alert serious collectors to the quality and appeal of the present specimen.

NGC Census: 10; 3 finer (all MS-66).

1306 Trio of Mint State Liberty Seated half dollars: ☆ 1868-S MS-61. Satiny silver gray ☆ 1869 MS-61. Lustrous with splashes of golden brown and blue at the peripheries ☆ 1873 Closed 3. MS-60. Lustrous with just a whisper of pale golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

1307 1869-S AU-58 (PCGS). Satiny golden gray with pale gunmetal-blue in the recessed areas. A lustrous example of the date, and at just AU-58, the present specimen is one of the 15 finest examples of the date graded so far by PCGS. Choice for the grade, free of unsightly marks, and thoroughly appealing in all respects.

PCGS Population: 6; 9 finer (MS-67 finest).

Choice EF 1870-CC 50¢

Among Half Dozen Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

1308 1870-CC No Drapery. EF-45 (NGC). Bold lilac-gray with some electric blue highlights in the protected areas. Devoid of marks of consequence save for one small diagonal "hit" in the field near Liberty's pole arm. Other than that, contact marks are few and far between. Just 54,617 half dollars were coined in Nevada's capital city in 1870, making for the lowest half dollar production figure from that mint from the inception of the denomination in 1870 until its final appearance in 1878. It is important for us to note here that while EF-45 is not an extremely important grade for many coins, here it is of the utmost importance. NGC has only certified six EF-45 1870-CC half dollars, and that firm has seen fit to certify just a solitary specimen finer than that presented here. The grade of that finer specimen? It is the only Uncirculated example of the date certified by NGC, and has been designated MS-62. If you want an example of this date that is not quite MS-62 but is finer than EF-45, you currently will not find it in a NGC holder. With that in mind, if you have even a remote interest in this attractive rarity, we suggest you formulate your bidding strategy early. A classic rarity in a classic collector grade.

NGC Census: 6; 1 finer (MS-62).

Second Impressive 1870-CC Half Dollar Rarity

"No Drapery" Variety



(2x photo)

1309 1870-CC No Drapery. EF-45 (NGC). Deep lilac-gray with lighter lilac and gold highlights on the high points. A moderately circulated yet problem-free example of this prized half dollar rarity from the inaugural year of Carson City Mint coinage production. A great opportunity for the underbidder on the preceding lot.

NGC Census: 6; 1 finer (MS-62).



1310 1871-CC EF-40 (NGC). Medium golden gray with a distinctive lilac cast. A sharp and pleasing example of the date and grade, a coin with a few shallow marks in the field at the 3:00 position, otherwise decidedly "clean" for the date. One of 153,950 struck, the vast majority of which were swallowed up in Carson City commerce, later to emerge at grades considerably lower than the EF-40 piece offered here. For the record, the present EF coin is among the nine finest examples of the date, two of which are Mint State, the finest being MS-62. Those figures certainly detail the true scarcity of this date in EF or finer.

NGC Census: 2; 7 finer (MS-62 finest).

Large CC mintmark, both letters over F in HALF. First C markedly lower than the second C.

1311 Quintette of Liberty Seated half dollars: ☆ 1872 AU-58. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1872-S AU-55. Splashes of mottled bluish gray and sea green over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1874 AU-55. Lustrous with splashes of pale lavender and blue at the peripheries ☆ 1875-S AU-55. Satiny silver gray with a whisper of rose highlights ☆ 1876 AU-55. Lustrous with just a hint of gold at the obverse periphery. (Total: 5 pieces)

Choice AU 1872-CC 50¢

Among Half Dozen Finest Certified by NGC



1312 1872-CC AU-55 (NGC). Pale golden gray with strong golden highlights and much mint lustre in the recessed areas. A fairly sharp and aesthetically appealing specimen with just a few tiny marks scattered here or there. Despite its moderately large mintage of 257,000 pieces, this date is fairly elusive in higher grades; as frequently noted, this date saw heavy duty in circulation and high-grade survivors are of the greatest rarity in the scheme of things. The present specimen is one of the six finest examples of the date certified by NGC, of which four are finer than the present coin, and three of those finer specimens are Mint State. A grand opportunity indeed.

NGC Census: 2; 4 finer (MS-63 finest).

Choice AU 1873-CC 50¢
No Arrows Type



1313 **1873-CC No Arrows. AU-58 (NGC).** Subdued cartwheel lustre wends its way across the satiny golden gray surfaces, bringing a forceful appearance to the smoky gray and golden iridescence present on both sides. Low magnification reveals faint speckling in the toning, though this is hardly apparent to the unaided eye. While 122,500 1873-CC half dollars without arrows at the date were struck, the same tale is told as related for its brethren of earlier dates—the vast majority went into circulation, and AU or finer survivors are few and far between in today's collection circles. Indeed, the present AU-58 coin is among the dozen finest examples of the date certified by NGC. A great opportunity.

NGC Census: 4; 8 finer (MS-67 finest).

Micro CC mintmark, both letters well above the F in HALF. Mintmark letters about a letter's width apart, first C marginally lower than second C, which nearly touches the branch above.

Uncirculated 1873 Arrows Half Dollar



1314 **1873 Open 3, Arrows. MS-61 (NGC).** A satiny and highly lustrous specimen with rich rose and gold toning on the obverse, and with pale rose on the reverse. NGC holder erroneously marked "Open 3, No Arrows," but only the Open 3 designation is correct. (If the present coin were an 1873 No Arrows with Open 3 in Mint State, as the holder mistakenly reads, this would be a *major* rarity!) Choice for the grade, with surfaces that bespeak a finer level of preservation.

Lustrous 1873-CC Arrows 50¢



1315 **1873-CC Arrows. UNC Details (NCS).** A satiny pale golden specimen with a wealth of underlying lustre and warm golden hues on both sides. Faintly brushed at one time, hence its presence in an NCS holder. Without the faint hairlines, we imagine this specimen would settle comfortably into the grading scale somewhere between AU-58 and MS-62, perhaps even marginally finer. Regardless, the eye appeal is still substantial, the strike is bold, and the popularity of the issue is unmistakable.

Micro CC mintmark, both letters high above the F in HALF. First C noticeably lower than second C about a letter's width between the two mintmark letters, second C somewhat away from branch above.

Choice AU 1873-S Arrows 50¢



1316 **1873-S Arrows. AU-58 (PCGS).** Frosty silver gray with strong lustre and a sheen of faint golden toning. Nicely struck save for a bit of weakness at the eagle's dexter talons. Careful examination of the design high points reveals a coin that is just shy of true Mint State. Just over half a dozen examples of this popular San Francisco Mint issue have been graded finer than the present lovely specimen, a fact that weighs heavily in this coin's favor when bidding strategies are planned.

PCGS Population: 2; 7 finer (MS-65 finest).

Choice Mint State 1874-CC Half Dollar Rarity
NGC MS-64
Tied for Finest Graded



(2x photo)

1317 1874-CC Arrows. MS-64 (NGC). A richly toned specimen of one of the most desirable dates of the series. Deep gunmetal-blue and lilac combine in a rich and forceful array, bringing out the design elements in Miss Liberty's hair and gown. A modicum of weakness is noted at a few of Liberty's hair strands and the star immediately behind her head as well as at the eagle's dexter claw and talons, otherwise the design elements are essentially complete. While 59,000 examples of the date were struck, the vast majority of the issue was absorbed immediately by commerce, the end result being a hodgepodge of grades available among the surviving specimens today. Most survivors grade VF or *lower,* with only a small percentage of the surviving specimens finer than VF, including the present choice Mint State coin. The fact that the present coin (and the few others of the date that come close or equal to it in quality) survived is probably more a matter of chance than intent, and it is accurate for us to say that possibly not one person in 1874 actually collected Carson City coins fresh from the Mint. This attractive specimen is one of four pieces called MS-64 by NGC, with no example of the date certified finer by that firm. This coin will do justice to any cabinet of Liberty Seated half dollars currently being formed, so why not make it *your* cabinet!

NGC Census: 4; none finer.

Sparkling 1874-CC Arrows 50¢
Choice AU-58 NGC



1318 1874-CC Arrows. AU-58 (NGC). A grand amount of sparkling cartwheel lustre enlivens the pale golden surfaces of this frosty Carson City Mint half dollar. Fewer than a dozen examples of this date have been certified finer than the present specimen, the finest of those called MS-64. Absolutely choice for the assigned grade, a coin that comes oh-so-close to Mint State.

NGC Census: 3; 11 finer (MS-64 finest).

Frosty Gem 1875 Half Dollar
Vividly Toned



1319 1875 MS-65 (PCGS). A frosty gem with a high degree of lustre and a broad display of sea green, gold, and electric blue on both sides. A frosty gem that has been bettered by fewer than 11 examples of the date in the PCGS population roster, a sure indication of the quality of the presently offered beauty.

PCGS Population: 13;11 finer (all MS-66).

Gem Proof 1876 Half Dollar
Vivid Toning Highlights



1320 1876 Proof-65 (NGC). Frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields explode with vibrant gold, crimson, violet, and intense electric blue iridescence on both sides. Fewer than 10 Proofs of the date have been certified finer than the present fiery beauty by NGC.

NGC Census: 16; 9 finer within the designation (Proof-67 finest).

Choice AU 1878-CC 50¢
Among Half Dozen Finest Certified by NGC



1321 1878-CC AU-58 (NGC). A satiny golden gray specimen with strong lustre and deeper golden highlights in the protected areas. Other than a modicum of wear on the high points, the surfaces are remarkably free of harsh and detracting marks. One of 62,000 half dollars struck during the final year of production of the denomination in Carson City, and highly desirable as such. Just a half dozen examples of this rare and underrated issue have been certified at AU-58 or finer by NGC, which certainly points to an elusive nature for the date in high grades.

NGC Census: 1; 5 finer (MS-66 finest).

Small CC mintmark, first C slightly left of upper left serif of F in HALF, nearly a letter's width between the mintmark letters, second C slightly yet noticeably lower than first C.

Rare Key Date 1878-S Half Dollar
Undisputed "King" of the Design Type



(2x photo)

1322 1878-S Net AU-50, sharpness of AU-58. (NCS). A bright and sparkling prooflike example of this rarity, here with faint rose and golden highlights on both sides. Other than the traces of hairlines from an old cleaning, no detrimental marks are seen that are worthy of mention. From a mintage for the date of just 12,000 pieces, a production figure that spells out "rarity" in any series! Of course, as is the litany regarding San Francisco Mint issues of the era, much of that mintage went immediately into circulation and was forever doomed to circulated grading status nearly across the board. The few Mint State examples of this date that have come to the auction arena in the past decade or so have all been "superstars" owing to the intense bidding activity that surrounds this date. Indeed, when practically *any* example of this date is offered, Liberty Seated half dollar specialists sit up and take immediate notice. While certain other circulation strike dates in the series come to mind, including the elusive issues of Carson City, when all is said and done, no regular-issue date in the Liberty Seated half dollar series holds a candle to the 1878-S where rarity is concerned.

1323 Trio of Mint State Liberty Seated half dollars: ☆ 1879 MS-62. Semi-reflective surfaces with hint of rose-gold at the peripheries, minute speckling noted under magnification ☆ 1882 MS-61. Iridescent rose centers with blue-green and yellow at the peripheries ☆ 1883 MS-60. Satiny lustre with just a whisper of rose at the reverse periphery. (Total: 3 pieces)

1324 Sextette of half dollars: ☆ 1880 AU-55 PL. Blue-green and golden gray over reflective surfaces ☆ 1885 EF-45. Rich olive-gray with splashes of blue-green and rose ☆ 1887 AU-50. Golden gray with mottled olive-gray at the devices, hairlines ☆ 1889 AU-58. Lustrous with pale reddish brown and sea green at the peripheries ☆ 1890 AU-58. Rose-gold center with iridescent blue-green at the peripheries ☆ 1891 AU-58. Mottled gray with golden highlights over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

1325 Trio of Proof Liberty Seated half dollars: ☆ 1870 Proof-50. Reflective with iridescent blue, lavender, rose, and blue-green on both surfaces ☆ 1884 Proof-60. Iridescent rose, lavender, and blue-green over reflective surfaces ☆ 1888 Proof-60. Reflective with just a whisper of gold. (Total: 3 pieces)

Gem Proof 1890 Half Dollar

The Norweb Specimen



(2x photo)

1326 1890 Proof-67 (PCGS). A superb gem Proof example of the date. In Part III of the sale of the Norweb Collection in 1988, Q. David Bowers wrote the following about this coin: "Virtual perfection in a Proof half dollar. A splendid, gem coin with medium magenta and blue toning. If the National Bureau of Standards (or anyone else) wants to have a benchmark coin for perfection, the present cataloguer strongly suggests this piece as a candidate!" One of 590 Proofs of the date struck. No 1890 Proof half dollar has been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 9; none finer within any designation.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1988, Lot 3253.



1327 1891 Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS). Brilliant and beautiful, with silver surfaces at the center, nicely framed with a halo of delicate gold—a visual treat, the toning and appearance that many connoisseurs search long to obtain. The present coin, the last issue in the Liberty Seated half dollar series, also has one of the lowest Proof mintages of the era, just 600 pieces. Today, relatively few survive with assigned grade and eye appeal equal to this example.

The market offers many advantages at the Proof-64 level, simply as some who acquire coins solely for investment tend to start at Proof-65, ignoring lower grades, including pieces such as this that may even have higher *quality* and *eye appeal* than some classified as Proof-65! To our eyes this is a stunningly beautiful coin, one well worth owning and deserving of a strong bid.

Superb Gem Proof 1892 Half Dollar

First Year of the Barber Issue



(2x photo)

1328 1892 Proof-66 Deep Cameo (PCGS). Both obverse and reverse are brilliant with delicate champagne toning, in what the French may call *fleur de coin,* or FDC, loosely and somewhat humorously translated as "First Date Condition" by a correspondent a number

of years ago. Indeed, the present example is about as nice as it was when it first left the presses well over a century ago, save for the champagne hue which adds beauty.

The Liberty Seated design, as popular as it is to numismatists today, was becoming tiresome to many observers by the early 1890s, and the Treasury Department sought to enlist the aid of artists in the private sector to submit new motifs. Quite a few were sent in, but none were found acceptable. Accordingly, it fell to Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber to come up with something, which he did in the form of the Liberty Head, as here, more or less similar to certain contemporary French coins. The reverse illustrates the Heraldic eagle taken from the Great Seal of the United States. Normally a new design would create a lot of attention, result in extensive newspaper articles, and examples would be saved in quantity. However, in 1892 while there was extensive coverage of half dollars, including features in some of the large metropolitan dailies, the spotlight was on *another* coin of the denomination—the forthcoming "souvenir coin," as it was called, for the World's Columbian Exposition. The Barber half dollar was virtually completely ignored, along with the related dime and quarter. The Proof coinage for 1892 was larger than normal for the era, amounting to 1,245 pieces, probably for sets made up to sell at the Treasury exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, which, as it turned out, did not open until 1893.

Today, examples of this year are highly desired as being rare in their own right, especially in a high grade as offered here, but also as the first year of the design.

1329 Trio of 1892-dated Barber half dollars: ☆ 1892 AU-55. Rich blue-gray with splashes of rose-gray on the obverse, olive-gray reverse with hints of rose ☆ 1892-O AU-58. Lustrous silver gray surfaces ☆ 1892-S AU-58 PL. Soft bluish gray with splashes of iridescent rose-gold on the obverse the reverse is reflective. (Total: 3 pieces)



1330 1892-S MS-62. Delicate rose over somewhat prooflike surfaces, rich golden gray and sea green can be seen at the reverse periphery. A lovely example of this low-mintage date and a highly desired key to the series.

1331 Trio of 1893-dated Barber half dollars grading AU-58: ☆ 1893. Lustrous with just a hint of delicate toning at the peripheries ☆ 1893-O. Golden gray toning most noticeable at the peripheries ☆ 1893-S PL. Soft iridescent gold, sky blue and rose over reflective surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

Gem Cameo Proof 1894 Barber 50¢
Among Dozen Finest Graded by PCGS



1332 1894 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). Deep silver gray with warm golden highlights on frosty motifs and mirror fields. A flashy specimen from a mintage for the date of 972 pieces. The present gem is among the dozen finest Proof examples of the date certified in the CAM designation by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 10; 2 finer within the designation (Proof-68 CAM finest).

1333 Trio of 1894-dated Barber half dollars: ☆ 1894 MS-60. Lustrous with splashes of golden rose and hints of bluish gray ☆ 1894-O AU-55. Lustrous with mottled golden gray toning on both surfaces ☆ 1894-S AU-58. Lustrous with delicate blue-gray and gold toning on both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

Gem Cameo Proof 1895 Barber 50¢



1334 1895 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC). Frosty motifs and mirrored fields display intense lustre and a whisper of faint golden iridescence. A lovely gem survivor from a Proof mintage for the date of 880 pieces.

1335 Trio of 1895-dated Barber half dollar: ☆ 1895 AU-55. Lustrous ☆ 1895-O AU-50. Faint rose-gray with iridescent olive green, gunmetal-blue, lilac, and rose at the obverse periphery, the reverse periphery with sea green and olive-gray ☆ 1895-S MS-60. Lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

1336 Trio of Barber half dollars dated 1896: ☆ 1896 AU-50. Faint olive-gray over both surfaces ☆ 1896-O AU-55. Silver gray with hints of rose and golden highlights ☆ 1896-S AU-55. Lustrous with just a whisper of delicate toning on the reverse. (Total: 3 pieces)

Spectacular Cameo Gem Proof 1897 Barber 50¢

PCGS Proof-68 DCAM

Finest Graded by PCGS



(2x photo)

1337 1897 Proof-68 Deep Cameo (PCGS). An incredibly beautiful Barber half dollar! The heavily frosted motifs seemingly float in a sea of deep, nearly black molten silver. A dusting of faint champagne gathers on the design high points, focusing the viewer's eye on the sedate yet complicated beauty of Barber's Liberty. Of the 731 Proofs of the date struck, the present beautiful gem may very well be the finest surviving specimen—it certainly has our vote in this regard! Indeed, PCGS has not certified another example of the date at the currently assigned grade, nor has it assigned a finer specimen within any Proof designation. If the hackneyed, tired, and highly overused word "wonderful" was ever used in its truest context, the present gem Proof Barber half dollar may be, indeed, a coin worthy of that appellation.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within any designation.

Cameo Proof 1897 Half Dollar

Proof-66 Cameo NGC



1338 1897 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC). Dusky golden highlights adorn the heavily frosted design elements and deeply mirrored fields of this exciting and appealing gem Proof Barber half dollar. One of 731 Proofs of the date struck. Absolutely choice for the assigned grade, but don't take our word for it; one glance will satisfy you, too!

1339 Trio of 1897-dated Barber half dollars: ☆ 1897 AU-58. Lustrous with lilac on both surfaces, the reverse with splashes of bluish gray ☆ 1897-O AU-53. Silver gray with splashes of iridescent golden orange and iridescent blue-green and sea green at the peripheries ☆ 1897-S AU-53. Lustrous silver gray with iridescent gold highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

1340 Trio of 1898-dated Barber half dollar: ☆ 1898 AU-50. Lustrous with gray-gold toning ☆ 1898-O AU-58. Lustrous with pale silver gray toning on both surfaces ☆ 1898-S AU-50. Iridescent gray on both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

Impressive Gem 1898-O Barber 50¢



(2x photo)

1341 1898-O MS-65 (NGC). A lively champagne gold specimen with deep honey gold halos at the rims. The surfaces are frosty and immaculate, and the lustre is unyielding. Some striking weakness is noted at the right side of the eagle, extending from the top side of its wing down to its sinister claw and arrow feathers, but this is a fairly common occurrence for the date. The present beauty is among the top six finest specimens of the date certified by NGC, with just three of those finer than the presently offered gem.

NGC Census: 3; 3 finer (MS-67 finest).

Gem Cameo Proof 1899 Half Dollar



1342 1899 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). Charles Barber's austere Liberty Head design has seldom looked so fine. A light dusting of pale rose and warm gold graces both sides, encompassing as it does the frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields. Just 846 Proofs of the date were struck, and the present specimen must rank high among the survivors from that mintage where aesthetic appeal and overall physical quality are concerned.

1343 Trio of 1899-dated Barber half dollars: ☆ 1899 AU-58 ☆ 1899-O AU-58 ☆ 1899-S AU-55. Each is lustrous with various shades of golden and gray toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

1344 Pair of Barber half dollars grading AU-55: ☆ 1900. Both surfaces with faint silver gray mottling golden obverse highlights and splashes of pale rose, iridescent blue-green and gold on the reverse. ☆ 1900-O. Faint mottled bluish gray on both surfaces with sunset orange highlights on the obverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

Lustrous MS-63 1900-S 50¢



1345 1900-S MS-63 (NGC). A frosty, lustrous specimen with attractive champagne highlights on both sides. A sharply struck specimen, a coin that is indeed choice for the assigned grade.

1346 Pair of Barber half dollars: ☆ 1901 AU-58. Frosty golden gray over lustrous surfaces with rose highlights on the high points ☆ 1901-O AU-50. Pale silver gray with golden orange highlights. (Total: 2 pieces)

Choice Mint State 1901-S Barber 50¢



1347 1901-S MS-63 (NGC). Somewhat prooflike in appearance, with lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields that wear faint golden highlights on both sides. A scarce coin in Mint State grades, especially at the choice or finer level. Its mintage of 847,044 pieces marks it as one of 20 dates in the Barber half dollar series (1892-1915) with a mintage figure that falls below the one million mark. Additionally, 1901-S half dollars (and dimes to a certain extent) enjoy a certain degree of popularity owing to the extreme rarity of the 1901-S *quarter* issue. Just seven examples of the date have been certified finer than the present 1901-S half dollar by NGC.

NGC Census: 7; 7 finer (MS-67 finest).

Gem Cameo Proof 1902 Barber 50¢



1348 1902 Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). Lightly frosted motifs and heavily mirrored fields display warm golden highlights, especially at the lower right quadrant of the obverse. A sharp and pleasing gem, the present coin is among the two finest CAM-designated Proofs of the date in the eyes of PCGS.

PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-67 CAM).

Gem Proof 1902 Half Dollar



1349 1902 Proof-66 (NGC). Fully brilliant with deep mirrors and a nuance of faint frost on the devices. A dusting of faint champagne adds to the visual appeal.

1350 Trio of 1902-dated Barber half dollars: ☆ 1902 EF-45. Gold and gray surfaces ☆ 1902-O MS-60. Pale rose with splashes of blue and reddish brown over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1902-S AU-53. Lustrous golden orange with splashes of iridescent blue at the obverse peripheries. (Total: 3 pieces)

1351 Pair of Barber half dollars: ☆ 1903 EF-45. Iridescent steel blue with splashes of rose ☆ 1903-O AU-58. Lustrous bluish gray and rose over both surfaces (Total: 2 pieces)

Frosty 1903-S Barber 50¢



1352 1903-S MS-63 (NGC). A high degree of cartwheel lustre runs rampant on the pale silver gray surfaces of this frosty choice Mint State half dollar. Warm gold, rose, and violet iridescence heightens the overall visual appeal. Some reverse striking weakness is noted at the right side of the eagle, from its neck downward to its sinister claw and the arrow feathers therein. Still, an attractive piece for the grade, one that will certainly pull its own weight in your collection.

1353 Trio of Barber half dollars dated 1904: ☆ 1904 AU-55. Rich rose-gray with splashes of iridescent blue-green over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1904-O AU-58. Lustrous with delicate golden toning ☆ 1904-S AU-55. Lustrous with hints of delicate silver gray. (Total: 3 pieces)

Choice Proof 1905 Barber 50¢



1354 1905 Proof-64 (NGC). Dusky pale champagne highlights grace mirror surfaces and minimally frosted devices. A pleasing coin for the grade.

1355 Trio of 1905-dated Barber half dollars grading AU-58: ☆ 1905. Mixture of gold and gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1905-O. Lustrous with just a touch of golden toning here and there ☆ 1905-S. Delicate silver gray over semi-reflective surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces).

1356 Quartette of Barber half dollars dated 1906: ☆ 1906 MS-62. Faint rose-gray surfaces ☆ 1906-D AU-58. Lustrous with just a whisper of delicate toning ☆ 1906-O MS-62. Lustrous with pale lilac-gray at the obverse periphery ☆ 1906-S AU-55. Rich iridescent sea green with splashes of deep rose. (Total: 4 pieces)

Gem Proof 1907 Half Dollar



1357 1907 Proof-65 (NGC). Faint champagne highlights grace the lightly frosted motifs and richly mirrored fields of this attractive gem Proof Barber half dollar. The Proof mintage for the date of 575 pieces is among the half dozen lowest Proof mintages within the design type.

1358 Quartette of Barber half dollars dated 1907: ☆ 1907 AU-58. Satiny golden gray ☆ 1907-D AU-55. Lustrous with just a whisper of delicate toning at the reverse periphery ☆ 1907-O AU-55. Lustrous golden gray surfaces ☆ 1907-S AU-58. Lustrous with mottled golden and gray toning on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1359 Quartette of 1908-dated Barber half dollars: ☆ 1908 MS-63. Lustrous with golden iridescence at the peripheries ☆ 1908-D AU-55. Lustrous with splashes or golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1908-O AU-50. Lustrous silver gray ☆ 1908-S MS-60. Lustrous with delicate golden toning at the peripheries. (Total: 4 pieces)

Gem Proof 1909 Barber 50¢



1360 **1909 Proof-66 (NGC).** A satiny and lustrous gem with full mint brilliance. A faint dusting of frost is noted on the design high points, with better cameo detail on the obverse than the reverse. A lovely gem survivor from a Proof mintage for the date of 650 pieces.

1361 **Trio of 1909-dated Barber half dollars:** ☆ 1909 AU-55. Rich bluish gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1909-O AU-50. Lustrous with splashes of silver gray ☆ 1909-S AU-50. Lustrous with pale mottled olive-gray toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

1362 **Pair of half dollars grading AU-58:** ☆ 1910 ☆ 1910-S. Both are lustrous and attractive with traces of delicate golden toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem Proof 1911 Half Dollar



1363 **1911 Proof-65 (NGC).** Satiny motifs and mirrored fields display faint champagne and pale rose toning. A modicum of cameo contrast is present, especially on the reverse. Only 543 Proof half dollars were produced in 1911, that mintage figure being the third lowest in the Barber half dollar series.

1364 **Trio of 1911-dated Barber half dollars:** ☆ 1911 AU-50. Mottled golden orange and gray over both surfaces ☆ 1911-D AU-55. Lustrous with traces of delicate toning at the devices ☆ 1911-S AU-58. Lustrous golden gray with splashes of pale sky blue. (Total: 3 pieces)

1365 **Trio of Barber half dollars dated 1912:** ☆ 1912 MS-60. Lustrous ☆ 1912-D AU-55. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1912-S AU-50. Satiny golden gray surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)



1366 **1912-D MS-64 (NGC).** A frosty, lustrous example of a popular Denver Mint issue. The fields are somewhat prooflike, and both sides wear faint champagne iridescence.

Gem Mint State 1912-S Barber 50¢



1367 **1912-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with bold underlying lustre. Warm golden highlights enlivens Miss Liberty's cheek and other areas of the obverse, while a pale golden sheen completely embraces the reverse. A nicely struck example with just a hint of weakness on the reverse at the eagle's claws. Just four 1912-S Barber half dollars have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS, which certainly speaks highly of the quality of the current specimen.

PCGS Population: 12; 4 finer (all MS-66).

1368 **Trio of Barber half dollars dated 1913:** ☆ 1913 AU-53. Mottled golden orange over silver gray surfaces ☆ 1913-D AU-58. Lustrous with pale sunset orange at the devices ☆ 1913-S AU-58. Satiny with traces of golden rose highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

1369 **Pair of Barber half dollars:** ☆ 1914 AU-55. Lustrous soft silver gray with golden highlights ☆ 1914-S AU-58. Lustrous with splashes of delicate golden toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

Choice Proof 1915 Barber 50¢



1370 **1915 Proof-64 (NGC).** Highly lustrous and fully brilliant with perhaps a nuance of faint gold at the rims. A touch of cameo frost gathers on the reverse devices; this date is not particularly well known for cameo contrast. Just 450 Proofs of the date were produced, the second lowest Proof production figure in the Barber half dollar series. In circulation strike format the 1915 Barber half dollar is one of the most important key dates; this fact places a lot of acquisition pressure on Proof 1915 half dollars, as offered here.

1371 **Trio of 1915-dated Barber half dollars:** ☆ 1915 AU-58. Lustrous with delicate lilac-gray and rose highlights ☆ 1915-D AU-58. Lustrous with golden and rose with steel blue at the obverse periphery, the reverse with delicate golden highlights ☆ 1915-S AU-50. Lustrous with deep rich silver gray at the devices. (Total: 3 pieces)



1372 1916 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with the simply gorgeous satiny, matte-like surface that characterizes all other 1916 Walking Liberty half dollars of this date and mint. Although striking sharpness is generally ignored by numismatists and completely ignored by those who certify coins, we cannot resist saying that the piece offered here is far above average in sharpness, shows most of the details on the high part of Miss Liberty's leg, fine stars in her spangled cape, and finger details on her hands. Such quality is difficult to obtain in the series, no so much for 1916 as for certain of the later dates, particularly mintmarks after 1921.

This coin represents the work of well known sculptor Adolph A. Weinman, who also created the "Mercury" dime of this year. Both coins were highly acclaimed by numismatists at the time, and since then have been favorites to collect. Many years later his son, Howard Weinman, designed the 1936 Long Island Tercentenary Commemorative half dollar, a nice connection.

1373 1916 MS-64 (PCGS). Broadly sweeping lustre roils beneath sultry, smoky lilac and gold highlights, adding a colorful pastel dimension to the satiny matte-like surfaces. Struck from a slightly rotated reverse die—the eagle's head points to 11:00 instead of the usual upright 12:00 position.

1374 Trio of Liberty Walking half dollars grading MS-64: ☆ 1916 ☆ 1934-D ☆ 1935. Each is lustrous and attractive with traces of delicate toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

1375 1916 P.D.S set of Liberty Walking half dollars: ☆ Philadelphia. AU-58 (NGC). Satiny golden gray lustre on both surfaces ☆ Denver. AU-50 (NGC). Mottled orange and rose-gold with splashes of gunmetal-blue on both surfaces ☆ San Francisco. AU-50 (PCGS). Soft silver gray surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

1376 Quartette of Liberty Walking half dollars grading MS-62: ☆ 1916-D. Rich golden and silver gray over both surfaces ☆ 1920. Satiny golden gray surfaces ☆ 1929-S. Lustrous with just a hint of delicate silver gray ☆ 1935-S. Lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)



1377 1916-S MS-60. Lustrous with rich rose on the central high points and hints of rose at the peripheries. Among the half dollars of this year, the 1916-S is the most difficult to locate.

1378 Sextette of Walking Liberty half dollars grading MS-63: ☆ 1917. Attractive lilac-gray surfaces ☆ 1918. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1929-D. Satiny lustre ☆ 1934. Satiny lustre with just a whisper of gold ☆ 1934-S. Lustrous ☆ 1935-D. Lustrous with splashes of pale olive-gray on both surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

1379 Quintette of 1917-date Liberty Walking half dollars ☆ 1917 AU-58 (ANACS). Mottled silver gray and pale orange over both surfaces ☆ 1917-D Obverse Mintmark. AU-58 (PCGS). Lustrous silver gray surfaces ☆ 1917-D Reverse Mintmark. EF-40 (ANACS). Rich rose surfaces with splashes of pale sky blue ☆ 1917-S Obverse Mintmark. EF-45 (PCGS). Deep golden surfaces with splashes of rich blue-green at the peripheries ☆ 1917-S Reverse Mintmark. AU-58 (ANACS). Golden gray surfaces with splashes of rich silver gray. (Total: 5 pieces)

Frosty Uncirculated 1917-D 50¢

Obverse Mintmark Style



1380 1917-D Obverse mintmark. MS-64 (PCGS). A lustrous and frosty pale golden beauty that borders on gem quality. The centers are fairly sharp with strong hand details and nearly full head details on Liberty's icon. The final of two years to have the mintmark placed on the obverse, though 1917-dated half dollars also occur with the mintmark on the reverse. In 1918, and remaining so through the rest of the series, the mintmark was moved to the reverse. Simply put, a delightful coin for the grade.

Choice Mint State 1917-D 50¢

Obverse Mintmark Variety



1381 1917-D Obverse mintmark. MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny silver gray with warm golden highlights, especially on the reverse. A lovely example of the variety, here with well-defined design motifs and the high "square" rims that are a trademark of the early (1916-1917) issues in the Walking Liberty half dollar series. Visually and physically impressive for the grade.

1382 1917-D Obverse mintmark. MS-63. Lustrous and satiny matte-like surfaces with a wealth of golden hues on both sides. Nicely struck, with the broad, high "square" rims that denote the earliest issues in the Walking Liberty half dollar series.

Beautiful 1917-D Half Dollar
Choice Mint State, Reverse Mintmark Variety



1383 1917-D Reverse mintmark. MS-64 (NGC). A satiny beauty with intense cartwheel lustre that underlies warm violet and rich golden iridescence. A satiny delight with the high, "square" rims that denote the first two years of the series. Physically and aesthetically choice for the assigned grade.



1384 1917-S Obverse mintmark. AU-58 (NGC). Satiny golden gray lustre on both surfaces.

Choice Uncirculated 1917-S Half Dollar
Reverse Mintmark Style



1385 1917-S Reverse mintmark. MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty and lustrous centers give way to warm golden halos at the rims. A popular date and grade combination from the early days of the Weinman design type, a coin that displays the lightly stippled, matte-like surfaces that were removed from the dies in 1918.



1386 1917-S Reverse mintmark. MS-63. A satiny highly lustrous specimen with pale golden highlights on the high points. Frosty and matte-like, as typical for the date.



1387 1918 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous golden gray with pearlescent overtones, especially on the reverse. A satiny specimen possessed of a bold strike.

1388 1918 P.D.S. set of Liberty Walking half dollars ANACS-certified: ☆ Philadelphia. EF-45. Mottled olive-gray and golden toning over both surfaces ☆ Denver. AU-50. Golden gray surfaces ☆ San Francisco. AU-50. Lustrous, reddish gold toning at the peripheries with splashes of iridescent sea green. (Total: 3 pieces)

Lustrous 1918-D Half Dollar
Choice Mint State



1389 1918-D MS-63 (PCGS). A frosty and lustrous specimen with shades of pale gold at the rims. The strike is a tad on the light side at the centers, pretty much a fact of life where the date is concerned, yet the eye appeal is still substantial for the grade. A nice coin in all regards, especially within the context of the assigned grade.

1390 Pair of Liberty Walking half dollars: ☆ 1918-D AU-58. Satiny lustre with just a hint of golden rose highlights ☆ 1918-S AU-55. Lustrous with touches of pale gold, rose-gold, and olive-gray on both surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

Incredibly Toned 1918-S 50¢



1391 1918-S MS-64 (PCGS). An incredible array of deep crimson, violet, and fiery gold toning—of the sort that slowly and deeply manifests itself over several decades—embraces the outer fringes of this satiny and lustrous golden gray specimen. Not badly struck for the date, with decent hand and head features on Miss Liberty.

Choice Uncirculated 1919 Half Dollar



1392 1919 MS-63 (NGC). A satiny specimen with rich, deep golden hues on both sides. The underlying lustre highlights the appeal of this choice Uncirculated coin. The central details are fairly sharp, with nearly complete hand and head details at Liberty.



1393 1919 AU-53 (NGC). Medium silver gray with warm champagne highlights. Generous amounts of lustre remain in the protected areas of this popular semi-key date half dollar. Stray marks are faint and far between, and the overall appeal is choice.



1394 1919-D AU-55 (NGC). Much original lustre is maintained on the satiny, pale silver gray surfaces of this lightly circulated half dollar.

1395 1919-D EF-40 (PCGS). Deepening shades of gold gather at the rim of this moderately circulated half dollar. A popular date that achieves semi-key to key status in higher grades.

Uncirculated 1919-S Half Dollar



1396 1919-S MS-62 (NGC). Pale golden gray with strong underlying lustre and warm champagne highlights on both sides. Some central striking weakness is noted, though partial hand and head details are present. A popular San Francisco Mint issue, especially in Uncirculated grades. While more than 1.5 million half dollars of the date were struck, in Uncirculated grades the date obtains key date status.

1397 1919-S EF-45 (NGC). Medium golden gray with a trace of underlying lustre in the protected areas. Another date that takes on semi-key to key date status at EF or finer.



1398 1920 MS-64 (PCGS). A frosty and lustrous specimen with rich shades of gold, sunset orange, and faint electric blue on both sides.

1399 Group of certified Liberty Walking half dollars: ☆ 1920 AU-55 (ANACS). Lustrous faint golden gray surfaces ☆ 1920-S EF-40 (ANACS). Pale lilac-gray over both surfaces ☆ 1927-S EF-45 (PCGS). Lustrous silver gray ☆ 1929-D AU-58 (NGC). Lustrous with splashes of reddish gold ☆ 1929-S AU-58 (NGC). Rich gray-rose ☆ 1933-S AU-50 (ANACS). Mixture of golden rose and gray with deep rich silver gray at the devices ☆ 1934-S AU-55 (NGC). Lustrous with reddish golden toning at the obverse periphery, the reverse fields are iridescent rose with splashes of blue-green. (Total: 7 pieces)

Choice Mint State 1920-D 50¢



1400 1920-D MS-64 (NGC). A lovely coin with incredible lustre on satiny, pale golden surfaces. Nicely struck at the obverse center, with nearly complete head details and Liberty cap details that are even finer. A popular date that becomes highly elusive at MS-64 or finer. Regarding "or finer," just 10 examples of the date have been considered such by NGC, all MS-65.

NGC Census: 56; 10 finer (all MS-65).

Choice Uncirculated 1920-S 50¢



1401 1920-S MS-64 (PCGS). A high degree of lustre bursts forth beneath faint champagne toning that turns to deeper gold and violet at the rims. Possessed of a finer strike than typically seen for the date, here with some central hand and head details on Miss Liberty. In a first generation PCGS holder.

Sparkling Uncirculated 1920-S 50¢



1402 1920-S MS-63 (NGC). Explosive cartwheel lustre bursts forth beneath faint golden highlights on both sides. The satiny surfaces display heavy clash marks and innumerable raised die polish lines, both practically unheard of in the Walking Liberty half dollar series. The strike is fairly sharp as well, with strong central details. What can we say? This one is absolutely top notch for the assigned grade.

Popular 1921 Half Dollar Rarity



(2x photo)

1403 1921 MS-63 (PCGS). A glittering, glowing specimen with a wealth of lustre beneath pale gold and champagne highlights. Nicely struck and always desirable in all grades, especially at choice MS-63 or finer. One of the better known key dates in the Liberty Walking series, one of just 246,000 examples of the date produced. That figure represents the second lowest mintage figure in the series (1916-1947), the only date with a lower mintage being its 1921-dated counterpart from the Denver Mint. Always desirable, and always worthy of serious bidding pursuit, especially when presented in such a lovely state of preservation.

1404 1921 VF-30 (NGC). Medium golden gray, lightly circulated but free of extensive or bothersome marks. A highly collectible grade for this popular date in the Walking Liberty half dollar series.

Mint State 1921-D Half Dollar
Low Mintage Rarity



1405 1921-D MS-62 (NGC). Satiny and lustrous surfaces exhibit warm rose, champagne, and faint pastel blue highlights. An aesthetically appealing delight in all ways, especially when the grade is considered. Just 208,000 examples of the date were struck, the lowest production run in the design type (1916-1947). Choice for the assigned grade, and destined to be a part of an exciting Walking Liberty half dollar cabinet.

EF-40 1921-D 50¢



1406 1921-D EF-40 (PCGS). A fair degree of lustre is retained on the medium silver gray surfaces, while halos of deep gold and electric blue gather at the rims. A highly collectible example of this popular key date.

Choice AU 1921-S 50¢



(2x photo)

1407 1921-S AU-58 (NGC). Satiny and lustrous medium gold surfaces display a faint hint of rub but no consequential circulation marks. The key date to the Walking Liberty half dollar series at EF-40 or finer, with coins within that grade range the object of serious numismatic concentration. A popular rarity in an important grade!



1408 1921-S VF-20 (PCGS). Medium lilac-gray with some smoky golden highlights. Devoid of major marks and quite pleasing as a result. One of the prominent key dates in the series in all grades—indeed, in Mint State, the 1921-S is *the* key date to the series. At VF-20, as here, there is still an awful lot of attention paid when specimens come up for bidding, and we imagine a few collectors will find the present lot of interest.

1409 1921-S VF-20 (PCGS). Medium golden gray with some deeper highlights in the protected areas. A well-circulated yet essentially unmarked example of this scarce and desirable key date, a coin that is eagerly sought by collectors at all grade levels. The present coin will certainly fit the bill for a collector assembling a mid-range Walking Liberty half dollar set.



1410 1923-S MS-62 (NGC). A frosty pale golden specimen of the only half dollar coinage of the date; no half dollars were forthcoming from Philadelphia or Denver in 1923. Indeed, no half dollars would be forthcoming from *any* mint until 1927, when the presses at San Francisco were stoked for half dollar coinage. Pale lilac highlights and strong underlying lustre.

Choice Uncirculated 1927-S 50¢



1411 1927-S MS-63 (PCGS). A high degree of lustre underlies pale pearlescent rose and faint sky blue toning highlights. Nicely struck at the center; not fully struck, but with some degree of hand detail present at Miss Liberty's waist area. Struck in San Francisco, the only mint to produce half dollars in 1927.

Second Choice 1927-S 50¢



1412 1927-S MS-63 (NGC). Satiny surfaces display strong lustre with mingled gold and faint rose iridescence.

Choice Uncirculated 1928-S Half Dollar



1413 **1928-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A satiny choice Uncirculated example of the only half dollar coinage from any mint in 1928, here, of course, from our westernmost mint in San Francisco. Hints of deep gold adorn the rims, and a pale wash of champagne lightly dusts each side as well. Lest we forget, the bold underlying lustre is a treat in and of itself.



1414 **1928-S MS-62.** Satiny lustre with splashes of rose on both surfaces. A very attractive specimen.



1415 **1929-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Deep gold, crimson, and fiery orange highlights gather at the obverse rim, while the reverse displays an even array of pale lilac, rose, and faint gold.

Lustrous Gem 1929-S 50¢



1416 **1929-S MS-65 (NGC).** A sparkling beauty with intense cartwheel lustre that leaps from pale golden surfaces. A splash here or there of deep iridescent gold and violet makes for visual enchantment. The final issue in the denomination until the 1933-S half dollar. An attractive coin for the grade.

1417 **1933-S MS-62 (NGC).** Lustrous with a mixture of rose, gray, and golden toning on both surfaces. An attractive coin in all respects, especially for the assigned grade.

1418 **Quartette of Liberty Walking half dollars grading MS-64 (NGC):** ☆ 1934. Lustrous with just a whisper of gold ☆ 1935-D. Lustrous with faint speckled toning visible ☆ 1935-S. Satiny lustre ☆ 1937-S Lustrous golden rose with splashes of pale sky blue and mottled gray toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

1419 **Sextette of PCGS-certified Liberty Walking half dollars:** ☆ 1934-D MS-64 ☆ 1936-S MS-64 ☆ 1937 MS-64 ☆ 1937-D MS-64 ☆ 1938 MS-64 ☆ 1938-D MS-63. All are satiny and attractive with a few having golden surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

1420 **Octette of Liberty Walking half dollars grading MS-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1935 ☆ 1939-S ☆ 1940-S ☆ 1941 ☆ 1943 ☆ 1943-S ☆ 1944-D ☆ 1946-D. Each with satiny surfaces and just a touch of delicate toning. (Total: 8 pieces)

1421 1935-S MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of iridescent green, blue and rich golden toning at the obverse periphery, the reverse with splashes of gold and rich golden gray mostly at the periphery.

1422 **Quartette of Liberty Walking half dollars grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1936. Satiny ☆ 1936-D. Satiny ☆ 1939. Satiny golden lustre. 1939-D. (Total: 4 pieces)

1423 **Half dozen Liberty Walking half dollars grade average MS-64 to MS-65:** ☆ 1936 Satiny with golden and rose highlights ☆ 1936-D Lustrous with a splash of golden toning on the obverse ☆ 1936-S Lustrous with traces of delicate toning. ☆ 1937 Lustrous gold and rose surfaces ☆ 1937-D Lustrous with a splash of pale golden toning on the obverse, the reverse with lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1937-S Satiny golden gray surfaces (Total: 6 pieces)

Gem Proof 1937 Half Dollar



1424 **1937 Proof-66 (NGC).** A sparkling and brilliant gem Proof with a hint of frost on the design high points. A splendid gem for the grade, a coin with plenty of eye appeal and other aesthetics going for it. From a Proof mintage for the date of 5,728 pieces.



1425 **1937 Proof-65 (NGC).** A lively, brilliant gem Proof with a nuance of satiny texture on the design high points.

Gem Proof 1938 Half Dollar
None Finer Certified by PCGS



1426 1938 Proof-68 (PCGS). An impressive gem Proof with faintly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields. The obverse periphery explodes with warm gold while the reverse has a lighter gathering of such hues. One of 8,152 Proofs of the date struck, and among the 10 finest examples of the issue seen by PCGS to date.

PCGS Population: 10; none finer within any designation.



1427 1938 Proof-65 ★ (NGC). Light mint frost inhabits the design motifs, while deep mirrored fields reflect the surrounding light source quite admirably. A pleasing coin, one that deserves the coveted "★" designation from NGC.

1428 Quintette of Liberty Walking half dollars grade average MS-64 to MS-65: ☆ 1938. Lustrous with golden and rose highlights ☆ 1938-D Lustrous with just a whisper of rose highlights ☆ 1939 Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1939-D Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1939-S Satiny lustre with delicate golden highlights. (Total: 5 pieces)

Satiny Gem 1939-S Half Dollar
Tied for Finest Graded by NGC



1429 1939-S MS-67 (NGC). A satiny gem with pearlescent surfaces that display a wealth of rich gold at the rims. Nicely struck and among the finest examples of the date seen by NGC.

NGC Census: 46; none finer.

1430 1940 Proof-67 (NGC). Fully reflective fields and lightly frosted motifs wear a heavy mantle of deep gold, amber, and faint carmine iridescence. One of 11,279 Proofs of the date struck, a fairly sizable mintage for the era, but a minuscule figure when compared to today's enormous Proof half dollar mintages.

1431 Dozen Liberty Walking half dollars grading MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1940 ☆ 1941-D ☆ 1942 ☆ 1942-D ☆ 1943-D ☆ 1944 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1945-D ☆ 1945-S ☆ 1946 ☆ 1946-S ☆ 1947 ☆ 1947-D. All are lustrous with a few brilliant, most with just a trace of delicate toning. A very attractive group. (Total: 13 pieces)

1432 Selection of Liberty Walking half dollars grade averaging MS-63 to MS-65: ☆ 1940. Satiny golden gray surfaces ☆ 1940-S. Satiny lustre with pale lilac-gray surfaces ☆ 1941. Lustrous with splashes of gold ☆ 1941-D. Delicate golden and rose highlights ☆ 1942. Frosty lilac-gray with delicate rose highlights ☆ 1942-D. Frosty lustre ☆ 1943. Lustrous with hints of delicate silver gray toning ☆ 1943-D. Lustrous with splashes of golden gray and with golden highlights ☆ 1944. Satiny rose-gray surfaces ☆ 1944-D. Lustrous with lovely golden highlights ☆ 1945. Lustrous with a splash of golden orange on the obverse ☆ 1945-D. Lustrous silver gray surfaces ☆ 1945-S. Delicate silver gray toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1946. Satiny golden gray surfaces ☆ 1946-D. Lustrous with delicate bluish gray on both surfaces ☆ 1946-S. Satiny lustre with just a whisper of delicate toning at the peripheries ☆ 1947. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1947-D. Lustrous with just a touch of delicate rose at the peripheries. (Total: 18 pieces)

1433 1940-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and highly lustrous with a nuance of faint golden toning. Not as flat as typically seen for the date at the center of the obverse; some outline to Miss Liberty's hand is present. Only three examples of the date have received finer grades than the present gem from PCGS, all of those called MS-67.



1434 1940-S MS-65 (PCGS). Incredible cartwheel lustre performs admirably beneath incredible splashes of crimson, gold, fiery orange, red, and electric blue on the obverse, while the reverse explodes with various hues of violet, rose and pale sky blue. Some central striking weakness is noted, though the hand and head details here are more prominent than frequently seen for the date.

1435 **1941 No Initials. Proof-67 (NGC).** Satiny, reflective fields and lightly frosted motifs are ablaze with rich champagne. The popular variety with the designer's initials, AW, worked from the die through zealous polishing (though here, a faint "ghost" of the initials can be seen). Only three examples of this Proof variety have been certified finer by NGC.

NGC Census: 23; 3 finer (Proof-68☆ finest).



1436 **1941-S MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty, satiny gem with a nuance of faint champagne. The lustre is exquisite, as strong and forceful as anyone could desire for the assigned grade. Finer than typically seen for this San Francisco Mint issue where strike is concerned; here Liberty's hand shows some finger detail, though there is some flatness on her head.



1437 **1941-S MS-65.** Frosty and lustrous with pale champagne highlights. Nicely struck at the obverse center, with plenty of hand and head details present there; this date is often sadly wanting in those areas.

Splendid Gem Proof 1942 Half Dollar



1438 **1942 Proof-68 (NGC).** Satiny, mirror fields support faintly frosted design motifs. A crisp and sharp gem in all regards. From the final year of Proof half dollars until 1950. As lovely as the grade purports it to be.

1439 1942 MS-66 (PCGS). Satiny with deep golden orange at the obverse periphery, the reverse periphery with splashes of gold and sunset orange.

1440 1942 MS-66 (PCGS). Pale mottled silver gray toning with splashes of pale magenta and gold over lustrous surfaces.

Colorful Gem 1942-D Half Dollar



1441 **1942-D MS-67 (PCGS).** A wealth of underlying lustre provides an expansive glow to the rich violet, peach, gold, crimson, and electric blue highlights that dot the obverse of this satiny gem. The reverse is chiefly gold and faint sky blue, but is just as lovely as the obverse. Just four examples of the date have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS. Sharply struck and visually appealing.

PCGS Population: 102; 4 finer (all MS-68).

1442 **1942-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous and attractive with delicate champagne toning.

1443 **Trio of Liberty Walking half dollars:** ☆ 1942-S MS-63. Bright and lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1943-S MS-64. Lustrous mixture of rose, gold, and gray over both surfaces ☆ 1944-S MS-65. Lustrous with hints of silver gray. (Total: 3 pieces)



1444 **1943 MS-67 (PCGS).** A sharp, satiny, and lustrous gem with a hint of bright champagne. Only five examples of the date have received finer grades than the present gem from PCGS, all MS-68.

PCGS Population: 213; 5 finer (all MS-68).



1445 **1943 MS-67 (PCGS).** A high degree of obverse brilliance is encircled by intense fiery gold and crimson at the rim. The reverse is largely brilliant with perhaps a nuance of faint champagne.

PCGS Population: 213; 5 finer (all MS-68).

1446 1943 MS-66 (NGC). Lovely rich pale iridescent rose, gold, sea green, lilac, and blue toning over lustrous surfaces. A very attractive specimen.

1447 1943-D MS-66 (NGC). An incredibly toned gem! Satiny lustre supports intense rust, carmine, gold, peach, and various other reddish hues, all in an iridescent state that creates a firestorm appearance on both sides of this frosty gem. The comely toning is among the deepest we have seen to date on a Walking Liberty half dollar, and certainly those in favor of heavily toned gem coins will want to partake of the beauty here.

1448 1943-S MS-65 (PCGS). A frosty and brilliant coin with strong lustre and a nuance of faint golden toning on both sides. Nicely struck at the centers, not completely so, but still with head and hand details there, especially nice on a date that often lacks striking quality on the obverse.

Colorful Gem 1944-S 50¢



1449 1944-S MS-66 (PCGS). Amazing cartwheel lustre holds its own, broadly supporting a colorful array of gold, violet, rose, crimson, sea blue, electric blue, and other iridescent hues too numerous to mention. Just four examples of the present date have been certified finer than this attractive gem, all MS-67 by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 209; 4 finer (all MS-67).

1450 1944-S MS-65 (NGC). Lustrous with a hint of gold and splashes of bluish gray speckled toning visible on both surfaces.

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1946 Half Dollar



1451 1946 MS-67 (NGC). A splendid gem. The satiny pale golden surfaces display a wealth of underlying cartwheel lustre, while the high points of the design motif display faint sky blue iridescence. Regarding the design motif, it is presented here probably as sharply and beautifully as designer A.A. Weinman intended; Liberty's cap (put wings on it and you have the Mercury dime by the same artist) and her hand details are perhaps as bold as ever seen for the date. Further, just one 1946 half dollar has been certified finer than the present gem by NGC, and that has probably long since disappeared into an important Walking Liberty half dollar collection. Simply lovely in all regards.

NGC Census: 15; 1 finer (MS-68 ★).

1452 1948 MS-66 FBL (PCGS). A highly lustrous gem from the first year of this short-lived and ill-fated design type; the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy in 1963 was the catalyst that caused Congress to remove Ben Franklin from our nation's half dollars 10 years before coinage laws otherwise permitted. Rich shades of gold and crimson iridescence adorn the rims. Only two examples of the date have received a finer FBL designation than the present piece from PCGS, both of those called MS-67 FBL.

1453 1948-D MS-65 FBL (PCGS). Bright, lustrous, and nicely struck.



1454 1949-D MS-65 FBL (NGC). Smoky silver gray surfaces with deep gold and russet iridescence on both sides. A frosty gem from the early days of the Franklin half dollar series.

1455 Trio of Franklin half dollars certified by PCGS: ☆ 1950-D MS-65 FBL. Rich golden brown with hints of blue at the peripheries ☆ 1954-S MS-65. Pale mottled sea green, gold, magenta, and sky blue on both surfaces ☆ 1960 MS-64 FBL. Frosty pearl gray with blazing sunset orange highlights on both surfaces (Total: 3 pieces)

Incredibly Toned 1951 Franklin 50¢ MS-66 FBL PCGS



1456 1951 MS-66 FBL (PCGS). A robust, fiery display of deep crimson, violet, orange, and sunset gold converge on a lively golden gray portrait of Franklin on the obverse, while much central brilliance on the reverse gives way to an inverted horseshoe of similar deep iridescent toning. A visually stunning gem for which our words fall far short where the true beauty is concerned. As for physical quality, PCGS has seen just one example of this date that they considered finer than the present gem.

PCGS Population: 71; 1 finer within the designation (MS-67 FBL).

1457 1957-D MS-66 FBL (PCGS). Lustrous pearl gray iridescence with iridescent gold, sea green, and magenta at the obverse periphery. The reverse displays mottled bluish gray, golden gray, and splashes of pale magenta.

SILVER DOLLARS

We lead off our fine offering of silver dollars with an extensive selection of early silver dollars by die varieties, mostly certified and nearly all in popular and affordable grades, typically VF and EF. Produced in fair quantities in their time, these dollars did their duty in commerce, after which they were melted or otherwise disappeared. By the late 1850s, when coin collecting became popular in America, relatively few remained. Ever since then they have been highly prized.

The first extensive delineation of early dollar die varieties in print was J.W. Haseltine's *Type Table,* actually an auction listing prepared by J. Colvin Randall. In 1950 Milferd H. Bolender, a schoolteacher by profession and a part-time coin dealer, well known for issuing a long string of auction catalogues, published his study of die varieties, under the title *The United States Silver Dollars from 1794 to 1803.* This became the standard reference in the field.

In 1993, Q. David Bowers included a revised schedule of early issues (BB numbers) as a section in his two-volume study, *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia.* Unlike in Bolender, the BB numbers were arranged in order of use of the dies, conveniently grouping certain issues together, such as the Draped Bust issues of 1795, made last that year, occupying a position latest in the listing, not among Flowing Hair dollars of the earlier style.

The present offering begins with 10 1795 silver dollars, seven of them with Flowing Hair, the others with the Draped Bust motif. An incredible double-struck 1798 makes an appearance, as do multiple varieties of every date in the series. Indeed, everything from well-circulated pieces to Mint State coins can be found, and early dollar specialists may well find themselves in "seventh heaven" once the scope of our offering of these "dollars of our daddies" becomes clear!

A choice Proof-64 Gobrecht dollar leads up to a fabulous selection of Liberty Seated dollars, with Mint State 1843, 1845, 1846 (two), 1849, 1859-S, 1862, 1864, 1866 Motto, and 1868 specimens offered, each a great rarity in its own right! The Proof Seated dollars are quite spectacular unto themselves, with an 1851 Restrike, 1856, 1857, a Proof-only 1858, 1862, 1866 Motto, and 1867, all present here for your bidding pleasure.

Morgans are, as always, here in force. Every date in the series is represented, either singly or in group lots, with a great selection of Proofs offered that includes an example of the "King of Morgan dollars," the 1895 Proof-only rarity, which is offered in a Proof-64 Cameo PCGS holder. A few Peace dollars make the roster as well. Trade dollars include a generous supply of Proofs and circulation strikes. Dollars are so hot in today's numismatic marketplace that you can nearly feel the heat from this superb offering as you hold the catalogue in your hands.

Pleasing 1795 BB-11 Dollar

Flowing Hair



1458 1795 BB-11. B-3. Rarity-5. 2 Leaves. VF-20 (ANACS). Medium gray surfaces, very pleasing, with some hints of darker toning around the stars and devices, and without any adjustment marks. Some tiny irregularity can be seen at the bottom of the reverse if the coin is held at a certain angle, and it corresponds to a similar area on the obverse between the E and R of LIBERTY suggesting a possible expert repair and as such we recommend in-person inspection of this piece. Regardless, the overall aspect of this coin is quite pleasing.

Delightful Fine 1795 Dollar

Flowing Hair, Head of 1794



1459 1795 BB-14, B-4. Rarity-3. Two Leaves, Head of 1794. F-12 (PCGS). One of only a handful of varieties struck with the same design puncheon as the 1794 dollar, thus known as the "Head of 1794." A beautiful example for the grade, worn but never abused and still nicely detailed overall. The surfaces have assumed a very attractive deep golden gray tone that bespeaks originality, with some lighter silver around stars and design elements. The reverse shows a few parallel diagonal adjustment marks, and only a portion of the dentils (over AMERICA) were struck up on this adjusted planchet. This variety is thought to be one of the first varieties of dollars struck in 1795, not just because it shares a head type with the rare 1794 dollar, but also because the unique 1795 dollar struck over a 1794 dollar happens to be the same BB-14 variety as seen here. Of course, were this only a choice Fine 1795 dollar with pleasing original surfaces, it would recommend itself highly enough to potential bidders, but its link to the rare first issue of silver dollars is an underappreciated aspect of its desirability.

Currently, the *Guide Book* lists only two varieties for the 1795 dollar, both revolving around the reverse: two leaves, or three leaves atop the wreath. We would be pleased to see a line for "Head of 1794" also listed, as it has been recognized in other more specialized works on early dollars, but for now those who know this tidbit are "ahead of the pack" and may find that this added interest does not add much if anything to the cost of such a coin compared to a "Head of 1795."

Choice EF 1795 Dollar

BB-20, Flowing Hair



(2x photo)

1460 1795 BB-20, B-2. Rarity-3. 2 Leaves. EF-45 (NGC). A pleasing example with the head of Miss Liberty in bolder relief than seen on certain other varieties of this date. The deep gray and brown toning with accents of gunmetal-blue and traces of lustre in the recesses guarantees a level of originality scarcely seen among early dollars. A very appealing coin for the type or variety collector.

1795 BB-21 Silver Dollar

Flowing Hair, EF-40





(2x photo)

1461 1795 BB-21, B-1. Rarity-2. EF-40 (PCGS). A nice example of this popular and eminently collectible variety. The obverse and reverse surfaces are light silver gray, and some minor hairlines are seen under magnification. However, some *original mint lustre* can be seen on both sides, in protected areas, especially among the letters of the lower right of the reverse. The details of this and other examples of the variety were never needle-sharp, even at the time of mintage, and thus the amount of actual wear it sustained is less than the numerical grade indicates. A tiny planchet flaw is seen at the rim just below the 7 of the date, a minor artifact of the minting process, as made.

Exemplary 1795 Flowing Hair $1



(2x photo)

1462 1795 BB-27, B-5. Rarity-1. Three Leaves. AU-55 (PCGS). Even pewter gray surfaces show rich golden highlights, especially on the reverse, and strong lustre throughout. An exemplary specimen with choice eye appeal and abundant detail. There are very few faults to note, indeed, what marks are present are minor and scattered, and we note only a short field scratch left of star 12. Really a beautiful AU 1795 dollar, an ideal example of the Flowing Hair type for a finicky collector.

Sharp and Reflective 1795 $1

Flowing Hair
Error Edge Device



1463 1795 BB-27, B-5. Rarity-1. Three Leaves. AU-55, cleaned. A charming specimen despite some mishandling over the years. The silver gray surfaces boast lovely reflective lustre in most areas and some pleasing gray-violet toning in the fields. The area behind Liberty's head has been smoothed, manifesting as a significant area of hairlines, though the hairlines elsewhere on the obverse are not particularly offensive or even unusual. The reverse is as lustrous and natural in appearance as most certified AU coins, with some light inborn planchet striations here and there and a rim flaw over E of STATES. The edge device was impressed in error at the Mint, an interesting and fairly unusual (though not unheard of) circumstance, with the edge reading ONE DOLLAR OR UN HUNDRED CENTS—almost French, but not quite! The remainder of the first erroneous HUNDRED (aside from UN) is hidden beneath the squares and circles device in that area but may be made out. A very sharp and appealing dollar despite the obverse problem, certainly worth owning and deserving consideration from those who seek a specimen of this type.

Maybe it's old fashioned to say, but finding edge errors like this is one more reason we miss seeing more raw coins. Granted, this piece is not certified because of minor problems, but were it certified we would never know about the interesting striking error on the edge. Considering the proportion of nice early dollars that are now certified (not all of them, but a lot of them), it would be impossible to determine how rare such an error is, but we recall seeing many more on Bust half dollars than on early dollars. Of course, more Bust halves are still "raw"—so who knows how their rarity compares in real life!

Lustrous EF 1795 Flowing Hair $1

Choice for the Grade



(2x photo)

1464 1795 BB-27, B-5. Rarity-1. Three Leaves. EF-45 (PCGS). Lively silvery and golden lustre surround most design elements, contrasting with very attractive deep antique gray surfaces. An impressive proportion of lustre remains in the fields as well, revealing fine iridescent toning when carefully examined. A very pretty piece showing some light even wear but no significant flaws. A light curved scratch is noted between star 7 and the dentils, but it is of no consequence to the truly desirable eye appeal of this coin. Nicely struck and centered, an ideal type coin if there ever was one. We very much doubt that a coin such as this will be purchased for a typical EF price, especially considering the current demand for nice early type coins.

1795 Draped Bust Silver Dollar

BB-51, First Die Variety



1465 1795 BB-51, B-14. Rarity-2. Net F-15, or so from the standpoint of *value,* but with sharpness of extremely fine. The surface has been lightly whizzed, giving it a somewhat prooflike characteristic, and there has been some retooling of the dentils, etc. Prospective bidders should examine the coin beforehand. That said, the overall surfaces are medium gray with some gold, and the details are sharp. Anaffordable example of the type.

This die, with the bust of Miss Liberty far to the left, is considered to be the first of the Draped Bust series. Indeed, this combination is likely the first employment of this motif in all of numismatics. The depiction of Miss Liberty is said to have been by Gilbert Stuart, after an eastern society lady. The Draped Bust style was used only on the silver dollar in 1795, and on just two obverse dies. A *half dime* was contemplated, and a 1795 Draped Bust die was cut, but it was not used, and was later overpunched with a 6 creating a 1796/5.

The Draped Bust in combination with the Small Eagle reverse is one of the most pleasing of the dollar types of this era. This particular obverse die has the letters UNITED STATES OF AMERICA very small and widely spaced, giving it an additionally interesting effect. As delineated in Dave Bowers' *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia,* the die was long-lived and remained in use, mated with a number of different obverses, through and including 1798!

1795 BB-52 Silver Dollar

Second Draped Bust Obverse



1466 1795 BB-52, B-15. Rarity-2. EF-45 (ANACS). The second of the two Draped Bust obverses known for dollars of this year, the present having the portrait properly centered. Both obverse and reverse are toned medium gray with lighter toning in the higher areas and traces of lustre in the recesses, accenting the features. A very nice example of by far the scarcer of the two portrait types of 1795 (Flowing Hair and Draped Bust).

Another 1795 Draped Bust Dollar

BB-52, EF-40



1467 1795 BB-52, B-15, Rarity-2. EF-40 (ANACS). Same obverse and reverse die as the preceding, but in a slightly lower grade. Light gray toning on both sides, with faint hairlines seen upon close inspection. Otherwise, the piece is pleasing and essentially problem-free save for a few minor adjustment marks visible at the center of the bust, as made.

Scarce 1796 BB-61 Dollar

Small Date, Large Letters



1468 1796 BB-61, B-4. Rarity-3. F-15 (PCGS). A very nice example, particularly the obverse, which displays good detail and mostly smooth surfaces save for trivial porosity seen under magnification. Mainly light gray and lilac toning on the obverse, while the reverse is light gray. At the upper right of the reverse are some mint made adjustment marks which do not serious affect the design features, however, these are not unusual for the date or variety.

Elusive 1797 BB-71 Dollar

Stars 10 Left, 6 Right



1469 1797 BB-71, B-3. Rarity-2. Stars 10X6. EF-40 (ANACS). A lovely example of one of just three die combinations known for the 1797 date, generally considered to be the scarcest of the regular dollar years after 1794. Among coins graded EF-40 this is one of the nicest we have seen on the market in recent times, as even a quick glance will verify. Both obverse and reverse display a medium gray surface, with some hints of gold. Here and there are evidences of mint-made adjustment marks, not unusual, and scarcely ever mentioned. On this coin, these are plentiful but very light and evenly distributed across the obverse. Original *mint lustre* is abundant in protected areas. A rather appealing example of the type.

Attractive VF 1797 Dollar



1470 1797 BB-73, B-1. Rarity-3. Stars 9X7, Large Letters. VF-30 (PCGS). Deep gray fields and contrasting silver gray devices reveal a delightful array of iridescent toning on close examination, mostly in shades of pale gold with hints of blue. A nice looking specimen for the grade with only some little flaws picked up during a lifetime of circulation—a tiny rim nick over star 7, a nick at Liberty's chin, a minor scratch under T of LIBERTY—but these do not serve to impact good visual appeal. An even looking and very desirable early dollar.

1797 BB-73 Dollar

Stars 9X7, Large Letters



1471 1797 BB-73, B-1. Rarity-3. Stars 9X7, Large Letters. VF-20 (ANACS). Medium gray toning in the fields, somewhat lighter on the higher areas. On the obverse some friction is seen here and there, and there is a defect beyond the stars at the upper left border. A few marks are seen on the reverse. A typical example of an early silver dollar graded VF-20, but in this instance a scarcer and highly prized date.

1798 BB-82 Silver Dollar

Small Eagle, 13 Stars



1472 1798 BB-82, B-1. Rarity-3. EF-40 (ICG). Medium gray surfaces with areas of faint gold and blue. On the reverse some mint-caused adjustment marks are seen near the center, not unusual for the variety. A tiny dig is noted at the rim near star 4, and is noted for accuracy.

Reverse die state with cracks at the upper left, toward the end of UNITED and the beginning of STATES. Bold crack from the top of the eagle's wing at the left, extending through the branch above, through the second T (STATES), expanding to the border, with other breaks to the left and right through TES.

Impressive Double Struck 1798 $1

BB-92



(2x photo)

1473 1798 BB-92, B-4. Rarity-4. Double struck in collar. EF-40 (PCGS). An impressive mint error Draped Bust dollar, one that instantly captures even a casual viewer's attention. Struck once with essentially normal centering, then rotated approximately 15° within the coining chamber and struck again. The end result is two centered strikes, each displaying full details: two bold dates, two distinct profiles of Liberty, a whole galaxy of stars around the periphery, and bold doubling within all reverse legends. The coin itself is sharp and attractive, silver gray with some light reverse toning, and only some trivial hairlines. An exciting coin for a mint error collector or an early dollar specialist, and one certain to be enjoyed while displayed or under careful study.

We cannot see an error Bust dollar without thinking of our late friend John Haugh, a collector from the Pacific Northwest who enjoyed early dollars im-

mensely, especially misstruck ones. John, a world traveler and record-holding fisherman, was well known among collectors of early dollars and counted several members of our staff as friends.

1798 BB-96 Silver Dollar
Heraldic Eagle, Close Date



1474 1798 BB-96, B-6. Rarity-3. AU-50 (ICG). Medium gray surfaces on the obverse, gray and silver on the reverse. Nicely struck, well preserved, and, all told, a very nice example of the date, type, and grade. In recent years the collecting of early silver dollars has ascended to a new level of enthusiasm, prompted in large part (opinion here) by the detailed coverage in Dave Bowers' 1993 study, *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia,* and also a reissuing and updating of the Bolender text. Today, these early dollars are fascinating to collect. The field is not at all crowded, and thus there is the opportunity to acquire many interesting die varieties, even rarities, that in other series (copper cents come to mind) would cost several times as much if of a comparable elusive nature.



1475 1798 BB-102, B-20. Rarity-5. F-15 (PCGS). A pleasing circulated specimen of this interesting and challenging variety. Even antique silver gray with good eye appeal. Some glue clings within the intricacies of some of the stars, but this is easily removable should one desire to do so. No heavy marks or distractions, only some minor hairlines. Advanced die state, Bowers state IV or so, with the die gouge over the date, a rim cud below the eagle's tail, and a pair of die cracks to RI of AMERICA causing a ribbon of swelling in that area. This variety is challenging in high grades, indeed, Bowers' list of notable specimens includes seven offerings from the last century ranging from AU to only Fine.

Extremely Fine 1798 BB-105 $1



1476 1798 BB-105, B-23. Rarity-3. EF-40 (NGC). Medium gray with some splashes of lighter color in protected areas. Smooth, attractive surfaces without problems, a characteristic certainly deserving of notice. Another very pleasing and highly collectible dollar from the extensive run offered here. To use a popular term, these are *collectors' coins,* just the kind that are in grades low enough to be affordable to many, but high enough to permit study of the interesting die characteristics.

Popular "Wide Date" 1798 $1



1477 1798 BB-105, B-23. Rarity-3. VF-30 (PCGS). Frosty silver gray with a subtle champagne overtone and abundant lustre in protected areas around the periphery. Somewhat softly struck, but the surfaces show no major post-striking flaws, just a little abrasion above PLURIBUS on the reverse and a hidden rim nick under 1 of the date. A popular date and variety in nice middle grade.

Another 1798 BB-105 $1



1478 1798 BB-105, B-23. Rarity-3. VF-25 (PCGS). Lilac and heather toning intermixed with gray gives this piece an overall pleasing aspect, to which can be added notice of the presence of some original lustre here and there in hidden areas. In terms of

actual circulation, the present coin probably had very little. A nice example for the specialist.

Silver dollars of the 1794-1803 years were widely used in domestic commerce, in one of those rare intervals in which hoarding did not take place, and silver and gold coins of the recently established Philadelphia Mint were able to circulate effectively. However, for the higher denomination silver, the dollar, and the highest gold value, the $10, these pieces proved to be very attractive for export, and many were shipped from American ports. It seems that the silver dollars were used extensively in the West Indies. Believing that the continued production of large denomination silver and gold coins was essentially an exercise in futility, the Mint stopped making both silver dollars and $10 gold eagles after 1804 (the dollars struck in 1804 were from earlier dated dies).

Wide Date 1798 $1



1479 1798 BB-105, B-23. Rarity-3. VF-20 (PCGS). Even pale silver gray devices stand out from deeper gray toned fields. A few little abrasions in the field, none serious, rim nick noted over star 9 with other smaller ones discernible over IB of LIBERTY and below seven of the date. Pleasing for the amount of wear received, a good way to fill a large (40 mm) hole in a type set.

Elusive 1798 $1 Variety
BB-107



1480 1798 BB-107, B-21. Rarity-5. 10 Arrows. EF-45 (PCGS). A sharp example of this scarce and unusual variety, the so-called 10 Arrows variety, named for the headless arrow that appears in the middle of the bunch in the eagle's talon. Mottled medium and silver gray with some underlying lustre and hints of iridescence mixed in. Scattered tiny marks commensurate with the grade, a hint of roughness among the strands of Liberty's hair, some suggestions of adjustment within UNITED on the reverse intersect with post-striking scratches on the reverse shield. Later die state, with the die gouge between the date and the base of Liberty manifested as a substantial pimple above 9. An interesting major variety.

1798 BB-108 Dollar



1481 1798 BB-108, B-13. Rarity-3. VF-35. Lightly worn surfaces on obverse and reverse, now toned gray and gunmetal-blue, very pleasing overall. At the center of the reverse some adjustment marks can be seen, not particularly unusual. The dentils on this coin are very bold in certain areas, in effect framing the design.

From Stack's sale of June 1994, Lot 1290.



1482 1798 BB-108, B-13. Rarity-3. Net F-12, or so, with some digs and marks on the obverse, a piece that should be studied. Evenly worn, now with attractive medium gray surfaces.

Popular VF 1798 Dollar



1483 1798 BB-112, B-15. Rarity-3. 13 Arrows. VF-30 (PCGS). Deep pewter and olive-gray with a hint of golden toning clinging to obverse design elements. Good natural visual appeal, some weakness of strike in the cluster of reverse stars, nick under eight of date, no other marks of consequence. A very attractive coin for the grade.

1798 BB-112 Silver Dollar



1484 **1798 BB-112, B-15. Rarity-3. F-15 (PCGS).** Medium gray and lilac toning. Some lightness of strike above the eagle on the reverse. A pleasing example of the date, variety, and assigned grade.

Frosty EF 1798 $1



1485 **1798 BB-113, B-27. Rarity-2. EF-45 (PCGS).** Mottled antique gray toning blends with golden lustre on frosty silver gray surfaces. A very attractive specimen for the assigned grade with a good deal of mint bloom remaining in the fields in addition to the more obvious peripheral cartwheel lustre. Some little marks, including a nick among the reverse stars, but none are worthy of mention. Some flatness on the eagle's breast is more related to strike than wear. A very appealing specimen for connoisseurs of early silver type coins.

EF 1798 Heraldic Eagle Dollar



1486 **1798 BB-113, B-27. Rarity-2. EF-45 (PCGS).** Silver gray with some light golden peripheral toning and rich lustre remaining around the stars and elsewhere. Good overall eye appeal, some light hairlines but no important flaws. A dollar such as this would make a nice representative example of the Draped Bust/Heraldic Eagle design in a type set.

1798 BB-122 Dollar



1487 **1798 BB-122, B-14. Rarity-3. VF-30 (NGC).** Light gray obverse and reverse accented by some darker gray around the stars. On the reverse are some heavy adjustment marks extending from near the center to the right border, not at all unusual, and not often mentioned, but an aspect of early dollars that typically "goes with the territory" (although there are exceptions).

At the Mint, the planchets for silver dollars were prepared to be on target as to authorized weight or slightly above. Having the correct weight of silver was essential, and it was easier to make the planchets slightly heavy, and then file them to the statutory requirement, than to make them light and toss them in the melting pot. Although the striking process flattened out and obliterated many adjustment marks, it is likely the case that among silver dollars the vast majority originally had them. The certification services take no note of adjustment marks, but specialists do, and we feel that when they are significant, as here, they should be mentioned.



1488 **1798 BB-122, B-14. Rarity-3. VG-10 (PCGS).** Attractive silver gray with some darker gray highlights. Well worn but there are no heavy marks or flaws aside from some scattered hairlines and a thin scratch below Y of LIBERTY. A good lower grade type coin.

1798 BB-123 Silver Dollar



1489 **1798 BB-123, B-25. Rarity-4. VF-30 (PCGS).** Light gray toning with some darker gray around the devices, giving the piece a florentine effect. Some friction in the obverse field, from a long ago brushing or cleaning, but scarcely noticeable unless the coin is carefully inspected.

Obverse die with cracks through the date, a crack from the first digit to the date, a large crack leading from the 1 to the left, through stars 1 and 2, barely grazing star 3, then returning to the line up and continuing through the others, to LIBERTY, where multiple cracks develop. From there a crack continues to the right, connecting all of the stars, but lightly as the crack approaches the bust. On the reverse there are some raised die areas among the stars to the upper right past the eagle's head, and some raised areas to the right. A chip is out of the planchet in the dentils above R (AMERICA), but is mostly hidden by the plastic of the holder.

1798 BB-124 Silver Dollar



1490 1798 BB-124, B-24. Rarity-2. Net VF-35, sharpness of AU-50. Extensively cleaned on the obverse and reverse, with friction marks, artificial lustre, and all other such things—a piece that invites in-person examination to determine its market value. All of this noted, we observe that the obverse strike is quite good. The reverse is somewhat lightly struck above the eagle's head at the right.

This is a late state of the dies, with extensive cracks on the obverse, particularly at the second lowest star on the right. The reverse displays a bold crack extending from the bottom of the branch to the dentils.

Lustrous AU 1799/8 $1



1491 1799/8 BB-141, B-3. Rarity-3. 15 Stars Reverse. AU-50 (PCGS). Frosty silver gray with abundant golden cartwheel lustre remaining at peripheries. A very pretty coin with good detail and an impressive overall look. What marks we notice under magnification are minor, like a well-hidden nick in the cloud under the first S of STATES and a few little scratches hidden over the eagle's head. A coin that will be enjoyed a great deal by its next owner and, if you like to share, undoubtedly enjoyed by collecting friends as well.

1799/8 BB-141 Silver Dollar



1492 1799/8 BB-141, B-3. Rarity-3. 15 Stars Reverse. EF-40 (ANACS). Medium gray on obverse and reverse. Smooth fields, essentially problem free, and fairly well struck. A planchet defect is on the reverse rim above E (AMERICA). The overdate feature is especially bold—no imagination needed!

Desirable VF 1799/8 $1



1493 1799/8 BB-141, B-3. Rarity-3. 15 Stars Reverse. VF-30 (PCGS). Ideal deep pewter gray toning with lighter gray devices. Natural in appearance, glossy and showing some lustre in protected areas, scattered contact marks consistent with grade level. A choice specimen with a good bold overdate and no significant problems—perfect for a date set or a type set that shines a spotlight on interesting and popular varieties such as this.

Pleasing Fine 1799/8 $1



1494 1799/8 BB-141, B-3. Rarity-3. 15 Stars Reverse. F-15 (PCGS). Light gray devices show subtle tan toning, while the darker gray fields offer nice contrast. Free of significant flaws, close to problem free for the grade with only a spot hidden among Liberty's lower locks noted under scrutiny. The overdate characteristic is bold. A very nice circulated specimen in all regards.

Glossy VF Overdate 1799/8 $1



1495 1799/8 BB-143, B-2. Rarity-4. 13 Stars Reverse. VF-30 (PCGS). Glossy dark gray surfaces with silver gray high points and a hint of golden toning where peripheral lustre was last to mellow. Some tiny contact marks, including one off Liberty's nose, but these are consistent with the grade level and none are eye-arresting. This overdate variety remains very popular, with a bold underdigit that is clear to the naked eye. Interestingly, as Dave Bowers points out in his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia,* some *perfect date* varieties were actually struck before some with this overdate! This example will nicely serve the needs of most collectors who seek an example of this overdate.

"Irregular Date" 1799 Dollar

15 Star Reverse



1496 1799 BB-153, B-4. Rarity-4. 15 Stars Reverse. VF-25 (PCGS). Dark gray fields reveal hidden blue and violet iridescence under scrutiny, while pale silver gray devices offer nice contrast. Glossy and appealing for the grade, some light scattered contact points here or there. Struck from an interesting die state, Bowers state II, with concentric arc cracks from star 1 through Liberty's chest and from star 1 through the date. More appealing and visually interesting than many 1799 dollars certified in this grade range.

Rare 1799 BB-154 Variety



1497 1799 BB-154, B-18. Rarity-5. VF-20 (PCGS). Dark steel gray with lighter silver on devices and legends. Good eye appeal despite some light microscopic granularity in areas, very old scrape under T of UNITED, a few tiny chattering nicks under EB of LIBERTY and under the date. A rare variety, called the second rarest die marriage of the year by Bowers. This reverse die is unique to the BB-154 variety and is easily identified by the heavy horizontal die crack between ED of UNITED that is seen on most specimens. The obverse was later used in the BB-155 marriage, by the end of which it was falling apart (see next lot). A very challenging variety in any grade.

Rare 1799 BB-155 $1



1498 1799 BB-155, B-19. Rarity-5. EF-40 (PCGS). Even deep slate gray with deep blue and some hints of golden highlights. Glossy and appealing, nicely detailed, a very attractive specimen of this highly elusive die marriage. A tiny fleck of light toning above Liberty's forehead appears to be a deposit rather than a flaw, some light scattered contact points present, a scratch is hidden within the drapery below Liberty's bosom, and some very fragile slidemarks may be discerned on Liberty's chin. Bowers state IV, the terminal die state, with an impressive series of cracks at the first three stars and an arc crack through the date, while a short crack joins D of UNITED to the nearby rim. An important coin for specialists in the series, as Bowers notes that this variety is "one of the key rarities of the year."

Desirable 1799 BB-155 $1



1499 1799 BB-155, B-19. Rarity-5. VF-35 (PCGS). Light silver gray with golden overtones and some traces of lustre. A sharp example of a variety that is difficult to locate better than EF. Nice overall visual appeal, some shallow granularity at centers but more on obverse than reverse, a tiny spot below star 8 and a nick above it are mentioned for accuracy. Usual die state, two heavy cracks through star 3. Nicely preserved and worthy of inclusion in a type set or a specialized set of early dollars.

Toned VF 1799 Dollar



1500 1799 BB-156, B-7. Rarity-4. VF-30 (PCGS). Deep even olive-gray toning gives this piece a lovely natural appearance. Smooth and attractive with good detail. A few little contact points near central obverse are noted, including one at the corner of Liberty's lips, and an older nick is noted beneath star 1. Dollars of this design type are so popular that many somewhat new collectors are now on the hunt for a piece ideal for their cabinet. Pieces like this are in high demand, as they offer good value and are within the reach of a substantial proportion of interested collectors.

Memorable Mint State 1799 Silver Dollar

BB-157, MS-62

The Eliasberg Coin



(2x photo)

1501 1799 BB-157, B-5. Rarity-2. MS-62 (PCGS). It seems like only yesterday, but it was 1997 when the present writer (QDB) was cataloguing this very coin as part of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, offered by Bowers and Merena Galleries. There it appeared as Lot 2187 and was described as follows:

"A delightful combination of high-grade and gorgeous aesthetic appeal. Condition Census from a numerical viewpoint, and quite possibly unsurpassed by any other example. Delicate golden and lavender toning on the obverse, over somewhat prooflike surfaces. The reverse is a mixture of gold, magenta, and blue. The striking is quite excellent, with superb definition and detail. A flat spot, as made, appears at the outer rim over TY of LIBERTY. A breathtaking coin to behold, a conclusion that will surely be shared by its next owner and all others who have occasion to see it."

Today it rests comfortably and securely in a PCGS slab, graded as noted and is as beautiful as ever. Silver dollars at this level are very difficult to find, especially with superb eye appeal as this one has. Beyond that, the importance of the Eliasberg pedigree cannot be overemphasized—it is *the* pedigree for any United States coin to have!

Bowers die State III.

Condition Census per BB (as of early 1993): 65-64-64-63-63-63.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, April 1997, Lot 2187.

1799 B-157 Dollar



1502 **1799 BB-157, B-5. Rarity-2. EF-40 (NGC).** Medium gray with some hints of gold. Scattered marks on the obverse are not particularly unusual, but we will mention them anyway. On the reverse some nuances of original lustre can be seen in some protected areas.

Golden Toned EF 1799 $1



1503 **1799 BB-158, B-16. Rarity-2. EF-40 (PCGS).** Lively golden toning graces otherwise silver gray surfaces to dramatic and visually appealing effect. Some lustre remains in protected areas, strong strike with good feather detail on eagle's breast, nice surface quality for the grade. Some very minor hairlines can only be detected under scrutiny, two horizontal scratches near the olive branch are not of any consequence. Not as washed out and drab in appearance as many early dollars in this grade and certain to provoke a strong final bid.

1799 BB-159 Silver Dollar



1504 **1799 BB-159, B-23. Stars 8X5. Rarity-4. VF-25 (PCGS).** A lovely specimen, one of the most appealing in the present run, of this curious variety. For reasons unexplained the 13 stars are arranged in a very curious manner, unique to this die, with eight to the left and five to the right.

Both obverse and reverse are fairly well struck, have medium gray toning, and are a treat to the eye. A very tiny edge ding is seen on the rim above ER (LIBERTY), but is mostly hidden by the plastic holder. All told this is a very worthwhile example of one of the most interesting varieties of the era.

1799 BB-160 Silver Dollar



1505 **1799 BB-160, B-12. Rarity-3. EF-40 (PCGS).** Light gold surfaces, somewhat *lustrous* (unusual for this grade), blended with gray and splashes of blue and magenta. A very nice example of the date and variety.

The obverse die is from a late state, with extensive breaks at the bottom, including through the date and, separately, breaks to the left and right, the leftmost connecting the bottom of the first date digit.

1799 BB-161 Dollar



1506 **1799 BB-161, B-11. Rarity-3. VF-35 (NGC).** Medium gray with some gunmetal-blue. Light gold and brown on the higher areas. Pleasing surfaces with minimal problems, this certainly is a choice example among existing dollars of this variety, at the VF level.

Another 1799 BB-161 Dollar



1507 **1799 BB-161, B-11. Rarity-3. VF-20 (NGC).** Light lilac and gray surfaces, the higher areas being somewhat lighter than the fields. An attractive example of the date and variety.

AU 1799 BB-163 Dollar



1508 1799 BB-163, B-10. Rarity-2. AU-50 (ICG). Medium gray with many areas of gold. Original mint lustre is abundantly evident among the eagle's feathers, an added attraction.

The reverse die is a late state and shows extensive cracks, including along the left below UNITED, through the eagle's wing, entering STATES, dividing at the A, and continuing downward to the right. At O (OF) another crack crosses it. The first crack continues to the right, virtually circumscribing the coin, ending at the tail of the eagle.

EF 1799 BB-163 Dollar



1509 1799 BB-163, B-10. Rarity-2. EF-45 (NGC). Blended light and medium gray surfaces. A nice example of the variety.

Die combination as preceding, cracks further advanced, with the intersection of cracks at O (OF) being especially pronounced.



1510 1799 BB-163, B-10. Rarity-2. F-15 (PCGS). An interesting circulated specimen struck from a rare advanced die state. Silver gray with slightly deeper gray in the fields. Smooth and attractive with very few contact marks, though some light hairlines may be discerned under a good light. Bowers state IV, the terminal die state with a an intersection of cracks within O of OF in addition to many other light cracks described in the Bowers *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*. That work states that "the die could not have survived long beyond this point," and indeed the reverse does look ready to give way! Two cracks crisscross at O, causing an internal break therein and some swelling within the nearby star cluster. A good looking early dollar that may be of even greater interest due to this unusual die state.

EF 1799 BB-164 Silver Dollar



1511 1799 BB-164, B-17. Rarity-2. EF-45 (NGC). Light yellow-gray and gold, with some lustre here and there in the nooks and crannies. A very attractive example of the date, variety, and grade.

Reverse with crack from the border through UNIT.

Bold 1799 Dollar



1512 1799 BB-164, B-17. Rarity-2. VF-20 (PCGS). Dark pewter gray with pale silver gray devices and predominately golden iridescent overtones. Sharper than others we have seen at this grade level, scattered light surface abrasions, some inborn planchet striations below star 7, a bit of benign encrustation clings to right wing tip and AM of AMERICA. Yet another fine example of the popular Draped Bust/Heraldic Eagle type.

Choice Mint State 1799 $1



(2x photo)

1513 1799 BB-165, B-8. Rarity-3. MS-62 (NGC). A lovely Mint State example, a grade not often seen among early dollars. This specimen is particularly lovely, the face of Miss Liberty being in virtually sculptured detail, very pleasant, and giving a visual effect equaled by few others—as will be readily seen if you check it out during lot viewing. Both obverse and reverse are toned medium gray with areas of gold, over lustrous fields and devices. The advanced specialist will want to bid liberally for this piece knowing that it will answer forever the desire for a high-grade specimen of BB-165. Alternatively, anyone seeking a very nice "early dollar by type" might center upon this as a great possibility.

Highly Lustrous EF 1799 $1



1514 1799 BB-165, B-8. Rarity-3. EF-40 (PCGS). Silvery gray with abundant cartwheel lustre remaining on both sides, a hint of peripheral obverse toning, and attractive golden toning framing reverse legends. Somewhat softly struck in the reverse star cluster and at the same area on the obverse bust, late die state (Bowers state III) produces some apparent granularity due to die fatigue. A nick below Liberty's ribbon bow is the only notable identifying flaw, though some very subtle planchet striations are present on the upper obverse. A desirable example of this date.

High-Grade 1799 $1



1515 1799 BB-166, B-9. Rarity-1. EF-45 (PCGS). Glossy silver gray with very pretty blue and pale gold undertones and some mottled splashes of pewter gray toning on obverse, especially near the periphery. The surfaces remain quite lively and much lustre remains in protected areas. Well struck everywhere but the eagle's chest, excellent visual appeal on both sides, very few marks though some contact points may be seen on Liberty's neck. A charming specimen of the date or a perfect inclusion in a type set that focuses on visual appeal.



1516 1799 BB-166, B-9. Rarity-1. F-15. Smooth, even wear. Medium to light gray toning. A very pleasing example at this grade level, a quality not often seen.

1799 BB-168 Dollar



1517 1799 BB-168, B-22. Rarity-5. VF-35. From the Dr. Set Shahbabian Collection, there described as: "Intermingled coppery gold and lilac iridescence with pleasing satiny mint lustre visible around the stars letters and numerals. The reverse especially exhibits excellent centering. The BB-168 variety is made distinctive by a prominent bisecting die crack on the reverse."

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Set Shahbabian Collection, January 1996, Lot 1623.



1518 1799 BB-169, B-21. Rarity-3. F-12 (PCGS). Choice antique silver gray, the fields a trifle darker than the devices. Full of eye appeal, a rare statement for a Fine coin, about as nice as one could hope for in a coin with significant wear. Early die state with just a hairline crack through the date to the truncation of the bust, called rare in Bowers' *Encyclopedia;* usually several more cracks are seen on this variety. A coin that a collector of any level of experience or sophistication can be proud of.



1519 1800 BB-181, B-1. Rarity-5. F-12 (PCGS). A charming specimen with glossy deep gray toning and devices that display lighter gray. Choice for the grade, nice surface quality with only scattered contact marks, some traces of obverse hairlines. A nice circulated example. Bowers noted that this elusive variety is mostly found well worn and that "VG and Fine [coins are] quite acceptable for the variety."

Lovely EF 1800 BB-184 Dollar



1520 1800 BB-184, B-12. Rarity-3. EF-40 (PCGS). Medium gray with lighter gray and lilac high points. Virtually pristine surfaces. A very pleasing example of this popular and somewhat scarce die variety.

Bold AU 1800 Dollar



1521 1800 BB-190, B-10. Rarity-3. AU-53 (NGC). Light silver gray, frosty and showing abundant cartwheel lustre, particularly around the peripheries. Scattered tiny marks may be seen, and some light hairlines are present. A natural planchet flaw is present above TAT of STATES but does not affect the letters, and we note a thin scratch connecting Liberty's eye to the bottom point of star 9. Bowers state VI, with several light die cracks on the reverse which are interesting to study and contemplate. A bold specimen of this date.

Delightful 1800 Dollar



1522 1800 BB-190, B-10. Rarity-3. AU-50 (PCGS). Supremely attractive glossy dark gray toning yields to light gray areas on devices and near centers. A beautiful dollar for the grade, not lustrous but incredibly sharp and full of appeal. Magnification reveals a bit of harmless verdigris among a few letters of the reverse legend, but no other problems are worthy of note. Late die state, essentially Bowers terminal state VI, although the crack from rim to U of UNITED does not appear to reach the wing. A nice old dollar that looks both nice and old, a worthy specimen for a finicky collector.

1800 BB-192 Dollar
"AMERICAI" Variety



1523 1800 BB-192, B-19. Rarity-2. "AMERICAI." EF-40 (NGC). Medium gray with lilac toning on the higher areas. A very attractive example, no doubt from an old-time collection. The "AMERICAI" variety has always been popular, the designation being taken from a die defect past the final A in AMERICA with, fancifully, the appearance of an I.

Choice VF 1800 $1
Heavily Clashed Dies



1524 1800 BB-193, B-13. Rarity-4. VF-35 (PCGS). Choice antique silver gray toning with some golden highlights and more remaining lustre in protected areas than usually seen at this grade level. The surfaces are very choice, free of notable marks or other distractions. The strike is a bit flat in areas, an aspect attributable to heavy die clashing and an advanced die state. Indeed, this state is the last described by Dave Bowers in his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*, therein described as state IV and called "scarce." This is a dollar with a lot going for it: delightful visual appeal, an interesting die state that is easily studied with the naked eye, and a grade that offers a lot of value for a sophisticated collector.

"Dotted Date" 1800 Dollar



1525 1800 BB-194, B-14. Rarity-3. F-15 (PCGS). Pale pewter gray with even wear. The usual array of scattered light marks are present, a few hairline scratches present at RTY of LIBERTY are not very bold, spot at center of shield, some microscopic roughness noted at obverse periphery. The so-called "dotted date" variety, rather close to the 1800 "Q" variety of large cents, both named for some peculiar die breaks near the date. Researcher Craig Sholley suggests, with good evidence, that breaks such as this are caused by an impurity in die steel leading to a phenomenon called "spalling." This *Guide Book* variety remains popular in every grade.

1800 BB-196 Dollar



1526 1800 BB-196, B-17. Rarity-1. EF-40 (ICG). Light gray and lilac surfaces. A very pleasing coin. The piece was probably lightly cleaned ages ago, since toned but giving it a rather glossy appearance.

Another Choice VF 1800 $1



1527 1800 BB-196, B-17. Rarity-1. 12 Arrows. VF-35 (PCGS). Very appealing pale pewter gray with lighter silver toning at central obverse and across reverse. Much mint frost remains, especially on the reverse, with also shows some lively golden lustre at the periphery. A really lovely specimen with no significant surface flaws but for a natural planchet striation above Liberty's bow and a

toning spot at the bottom center of the shield. The latest state described in the Bowers text (state IV) with significant clashing visible and several light cracks, including one from the ribbon bow to star 6. The central reverse is a bit softly struck, but the obverse is very bold for the grade. A piece that will probably require a premium bid to secure once it hits the auction block.

Toned VF 1800 Dollar



1528 1800 BB-196, B-17. Rarity-1. 12 Arrows. VF-30 (PCGS). Mottled silver gray and darker pewter gray blend melodiously with some hints of faded lustre around design elements. Smooth and attractive with no significant obverse flaws, though several parallel scrapes are noted on the upper reverse, now toned over and presumably quite old. Bowers state IV with significant clashing and a few interesting die cracks on the left side of the obverse. Attractively toned and worthy of consideration.



1529 1801 BB-211, B-1. Rarity-3. Value of F-15, or so. Cleaned long ago and now toned gunmetal-blue.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Sebring and Garbe Collections, March 1996, Lot 2136.

Lustrous EF 1802/1 Dollar



1530 1802/1 BB-232, B-4. Rarity-4. Narrow Date. EF-40 (PCGS). Lustrous pale silver gray on the obverse, while mottled deep gray toning sedately covers the reverse and flecks of toning are visible at the obverse rim. A pleasing piece, frosty and attractive, though several parallel adjustment marks are present at central obverse. Good cartwheel remains on both sides, the reverse is especially nicely detailed for the grade, and the visual appeal is pleasing. Probably technically finer than the grade indicates but the central obverse adjustments have left the strike in that area a bit weak. The overdate characteristic is bold. A desirable specimen with much charm to recommend it.

1802/1 BB-233 Dollar



1531 1802/1 BB-233, B-2. Rarity-4. Wide Date. EF-40 (PCGS). Medium gray and heather toning, somewhat mottled. Fairly well struck. A few hints of original lustre can be seen in the field above the top curl of the hair. The overdate feature is very bold and can be seen without magnification.

Lustrous 1802/1 Dollar



1532 1802/1 BB-234, B-3. Rarity-3. EF-40 (ANACS). Bright silver gray lustre and pleasing pewter-gray devices show a subtle golden overtone. A very attractive piece for the grade with only light scattered marks consistent with the grade and a few light hairlines. As noted on the ANACS holder, there is a planchet flaw beneath R of AMERICA, a shallow depressed planchet striation. The overdate characteristic is very bold and visible with the naked eye. A popular major variety in finer grade than usually encountered.

Choice VF 1802 Silver Dollar



1533 1802 BB-241, B-6. Rarity-1. VF-35. Medium gray on both sides, with lighter gray in the higher areas. Smooth surfaces. A pleasing example of this early 19th-century issue, somewhat scarce in terms of the date, but among dollars of 1802 not a rare die variety.

1802 BB-241 Silver Dollar



1534 1802 BB-241, B-6. Rarity-1. VF-30. Another example of this die combination, lovely lilac and gray toning with hints of iridescence and gold around the borders. Pleasing to the eye with smooth surfaces. Worth a nice bid if you are seeking an example at this level.

Lustrous 1803 Silver Dollar



1535 1803 BB-255, B-6. Large 3. Rarity-2. EF-45 (NGC). Light lilac surfaces with ample lustre, including in much of the fields, say 20% of the surface overall. A pleasing and desirable coin in every way.

Attractively Toned EF 1803 $1



1536 1803 BB-255, B-6. Rarity-2. Large 3. EF-40 (PCGS). Attractive deep slate gray toning yields to rich golden lustre around obverse devices and at peripheries. Smooth and very pleasing with very few field disturbances, only a short scratch right of star 2 and another right of star 4. Well struck and nicely detailed, a bit too nicely detailed in fact, as some well-meaning soul decades ago re-engraved the feathers in the bottom row of each wing on the reverse, a careful job that was clearly missed by the encapsulation firm. We suggest in-person inspection; the eye appeal is good despite this alteration. A sharp and visually appealing specimen of this final date of the type.

1803 BB-255 Dollar



1537 1803 BB-255, B-6. Large 3. Rarity-2. VF-30. Medium gray surfaces. Variety with plainly repunched 3.

From Bowers and Merena's Sebring/Garbe sale, March 1996, Lot 2145.

Circulated 1803 Dollar



1538 1803 BB-255, B-6. Rarity-2. Large 3. F-12 (PCGS). Appealing two-tone silver gray with pale gray devices and darker toned fields. Good contrast and excellent eye appeal for the grade. Evenly worn but never abused, we note only two little slide marks across the base of Liberty's neck that only become clear under careful examination. A nice circulated example of this date, one of the scarcer issues of the type.

Magnificent 1836 Gobrecht Dollar

Choice Proof, Original

Eagle "Onward and Upward"



(2x photo)

1539 1836 Gobrecht. J-60, P-65. Rarity-1. Proof-64 (PCGS). A splendid specimen, as graded, of this, one of the most important of all American silver coins. Both obverse and reverse are toned light gunmetal-blue, gold, and gray, nicely blended, yielding a treat to the eye. The reverse die is in normal coin alignment, 180° opposite the obverse die, with the eagle flying "onward and upward," a phrase from early Mint correspondence.

Just 1,000 of these pieces were minted in December, 1836, all with Proof finish. Some of them were presented here and there, including two to President Andrew Jackson, others to Treasury officials, and a few to numismatic cabinets. Afterwards, many hundreds were simply placed into circulation for face value! This is the first (but not only) instance in which a coin made from polished dies, deliberately with Proof finish, proved to be a circulating issue. For many years the variety was considered to be a *pattern,* designated as J-60 (Pollock-65), but this is misdirected. The pieces were regular issue, not patterns or experimental in any way.

The genesis of the Gobrecht dollar began in 1835 when Christian Gobrecht was hired at the Philadelphia Mint, to help Chief Engraver William Kneass, who in August had suffered a debilitating stroke. Gobrecht, whose credentials far exceeded those of Kneass, and who was one of the best known engravers in the United States (having done extensive work on illustrated books, for medals including for the mint, and on bank notes), did not want to be called *assistant* engraver, and was hired as a *second* engraver, in his mind this meaning "another engraver," not someone subsidiary in rank. In any event, from that point onward Gobrecht created nearly all of the new die work turned out. Part of Kneass' salary was turned over to Gobrecht, this in addition to the stipend that Gobrecht received on his own. This arrangement caused some problems later with Kneass' widow.

Director Patterson desired to redesign the silver coinage, replacing the John Reich motif, known today as the Capped Bust design, which had been in use for a long time. Titian Peale and Thomas Sully produced sketches of a Liberty Seated figure and an eagle, the last taken from "Peter," a mascot at the mint. These were turned over to Gobrecht to create models from them. According to numismatic tradition, published in the Adams-Woodin book on patterns in 1913, the first silver dollars had the inscription C. GOBRECHT F. in large capital letters above the date and below the base of Miss Liberty. Again according to tradition, this was published in the newspapers, some controversy arose, and the Mint director mandated their removal to a less conspicuous location, incised letters on the base of Miss Liberty, scarcely visible. The present cataloguer (QDB) never located any contemporary newspaper article to confirm this, and would be pleased to hear from any catalogue reader who has the same. Newspapers of Philadelphia have not been explored in a numismatic context and no doubt there are many other interesting things that could be found.

In its final form the Gobrecht silver dollar appeared as here, with a Liberty Seated figure on the obverse, name inconspicuously on the base, and with the eagle flying onward and upward on the reverse, amid a galaxy of 26 stars, 13 large and 13 small. At the time there were 25 states in the Union, but it was not long until Michigan became the 26th (in 1837).

In early 1837 additional Gobrecht dollars from these dies were struck, of a different standard under the authority of January 18, 1837, and differentiated from the originals by having the dies aligned differently. Still later, restrikes were made at the mint, probably through the early 1870s.

The late Stephen K. Nagy told the writer that he had handled many Gobrecht silver dollars in the course of his numismatic trade in Philadelphia in the early 20th century, and had put a "secret mark" on each. It might be an interesting exercise for students of Gobrecht dollars to see if any scarcely notable but occasionally repeated secret sign can be found today.

Choice Mint State 1843 Silver $1
Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



(2x photo)

1540 1843 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous pearlescent gray with some deeper highlights in the protected areas. The Bowers *Encyclopedia* notes: "In circulated grades the 1843 is very plentiful. In fact, it may be the most common of the dates in the 1840s (which constitutes a class of study unto themselves, for coins of this decade were primarily struck for domestic circulation, rather than for export purposes)." Regarding Uncirculated examples of the date, the Bowers reference also notes "in MS-64 or higher grade the 1843 dollar is an extreme rarity." Regarding "or higher grade," no such piece exists in a PCGS holder; the present specimen is tied for finest certified of all the examples of the date seen so far by that firm. An unsung rarity that should evoke spirited bidding when silver dollar specialists gather for the present offering.

PCGS Population: 4; none finer.

Unsung Uncirculated 1845 Silver $1 Rarity
Among Five Finest Graded by PCGS



1541 1845 MS-62 (PCGS). A high degree of lustre graces the satiny golden gray surfaces of this Mint State 1845 silver dollar. Rich rose and golden orange highlights or splashes here and there on both sides, adding to the artistic charm. While "only" MS-62, the present specimen is among the five finest examples of the date certified by PCGS; only one example of the date has been graded finer than the present coin by that firm. Indeed, the small circulation strike mintage of the date, 24,500 pieces, is a modest mintage figure by any standards or within any series. The Bowers reference offers the following: "in Mint State the 1845 is the rarest of all Liberty Seated dollars of the 1840s and may well be the rarest Philadelphia Mint Liberty Seated dollar, period (this comment includes the famous 1851 and 1852). Mint State 1845 dollars are so elusive that most advanced collectors have never *seen* an example, let alone owned one." Here is a sterling opportunity for an advanced Liberty Seated dollar specialist to own a Mint State 1845 silver dollar. The present coin is perhaps as choice as one will ever find at MS-62, which should weigh heavily when you contemplate bidding.

PCGS Population: 4; 1 finer (MS-64).

Choice Uncirculated 1846 Silver $1



1542 1846 MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny golden gray with intense lustre, somewhat prooflike fields, and with generous amounts of mint brilliance residing in the recessed areas. Sharply struck in all places save for a touch of weakness at the eagle's dexter leg on the reverse. A prized rarity in Uncirculated grades, especially so when choice, with a somewhat sizeable mintage for the date of 110,600 circulation strikes. The Bowers *Encyclopedia* notes, "the 1846 dollar is common in worn grades but is rare in Mint State, and is exceedingly rare in grades of MS-64 or higher." Present population data from PCGS indicates much the same, as just a half dozen examples of this date have been called MS-64 by that organization, with only two specimens graded finer, both called MS-65. An incredible opportunity awaits an alert and attentive bidder.

PCGS Population: 6; 2 finer (both MS-65).

Choice Uncirculated 1846 Silver Dollar



1543 1846 MS-64 (PCGS). Sparkling lustre glides gracefully over steamy golden gray surfaces. The reverse displays some faint sky blue iridescence. A rarity in choice Mint State, as here, despite a sizeable mintage of 110,600 circulation strikes. "Echoing the situation of 1843, the 1846 dollar is common in worn grades but is rare in Mint State, and is exceedingly rare in grades of MS-64 or higher," notes the Bowers reference; our own personal cataloguing experience boils down to pretty much the same sentiment. Indeed, only two examples of this date have been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS, both called MS-65. The presently offered specimen is absolutely choice for the assigned grade.

PCGS Population: 6; 2 finer (both MS-65).

Mint State 1849 Silver Dollar Rarity

Choice MS-64 PCGS



1544 1849 MS-64 (PCGS). A satiny specimen with a high degree of lustre. Varying shades of medium to deep gold vie with splashes of bright mint brilliance on the obverse, while the reverse is bedecked with satiny silver gray and pale golden highlights. From a fairly prolific (for the design type) circulation strike mintage for the date of 62,600 pieces, of which the Bowers *Encyclopedia* notes: "The year 1849 is the last in which Liberty Seated silver dollars were made in quantity at the Philadelphia Mint and also the last in which virtually the entire production was placed into circulation at the time. However, there are different opinions in the historical record, and it may be the case that large numbers of dollars of this date were exported." While often available in lower Mint State grades, the 1849 Liberty Seated dollar becomes a date to reckon with at MS-64, as here, or finer. A splendid opportunity for advanced Liberty Seated dollar collectors or type set aficionados alike.

PCGS Population: 6; 2 finer (MS-67 finest).

Choice Proof 1851 Restrike Silver $1

Proof-63 DCAM PCGS



(2x photo)

1545 1851 Restrike. Proof-63 Deep Cameo (PCGS). A pale golden specimen, undeniably choice for the assigned grade. Heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields display warm golden toning and cameo contrast that certainly is "deep" and appealing. One of an estimated 50 to 100 "restrike" Proof 1851 dollars, produced perhaps circa 1858–1860 in order to supply collectors with examples of this rare date (most likely these restrikes were sold privately by insiders at the Mint, no doubt with profit in mind). As you can imagine, this specimen was closely inspected by the present writer (FVV) who, the last time he had the privilege of handling a restrike 1851 dollar, was party to the discovery that it was *overstruck* on an 1846 dollar! Such, however, is not the fact for the present specimen; it is just a "regular" restrike 1851 dollar. According to the PCGS *Population Report* this is the only example given a DCAM designation by PCGS. Needless to say, the present choice Proof 1851 restrike affords an exemplary opportunity to capture this great rarity.

PCGS Population: 1; no others within the DCAM category.

Choice Proof 1856 Liberty Seated $1



(2x photo)

1546 1856 Proof-64 (PCGS). Satiny steel gray with definite gold and lilac overtones. A sharp and appealing Proof of the date, one of an estimated 60 to perhaps 125 or so Proofs of the date issued. In his reference on the subject, Dave Bowers noted: "I believe that most 1856 Proof dollars were issued as part of silver Proof sets, which in 1856 were just starting to have a wide following among numismatists. Some may have been sold separately as well." Bowers also notes that Walter Breen thought that perhaps 40 or so Proof 1856 dollars existed when that author wrote his *Encyclopedia* (1988). Just one Proof of the date has been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS, a fact that speaks volumes regarding the importance of the presently offered coin.

PCGS Population: 9; 1 finer (Proof-65).

Choice Proof 1857 Silver $1

A Low-Mintage Rarity



(2x photo)

1547 1857 Proof-64 Cameo (NGC). Medium golden gray mirrors support frosted motifs on this delightful cameo gem Proof Liberty Seated dollar. A pale champagne mist on both sides adds to the eye appeal. Boldly struck in all places save for a modicum of weakness at the top edge of the eagle's dexter wing and the immediately adjacent neck feathers on the reverse. One of an estimated 50 to 100 or so Proofs of the date struck—and among the five finest Proofs of the date to receive a cameo designation from NGC. Regarding the low estimated Proof mintage of the date, the Bowers reference on Liberty Seated (and every other type) silver dollars notes, "While some Proof 1857 dollars were undoubtedly sold with silver sets, others were probably sold singly." Not many active collectors would have ordered silver dollars of the date from the Mint, in sets or otherwise, so the low estimated mintage is probably fairly accurate. Certainly the supply of Proofs of the present date is small

enough that any larger estimate of Proofs produced would seem out of order. Easily worthy of the assigned grade.

NGC Census: 1; 4 finer within the designation (Proof-66 Cameo finest).

Choice Proof 1858 Silver $1 Rarity

Proof-Only Date



(2x photo)

1548 1858 Proof-63 (PCGS). Reflective fields and modestly frosted devices display various hues of warm gold and deep silver. A scattering of noticeable hairlines no doubt accounts for the assigned grade. One of the greatly recognized rarities in the U.S. silver dollar series, a Proof-only date that has proven to be elusive nearly since its date of manufacture.

For more than a century it was thought that just 80 examples of this date were struck in the Proof format without attendant circulation strikes. While no circulation strikes have ever shown up, today's conventional wisdom dictates that perhaps 250 to 350 or so Proofs of the date were actually struck; certainly more than 80 are known today in all grades. Regardless of the actual mintage for the date, 1858 Proof silver dollars have always been elusive and desirable, and today, in 2004, that has not changed.

Important Uncirculated 1859-S $1 Rarity

First San Francisco Mint Silver Dollar



(2x photo)

1549 1859-S MS-62 (PCGS). Boldly repunched 18 in date. Lively lilac-gray with whispers of golden iridescence, especially on the reverse. Much mint brilliance remains in the protected areas. A sharp and appealing example of this key branch mint issue, one of just 20,000 Liberty Seated dollars coined in San Francisco in 1859. It is worth remembering here that "the silver dollars of 1859 struck at the San Francisco Mint were minted primarily for use in foreign trade," according to the Bowers reference. Indeed, that *any* examples of this date currently exist in Uncirculated grades is a testament to chance and good fortune rather than numismatic planning. In fact, most known survivors of this rarity are just VF or EF, and Uncirculated examples at any grade designation can be considered rare. Indeed, the present MS-62 1859-S silver dollar is among the top 10 examples of the date certified by PCGS, with none of the other nine coins finer than MS-63.

PCGS Population: 5; 5 finer (all MS-63).

Choice Proof 1862 Liberty Seated $1



1550 1862 Proof-64 (NGC). Lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields display a nuance of faint champagne toning at the rims. A sharp and pleasing coin for the grade despite some scattered haymarks in the fields. One of 550 Proofs of the date produced, though the Bowers reference notes: "Some 550 copper-nickel and silver Proof sets were delivered on January 27, 1862, and from then through February 1863, about 430 found buyers. Those that remained unsold were placed in a vault and not found until the mid-1870s, at which time they were sold." An ideal selection for a type collection.

Choice Uncirculated 1862 Silver Dollar
Prooflike Appearance



(2x photo)

1551 1862 MS-64 (PCGS). A sparkling MS-64 cameo prooflike circulation strike of this scarce and desirable Civil War date. Only 11,540 circulation strikes were produced, and the fact that Mint State examples of the date exist at all is a boon to today's collecting community. Regarding the surfaces of this choice Mint State dollar, it is worthwhile noting here that the Bowers reference offers the following: "High-grade coins typically have extensive die striae, as struck, on the obverse and reverse, making it appear to the uninitiated that such coins have been cleaned or brushed. On the obverse, the die striations are diagonal and are oriented in a line, more or less, with the top of Miss Liberty's lower left leg. On the reverse, the die striations are nearly vertical." In our opinion, it is worthwhile for any would-be bidder to examine the present coin in person, for as Dave Bowers noted, "uninitiated" collectors may view these striae as marks of intentional cleaning rather than marks that were in the die when the coin was struck. Also of note is the Bowers comment: "As is the case with other Liberty Seated dollars after 1858, the relative availability of Proofs takes much of the demand away from Mint State coins. Because of this Proof factor, the true rarity of Mint State Liberty Seated coins was not recognized in the literature until recent decades." Fewer than 20 examples of this date have been called MS-64 or finer by PCGS, which certainly underscores the rarity of this date.

PCGS Population: 15; 3 finer (all MS-65).

Choice Mint State 1864 Silver Dollar

Impressive "Bull's Eye" Toning



(2x photo)

1552 1864 MS-64 (PCGS). The sparkling silver gray obverse center gives way to concentric halos of rose, indigo, and electric blue, while the reverse is essentially satiny golden gray with deeper rose and electric blue at the rim. Sharply struck for the date and design type, a fact that needs to be considered when your bidding strategy is planned. From a circulation strike mintage for the date of 30,700 pieces, and, as is so often the case in the Liberty Seated dollar series in this era, most of the mintage of this date was exported for use in the China Trade. Again, choice Mint State survivors such as the present beauty can be chalked up to fortune rather than design. Just a half dozen examples of this date have been certified finer than the present coin, indeed, fewer than 10 examples of the date have been called MS-64 (as here) or finer. If you are looking for a choice Uncirculated Liberty Seated dollar of the No Motto variety for your collection, consider this important specimen.

PCGS Population: 3; 6 finer (MS-66 finest).

Gem Cameo Proof 1866 Motto $1

Finest Cameo Certified by PCGS





(2x photo)

1553 1866 With Motto. Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS). Frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields are aglow with warm champagne highlights. The strike is bold and the eye appeal is equal to the assigned grade. Mint records show a Proof mintage of 725 silver dollars of the date all bearing the motto IN GOD WE TRUST for the first time within the denomination; all other dates of the design type after 1866 bear our nation's motto on a ribbon above the reverse eagle's head. The present gem, and gem it is, is the finest Proof silver dollar of the date certified within the CAM designation by PCGS, a tribute to the actual quality of this lovely gem.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within the designation.

Gem Uncirculated 1866 Silver Dollar

New With Motto Style



(2x photo)

1554 1866 Motto. MS-65 (PCGS). Satiny golden gray with lively underlying lustre, somewhat reflective fields, and frosted motifs. Nicely struck for the date with just a hint of weakness in certain obverse stars and similar lightness in Miss Liberty's hair, otherwise sharp and crisp in all other places. Noticeable repunching at the 18 in date as well as at IN GOD WE TRUST on reverse, boldest at WE. As with so many other dates in the design type, much of the mintage was sent to the Orient for trade purposes, though evidently some splendid examples of the new design type remained stateside, a most fortunate happenstance for today's collecting community. Undeniably choice.

PCGS Population: 2; 5 finer (MS-67 finest).

The Eliasberg 1867 Proof Dollar

Choice and Beautiful



(2x photo)

1555 1867 Proof-63 Cameo (PCGS). A splendid coin with superb eye appeal. Although the numerical grade is not in the gem category, the visual appeal is truly marvelous, and to this must be added the aspect of the pedigree from the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., Collection, the finest of all associations! In 1997 the coin was catalogued as follows: "A splendid specimen with lilac surfaces changing to gunmetal-blue at the rims. Some light cloudiness." Today, the coin remains as splendid as ever!

Die notes: Obverse with perfect date, about centered. Reverse with prominent raised die line from the right side of N extending through the base of GO and just missing the bottom of the D. Some light redoubling, the latter quite probably in the master die. Within the white shield lines are many raised die finish lines, but delicate enough that the mirror surface is still evident, particularly to the unaided eye. The spaces around the olive leaves are filled in with frost and are not mirrorlike

Die notes: Obverse with perfect date, about centered. Reverse with prominent raised die line from the right side of N extending through the base of GO and just

missing the bottom of the D. Some light redoubling, the latter quite probably in the master die. Within the white shield lines are many raised die finish lines, but delicate enough that the mirror surface is still evident, particularly to the unaided eye. The spaces around the olive leaves are filled in with frost and are not mirrorlike.

From William M. Friesner Collection, Édouard Frossard, June 7-8, 1894; J.M. Clapp; John H. Clapp. Clapp estate, 1942, to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, April 1997, Lot 2238.

Cameo Prooflike Uncirculated 1868 Silver $1

MS-64 PCGS



(2x photo)

1556 1868 MS-64 (PCGS). A visually exciting coin, one with a frosty pale golden portrait of Liberty that sits boldly against a deep silver sea, with frosty stars and date numerals toward the rim. The reverse is equally as lovely, with frosty motifs and titles that float in a reflective silver sea. Sharply struck in all areas, indeed, sometimes Proofs of the date don't come as bold and crisp as the present specimen. A truly splendid coin in all regards and one of the eight finest examples of the date certified by PCGS. In fact, only two 1868 silver dollars have been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS. Regarding the date, the Bowers reference notes, "the year 1868 does not come to mind immediately when one thinks of rare coins in the Liberty Seated series, but a perusal of the date, including certification service population reports, indicates that it is indeed very rare, even if it is unappreciated and overlooked." Undoubtedly many of the 162,100 circulation strikes produced of this date went to the China Trade, and choice to gem survivors are few and far between here in America as a result. A splendid opportunity for an advanced Liberty Seated silver dollar specialist or for any collector, for that matter, who simply desires the finest.

PCGS Population: 6; 2 finer (MS-66 finest).

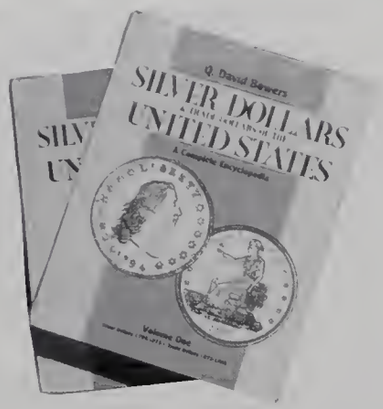


1557 1872 EF-45. Countermarked "E.G. & S.M. CO." Pleasing dusky pewter gray with subtle gold and blue highlights and a trace of lustre. An interesting piece, quite possibly countermarked by the Empire Gold and Silver Mining Company of Tulare County, California, founded in 1878. This attribution was first made by the late Maurice Gould, who once owned both this piece and the lot that follows, and listed the mark in his 1962 *Merchant Countermarks on American Silver Coins*. The mark on the present piece appears to be from a single prepared punch, with E.G. & S.M. in the top line, slightly curved, and CO below. A fascinating and very scarce countermark that deserves further inquiry.



1558 1872 G-6. Countermarked "E.G. & S.M. CO." Well worn, silver gray with attractive blue toning highlights. Like the last lot, this piece traces its provenance to the collection of the late Maurice Gould, and it comes with an old envelope written in Gould's hand. The present specimen is also marked "E.G. & S.M. CO," but this time in a small curved cartouche, a mark that more closely matches the description in Gould's monograph of this mark "in a curved small counterstamp." Gould's envelope calls this "unique" and attributes it to "Empire Gold and Silver Mining Co., Virginia, Nevada." It is certainly possible that there was more than one company called Empire, though our research revealed only the one in Tulare County, California as noted in the previous lot. In any case,

countermarked Seated dollars are quite unusual and the present specimen will no doubt be of significant interest to western Americana specialists or collectors of merchant countermarks.



1559 **Bowers, Q. David.** ***Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia.*** 2 volumes. Wolfeboro, 1993. Hardbound in pictorial boards. Very Good, some shelf wear at base of spine on volume 1 and on top of spine on both volumes. Volume 1 cover lightly scuffed, just normal wear from use, volume 2 is Very Fine or better. A very nice hardbound set of this desirable out-of-print reference, desirable as the source of the standard "BB" numbers for early dollars and a font of information on all U.S. silver dollar coins. On request, this lot may be autographed by the author to the successful bidder. A valuable addition to any library, a work whose demand far outstrips the available supply—particularly in hardbound!

Nearly Complete Morgan Dollar Set

1560 **A nearly complete Morgan dollar set in various grades, many with intense toning highlights:** ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-64 ☆ 1878-CC MS-63 ☆ 1878-S MS-65 ☆ 1879 AU-58 ☆ 1879-CC/CC EF-40 ☆ 1879-O MS-64 ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-64 ☆ 1880 MS-64 ☆ 1880-O AU-58 ☆ 1880-S MS-65, somewhat PL ☆ 1881 MS-64 ☆ 1881-CC MS-64 ☆ 1881-O MS-60 ☆ 1881-S MS-66 ☆ 1882 MS-64 ☆ 1882-CC MS-63 ☆ 1882-O MS-63 ☆ 1882-S MS-65 ☆ 1883 EF-45 ☆ 1883-CC MS-65 ☆ 1883-O MS-64 PL ☆ 1883-S F-15 ☆ 1884 MS-64 PL ☆ 1884-CC MS-64 ☆ 1884-O MS-60 PL ☆ 1884-S EF-45 ☆ 1885 MS-65 ☆ 1885-O MS-64 ☆ 1885-S F-15, cleaned ☆ 1886 MS-63, artificially toned ☆ 1886-O AU-55, dipped ☆ 1886-S EF-40, artificially toned ☆ 1887 MS-61 ☆ 1887-O AU-55 ☆ 1887-S MS-63 ☆ 1888 MS-60 ☆ 1888-O MS-63 ☆ 1889 MS-63 ☆ 1889-S MS-64 ☆ 1890 MS-63 ☆ 1890-CC MS-63 ☆ 1890-O AU-50 ☆ 1890-S AU-55 ☆ 1891 MS-63 ☆ 1891-S AU-58 ☆ 1892 MS-62 ☆ 1892-O AU-50 ☆ 1893 MS-60 ☆ 1893-CC Fair-2 ☆ 1893-O EF-40, brushed ☆ 1894 MS-62, questionable toning ☆ 1894-O AU-55 ☆ 1894-S MS-63 ☆ 1895-O EF-45, rim cuds ☆ 1896 MS-63 ☆ 1896-O EF-40 ☆ 1896-S VF-30 ☆ 1897 MS-61 ☆ 1897-O AU-50 ☆ 1897-S MS-63 ☆ 1898 MS-63 ☆ 1898-O MS-64 ☆ 1898-S MS-60 ☆ 1899 MS-63 ☆ 1899-O MS-63 ☆ 1899-S MS-62 ☆ 1900 MS-63 ☆ 1900-O MS-64 ☆ 1900-S MS-60 PL ☆ 1901 AU-50 ☆ 1901-O MS-62 ☆ 1901-S AU-55 ☆ 1902 MS-63 ☆ 1902-O MS-63 ☆ 1902-S MS-60, planchet striae as often found for the date ☆ 1903 MS-64 ☆ 1903-O MS-64 ☆ 1903-S EF-40 ☆ 1904 MS-60 ☆ 1904-O MS-64 ☆ 1904-S AU-55 ☆ 1921 MS-62 ☆ 1921-D EF-40, cleaned ☆ 1921-S MS-64. A neat collection formed by our consignor so as to have representative specimens not only of the dates included, but also to represent the entire grading spectrum from Fair-2 to gem Mint State. (Several of the choice and gem Morgans offered as individual lots in this session were also from this collection.) Many of the coins display intense rainbow toning—currently much in vogue in collecting circles—and the entire set is well worth looking closely at before bidding strategy is formed. Housed in two Dansco custom albums. (Total: 84 pieces)

Impressively Toned Gem 1878 7 Tailfeathers $1

Reverse of '79

MS-66 NGC, None Graded Finer



(2x photo)

1561 **1878 7 Tailfeathers. Reverse of 1879. MS-66 (NGC).** Incredible sunset orange, violet, and electric blue toning explodes on the satiny, lustrous obverse, while the reverse displays its own incredible visual fireworks. A rare issue struck with the Reverse of '79, with a slanting top arrow feather. In his *Official Red Book of Morgan*

Silver Dollars, Dave Bowers comments about the two reverse varieties of this issue: "Although not all Morgan dollar collectors are aware of the varieties, both are eminently worth owning. Even today, the price of the 1878 with Reverse of 1879, although considerable higher than that of the earlier style, does not reflect the true differential in rarity." Bowers also notes that of the nearly 9.8 million 1878 Morgan dollars struck with the 7 Tailfeathers reverse style, he estimates that perhaps just 1.5 million or so were of the Reverse of 1879 style. Regarding the present gem, it is one of eight examples of the date called MS-66 by NGC, with none certified finer by that firm. A Condition Census example of a rare and popular variety is about to cross the auction block!

Lustrous Gem 1878 7 Tailfeathers $1
Reverse of '79



1562 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 3rd Reverse. MS-65 (PCGS). An intensely lustrous pale champagne gem with deep shades of violet, electric blue, gold, and fiery orange at various places on both sides. Sharply struck. An appealing beauty in all regards. Only a half dozen examples of this issue have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS.



1563 1878-S MS-67 (ICG). Satiny lustre on the obverse with a whisper of gold, the reverse is mainly brilliant with a trace of delicate toning at the peripheries. Sharply struck.

Attractive Mint State 1879-CC $1
"Normal" CC Mintmark



1564 1879-CC Normal Mintmark. MS-63 (PCGS). A lustrous silver gray specimen with a hint of frost on the devices, some prooflike reflectivity in the fields, and a glancing nuance of rich golden toning at the rims. Nicely struck to boot. A choice representative example of the assigned grade and of this popular and greatly respected scarcity from the Carson City Mint as well.

Choice 1879-CC/CC $1



1565 1879-CC Large CC Over Small CC MS-63 (PCGS). A satiny and lustrous specimen with quietly blended faint champagne and rose highlights on both sides. A popular Carson City Mint rarity that takes a back seat to just its 1889-CC counterpart where desirability and elusiveness are concerned. Now called the Large CC over Small CC variety, this variety is still frequently referred to by its earlier and perhaps better-known sobriquet, the "Capped Die" variety.

Uncirculated 1879-CC $1
CC over CC or "Capped Die"



1566 1879-CC Large CC Over Small CC. MS-61. Medium silver gray with a wealth of underlying lustre and some pale golden highlights on both sides. Choice for the grade.

Colorful Gem 1879-S Morgan $1
Reverse of 1878



1567 1879-S 2nd Reverse. MS-65 (PCGS). An intense cartwheel whips broadly across the satiny surfaces of this pleasing gem. Intensely deep gold, orange, electric blue, and rose toning graces both sides of this sharply struck beauty. Struck from the reverse die of 1878, with a parallel arrow feather (PAF) on the reverse. Highly elusive in all grades, especially so at the gem level. Indeed, only two examples of the variety have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 38; 2 finer (both MS-66).



1568 1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-67 (PCGS). A blazing gem that borders on perfection, at least within the confines of the assigned MS-67 grade. The devices are heavily frosted, and the fields are satiny and somewhat reflective, bringing forth an overall cameo appearance to this satiny beauty. Sharply and appealing with intense lustre and just a nuance of faint golden toning.

Splendid Cameo Proof 1880 Morgan $1



1569 1880 Proof-67 Cameo (NGC). A gorgeous gem with frosted motifs, deeply mirrored fields, and a whisper of faint gold that gathers at the rims. An exceedingly lovely gem survivor from the Proof mintage for the date of 1,355 pieces, and impressive gem that would do justice to any Morgan dollar collection.

Gem Proof 1880 Morgan $1
Incredible Toning Highlights



1570 1880 Proof-65 (PCGS). Deep iridescent olive, gunmetal-blue, gold, and rose mingle tightly on the mirrored surfaces and lightly frosted motifs of this gem Proof Morgan dollar.

1571 1880 MS-65 (PCGS). Satiny champagne lustre. Faint speckling is noted under magnification.

Gem Uncirculated 1880/79-CC Morgan $1
Reverse of '78



1572 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878. MS-65 (NGC). A satiny gem with bold underlying lustre that supports pale champagne and faint sky blue highlights on the obverse, while the reverse is fully brilliant with a small crescent of bright gold at the bottom.



1573 1880-S MS-68 (ICG). Brilliant satiny surfaces with strong cartwheel lustre.

1574 Quintette of PCGS-certified silver dollars: ☆ 1880-S MS-66. Satiny lustre ☆ 1885-O MS-64. Reddish brown obverse center changing to iridescent sea green and gold at the periphery, the reverse with iridescent blue-green center with iridescent gold and sunset orange at the periphery ☆ 1897 MS-65. Lovely rainbow iridescent toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1904-O MS-65. Lustrous with soft orange-gray toning on the obverse ☆ 1972-S MS-66. Lustrous with a whisper of gold and speckled toning. (Total: 5 pieces)



1575 1881 MS-66 (PCGS). A frosty, satiny gem with broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre that highlights the faint champagne toning. Absolutely choice for the grade.

Gem Uncirculated 1881-CC $1
NGC "GSA Hoard" Holder



1576 1881-CC GSA. MS-66 (NGC). A sparkling gem certified by NGC and still in its original GSA holder. The satiny surfaces are about as fine as you will ever see for a coin in a GSA holder, this based on years of observation on our part. Sharp and appealing, with just a whisper of faint gold on the central devices.



1577 1881-CC GSA. MS-65 (NGC). A satiny gem with a dusting of faint gold iridescence. Choice for the assigned grade.



1578 1881-S MS-67 (NGC). Lustrous surfaces with splashes of delicate golden toning on the obverse, and a splash of rose at the reverse periphery. A hint of faint silver gray can be seen on both surfaces.

1579 1881-S MS-66 (PCGS). A lustrous gem with intense violet, indigo, rose, and electric blue on the obverse, while the mainly brilliant reverse displays a nuance of deep gold at the rim.

1580 Pair of silver dollars grading MS-66 (PCGS): ☆ 1881-S ☆ 1923. Both are lustrous and attractive. (Total: 2 pieces)

1581 1881-S MS-66 (NGC). A satiny gem with a wealth of underlying cartwheel lustre that supports splashes of deep blue, gold, and violet.

Choice Mint State 1882-O/S $1



1582 1882-O/S MS-64 (NGC). A satiny and frosty example of this popular overmintmark variety. Faint golden hues decorate both sides. Underlying S mintmark plainly evident within the opening of the O mintmark, even to the unaided eye. While nearly 11 dozen examples of this date have been called MS-64 by NGC (a figure that probably includes some resubmissions), only four examples of the date have been certified finer by NGC (another reason to suspect resubmissions at the MS-64 grade level).

NGC Census: 131; 4 finer (all MS-65).



1583 1882-S MS-67 (NGC). Delicate champagne over satiny surfaces.

Choice Proof 1883 Morgan $1



1584 1883 Proof-64 (NGC). A largely brilliant specimen with some pale champagne highlights on the lightly frosted motifs and at the rims. The fields are mirrored and afford an attractive background.

1585 1883 MS-65 DMPL (PCGS). Deep mirror fields and lightly frosted motifs form a pleasing and fairly intense cameo contrast. A wisp of faint rose graces Miss Liberty's portrait.

1586 1883-CC GSA. MS-65 (NGC). A brilliant, satiny gem with strong lustre and a hint of faint gold.



1587 1883-O MS-64 (PCGS). Bright rainbow iridescence over most of the obverse and at the periphery with lovely golden rose at the date. The reverse with mostly rich golden toning and a splash of iridescent sea green and sunset orange at the rim. An attractive specimen.

Impressive Uncirculated 1884 Morgan $1
MS-67 NGC



1588 1884 MS-67 (NGC). A satiny gem with exquisite lustre that seemingly lies on the surfaces of this frosty beauty. Faint golden highlights adorn both sides. Nicely struck, and one of 15 certified examples of the date according to the NGC *Census Report*. Of those 15, just one is certified finer than the present gem and that simply has a "star" placed next to the MS-67 designation on the holder.

NGC Census: 14, 1 finer (MS-67★).



1589 1884-CC GSA. MS-66 (NGC). A frosty gem of the finest order. The lustre is unyielding as it sweeps across the satiny, brilliant surfaces.

1590 1884-CC GSA. MS-65 (NGC). A frosty, satiny gem with a nuance of faint champagne on the obverse.



1591 1885-CC MS-65 (NGC). Satiny silver gray on the obverse with deep gold at the rim, while the reverse is fully brilliant at the center with crisp golden highlights at the rim.



1592 1885-O MS-67 (NGC). A satiny gem with intense cartwheel lustre that spirals richly across frosted motifs and satiny, somewhat reflective fields.

Gem Mint State 1885-S $1



1593 1885-S MS-65 (PCGS). A frosty, satiny gem with a nuance of rich rose iridescence at the rims. Housed in a "first generation" PCGS holder.

Superb Gem 1886 Morgan $1
None Graded Finer by NGC



1594 1886 MS-68 (NGC). A satiny gem with intense cartwheel lustre and a hint of warm rose iridescence. A delightfully attractive coin, one that is decidedly choice overall. Just a half dozen examples have achieved the MS-68 grade from NGC, with none finer.

NGC Census: 6; none finer within the designation.



1595 1886 MS-67 (NGC). Heavily yet brightly toned on the obverse, with shades of rose, violet, fiery orange, gold, and lilac, while the reverse is nearly fully brilliant with just a hint of rich gold and electric blue at the rim.

Uncirculated 1886-O Morgan $1



1596 1886-O MS-62 (NGC). Largely brilliant with sweeping cartwheel lustre and a hint of faint champagne on both sides. A scarce and desirable key date in *any* Uncirculated grade, despite a lofty mintage of more than 10.7 million. The vast majority of the issue went immediately into commerce in and around the Crescent City, with very few Uncirculated examples ever intentionally put aside by collectors at the time. The end result? Today the 1886-O is a notable "condition rarity" in all Uncirculated grades. Even at MS-62, as offered here, bidding enthusiasm should be high.



1597 1887 MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant satiny surfaces with lightly frosted devices and strong cartwheel lustre.

1598 1887 MS-66 (PCGS). Fiery splashes of gold, orange, yellow, and peach adorn both sides of this lustrous gem.

1599 1887 MS-66 (PCGS). An incredible rainbow display of iridescent toning encircles a largely brilliant portrait of Miss Liberty on the obverse, while the reverse is of nearly full brilliance except for some rainbow toning at the 9:00 position.

1600 1887-S MS-63 (PCGS). Loads of lustre on this brilliant branch mint issue.

Choice Proof 1888 Morgan $1



1601 1888 Proof-63 (PCGS). Dusky golden highlights grace the faintly frosted obverse motifs and mirrored fields, while the reverse is both more deeply toned and more cameo-like in appearance.

1602 1888-S MS-64 (NGC). Vivid electric blue and carmine iridescence enhances both sides of this boldly lustrous Morgan dollar. If you enjoy colorfully toned Morgans, take a gander at this one!

Desirable 1889-CC Morgan $1
AU-58 PL NGC



1603 1889-CC AU-58 PL (NGC). Reflective fields and frosty motifs show a hint of golden toning here and there. Prooflike in appear-

ance, as are so many examples of the date, though the fields and devices show very little in the way of detracting marks. The 1889-CC has long been regarded as the rarest of all the Carson City Mint Morgan dollar issues, the "king" of the Morgans from that mint if you will, and bidding *always* reflects that status when choice AU coins such as the present piece are made available to attentive auction audiences.

Popular 1889-CC Morgan $1



1604 1889-CC AU-50. Medium silver gray with generous amounts of lustre in the protected areas. The fields are prooflike, as often seen for the date, and the devices are lightly textured. Some well-hidden obverse scratches can be seen at the 9:00 area, otherwise just a a few faint contact marks, as should be expected, are noted here and there. The undeniable key to the Carson City Mint Morgan dollar series.

EF 1889-CC $1



1605 1889-CC EF-40 (PCI). Medium golden gray with some deeper highlights. A few stray marks are noted, as should be expected for a sizeable silver coin such as this after a moderately lengthy stay in circulation. The most greatly prized of all the Carson City Mint Morgan dollar issues, even at "just" EF-40.



1606 1889-CC VF-25 (PCGS). Medium golden gray with lighter high points. A few stray marks are noted, as should be expected from a well-circulated specimen such as this. All things considered, the present VF-25 coin is choice for the assigned grade.

1607 1889-CC G-6 (NGC). Medium golden gray with some deeper highlights. Well worn, as attested to by the date, yet surprisingly free of deep and unsightly marks.

1608 1889-O MS-64 (NGC). A lustrous beauty with strong cartwheel definition. Deep golden halos encircle each side. An especially nice coin for the assigned grade.

Gem Prooflike 1890 Morgan $1



1609 1890 MS-65 PL (PCGS). Frosty motifs and satiny, chiefly reflective fields form a calming cameo contrast. The strike is bold, which adds immeasurably to the overall appeal. The fields, and the devices for that matter, show few disturbances of merit, and are as choice as one would hope for the assigned grade. The present coin ranks within the five finest PL examples of the date seen by PCGS, only one of which is marginally finer than the present beauty.

PCGS Population: 4; 1 finer within the designation (MS-66).



1610 1890 MS-65 (PCGS). A frosty, satiny gem with robust cartwheel lustre, pale rose highlights, and exceptional eye appeal. Further, while nearly nine score examples of this date have been called MS-65 by PCGS, no 1890 Morgan dollar has earned a finer grade in the eyes of that organization.

PCGS Population: 171; none finer within the designation.

Splendid Gem DPL 1890-O $1

None Graded Finer by NGC



1611 1890-O MS-65 DPL (NGC). Morgan's popular Liberty and eagle design motifs are heavily frosted here, with deep mirror fields gathered closely about on both sides. A nuance of faint champagne graces the motifs. Some peripheral weakness is seen in the design, chiefly at the obverse stars and tops of E PLURIBUS UNUM, with similar flatness in the reverse legends also. However, the centers are quite bold where design details are concerned. The present lustrous gem is tied for finest certified by NGC, and a glance (or two) will convince you that the grading accolades are well merited.

NGC Census; 8; none finer within the designation.

Choice Cameo Proof 1891 Morgan $1



1612 1891 Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS). Reflective mirrors and frosty motifs display warm gold and faint sky blue toning highlights. One of 650 Proofs of the date produced, a fairly small Proof production figure within the context of the Morgan dollar series.

Choice Proof 1891 Morgan $1



1613 1891 Proof-64 (PCGS). A faint yet pleasing cameo appearance is present, with frosted motifs and mirrored fields that reflect warm champagne highlights. We note, however, that "cameo" is not marked on the holder's insert. An attractive coin for the grade.



1614 1891-CC MS-64 (NGC). VAM-3, Spitting Eagle variety. A satiny beauty with intense lustre and a whisper of rose toning here and there. Nicely struck and undeniably choice for the grade.

This popular variety derives its somewhat silly nickname from a die break near the eagle's beak that resembles nothing more than a droplet of spittle.

1615 1891-O MS-64 (NGC). Fully brilliant with strong lustre, and with a hint of gold in the eagle's plumage.



1616 1892-CC MS-63 PL (PCGS). Lightly frosted motifs and satiny, somewhat reflective fields form a modest yet enjoyable cameo contrast. The reverse rim is alive with fiery gold and crimson iridescence. Some lightness of detail is noted at the centers. An attractive coin for the grade.

Repunched second C in the mintmark.



1617 1892-CC MS-63 (NGC). Satiny matte-like surfaces show faint golden highlights and warm underlying lustre. A choice Mint State example of the penultimate date in the Carson City Mint Morgan dollar series.

Superb Gem Proof 1893 Morgan $1
Among Three Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

1618 1893 Proof-68 ★ (NGC). A stunningly toned gem Proof Morgan dollar. Deep rose centers give way to vibrant electric blue and deep gold. The devices are heavily frosted and the fields are deeply mirrored, though cameo contrast is not noted on the NGC holder. One of 792 Proofs of the date struck, the present gem is among the three finest Proofs of the date certified by NGC. A stunning visual array of color and quality combine here in an enchanting and forceful manner.

NGC Census: 1; 2 finer within the designation (both Proof-69).

Choice Proof 1893 Morgan $1



1619 1893 Proof-64 (PCGS). Variegated rose, blue, gold, and pearlescent gray grace the obverse, while the reverse displays a broadly brilliant eagle encircled by deep halos of gold, crimson, and electric blue.

Choice Mint State 1893-CC $1



1620 1893-CC MS-63 (PCGS). A bright and lustrous specimen with a nuance of faint gold at the centers. Some light, scattered marks, commensurate with the grade, are noted for accuracy. One of just 677,000 Morgan dollars struck in this the final year of coinage at the Carson City Mint. Always popular and desirable in all grades, especially choice or finer.

Lustrous Uncirculated 1893-CC $1



1621 **1893-CC MS-61 (PCGS).** A lustrous, frosty specimen with warm golden highlights at the obverse rim. A few stray marks account for the grade, though overall the present specimen is fairly choice.

Choice Mint State 1893-O Dollar

Vivid Toning Highlights



1622 **1893-O MS-63 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre supports a wealth of rose, violet, and faint gold on both sides. One of just 300,000 Morgan dollars coined in New Orleans in 1893, the lowest mintage within the design type for that mint, and a date that is always desirable at MS-63 or finer.

Choice AU 1893-S Morgan $1



(2x photo)

1623 **1893-S AU-53 (PCGS).** A highly lustrous specimen with reflective fields and faintly frosted motifs. Some even wear is apparent, as should be expected at the AU-53 level, but circulation marks are at a minimum here. One of 100,000 struck this year in San Francisco, the lowest regular-issue mintage figure in the series, and second only to the Proof-only 1895 Morgan dollar rarity. The 1895 Proof Morgan dollar is often referred to as the "King of Morgan dollars;" this writer refers to the 1893-S as the "Crown Prince of Morgan dollars." A pleasing specimen, a coin that will allow many collectors an opportunity to obtain a high-quality example of the date without having to "stretch" for a more highly priced Mint State example.

Problem-Free Low-Grade 1893-S $1



1624 1893-S G-6 (PCGS). Medium golden gray with some deeper toning in the recessed areas. Well worn yet surprisingly free of marks of consequence. A coin that while "just" G-6, would make a splendid addition to any mid-range Morgan dollar collection.



1625 1893-S G-6 (NGC). What can we say? It may be in just G-6 grade, but it is what it is, a nice problem-free example of the classic circulation strike key date rarity in the Morgan dollar series. Pale lilac-gray surfaces.



1626 1894 EF-45. Deep golden gray with lighter high points. Some lustre remains in the protected areas. One of 110,000 Morgan dollars struck of the date, the lowest production run of any date in the series from the Philadelphia Mint.

Gem Uncirculated 1894-S $1



1627 1894-S MS-65 (PCGS). A large amount of mint brilliance vies with rich gold, rose, and crimson toning for dominance on the surfaces of this highly lustrous gem. From a mintage for the date of slightly over 1.2 million pieces, the majority of which found their way into circulation at various times. It is worth noting here that only nine examples of this date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS.

Superb Proof 1895 Dollar Rarity
King of the Morgan Dollars



(2x photo)

1628 1895 Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS). A splendid specimen combining gold, rose, violet, and electric blue iridescence in concentric circles outlining a patch of central brightness. Of all Morgan silver dollar dates and major varieties, the 1895 has far and away the lowest mintage. Just 880 Proofs were struck, plus, it seems, no circulation strikes at all. For quite a few years a mintage figure of 12,000 had appeared in print, but Henry T. Hettger and the present writer (QDB) effectively abolished that concept a few years back, based upon Hettger's research in the National Archives. Indeed, although the information was lost to a later generation of numismatists, we were able to find scattered references soon after the 1895 was minted that only Proofs were struck.

Today perhaps 600 to 700 Proofs survive from the original mintage. Most of them are lower grades, and more than just a few of them have been dipped to make them "brilliant." The present coin, while it has a few trivial marks, is pristine breathtakingly beautiful and, indeed, one of the finest we have ever seen. For our money a coin certified as Proof-64 but with the eye appeal as offered here is finer than an "ordinary" Proof-65. However, it is *your money* that backs your bid, so take a look and decide for yourself.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Schwan Collection, October 2000, Lot 1577.

Key Date 1895-S Morgan $1
Choice AU-58 NGC



1629 1895-S AU-58 (NGC). A lustrous example of this popular key date issue from the San Francisco Mint, one of only 400,000 examples of the date struck, of which nearly all saw circulation to one extent or another. Largely brilliant on the obverse, with frosted motifs and a somewhat mirrored field encircled by a halo of warm gold, while the reverse is a colorful pastiche of gold, silver, and violet. Nicely struck and devoid of all but a few faint and trivial marks.

Impressive Gem 1896-S Morgan $1
Vivid Gold Highlights





(2x photo)

1630 1896-S MS-65 (PCGS). Strong underlying lustre graces the satiny golden surfaces of this attractive gem. Varying shades of gold, rose, and peach adorn both sides. Nicely struck. A rarity when gem, despite a mintage of five million circulation marks. As is so often the case with coins from our westernmost mint, the vast majority went slowly yet inexorably into circulation on the West Coast, the end result being that this date is quite rare in gem grades. Indeed, just three have been certified finer than this piece by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 42; 3 finer (MS-69 finest).

Ultra Cameo Proof 1898 Morgan $1



1631 1898 Proof-62 Ultra Cameo (NGC). Frosty motifs and mirror fields display warm, even rose and gold highlights. A few faint "slide marks" on Miss Liberty's cheek no doubt account for the assigned grade; the present coin is visually finer than the assigned Proof-62 grade implies. From a Proof mintage of the date of 735 pieces, most of which have a lovely cameo appearance.

Lustrous Gem 1899 Morgan Dollar
Rich Toning Highlights



1632 1899 MS-66 (PCGS). A satiny gem with robust cartwheel lustre that supports intense gold, peach, violet, and orange highlights. A lovely and vibrantly toned gem that is easily worthy of the assigned grade.

Gem Proof 1900 Morgan $1
Richly Toned



1633 1900 Proof-65 (NGC). Deep lilac-gray surfaces explode with burst of bright blue, sea green, and rose on the obverse, while the reverse is a uniform display of golden gray and bright electric blue. A truly colorful gem survivor from a Proof mintage for the date of 912 pieces.

Choice Proof 1901 Morgan $1



1634 1901 Proof-64 (NGC). Warm golden highlights embrace the lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields, while the reverse shows a grand amount of original mint brilliance, especially at the eagle. An attractive coin for the assigned grade.

Uncirculated 1901 Morgan $1



1635 1901 MS-60 (NGC). Lustrous silver gray with pale golden highlights. Some faint hairlines and a few scattered marks account for the assigned grade. A prized rarity in all Mint State grades, despite the lofty mintage of the date of more than 6.9 million circulation strikes. The vast majority of that mintage saw use in the channels of everyday commerce, and very few examples of the date were put aside intentionally for the enjoyment of today's collectors. As you can imagine, the end result is that even at *just* MS-60, this date is rare!

1636 1901-S MS-63 (NGC). Largely brilliant and highly lustrous with a hint of warm golden gray on the satiny surfaces.



1637 1902-O MS-66 (PCGS). Frosty olive green, orange, magenta, and sea green on the obverse. The reverse with sea green, rose, and gold toning. A very attractively toned specimen.



1638 1904 MS-64 PL (NGC). Lightly frosted motifs and richly mirrored fields display a faint yet pleasing cameo contrast. Add a touch of warm gold, particularly at the rims, and the eye appeal is greatly enhanced. Just half a dozen examples of this date have been called MS-64 PL by NGC, making the present specimen one of the finest PL Morgan dollars of the date certificd by NGC.

NGC Census: 6; none finer within the designation.

Exciting Gem 1921 Peace $1

A High Relief Beauty



1639 1921 Peace. High Relief. MS-66 (NGC). A satiny gem with intense cartwhcel lustre that breathes life into thc surfaces, and adds a robust nature to the bold rainbow toning highlights. The strike is modest at the centers, although perhaps slightly sharper than typically seen for the date. The warm golden obverse supports bright bursts of rich crimson, gold, rose, and electric blue that glorify designer Anthony De Francisci's portrait of Liberty, based upon the profile of his wife. The reverse is equally as lustrous, and the design details there are fairly well represented. The rich, old toning highlights there are simply deeper shades of the range described on the obverse. A fairly difficult issue to find in the higher range of the gem category; just five dozen examples of this popular high relief issue have been certified MS-66 by NGC, with fewer than 10 examples certified finer, all MS-67. Again, we offer a lustrous, satiny gem with old longtime toning highlights, a physically exciting and aesthetically rewarding gem in all regards.

NGC Census: 60; 8 finer (all MS-67).

Gem Uncirculated 1921 Peace $1



1640 **1921 Peace. High Relief. MS-65 (PCGS).** A wealth of vivid cartwheel lustre supports deep gold, slate, and carmine iridescence. Nicely struck for the date, with fairly strong central obverse details in Miss Liberty's hair.



1641 **1921 Peace. High Relief. MS-65 (NGC).** Highly lustrous and of nearly full brilliance, with a nuance of faint gold noted on either side. Typical central strike for the date. Definitely a pleasing coin for the assigned grade.

Vividly Toned 1921 Peace Dollar



1642 **1921 Peace. High Relief. MS-65 (NGC).** An abundance of satisfactory lustre plays Atlas, supporting a world of deep gold, lilac, blue, and other heavy rainbow shades on its broad shoulders. Typical central strike, though some vertical hair details can be seen at Miss Liberty's ear.

1643 **1921 Peace. High Relief. MS-64 ★ (NGC).** A highly lustrous specimen with a hint of faint gold in Miss Liberty's tresses. The fields are somewhat prooflike on both sides, an unusual occurrence for the date. A careful examination reveals multiple raised die lines in the fields, perhaps heightened by the prooflike reflectivity that supports them. A most unusual 1921 Peace dollar.

1644 **1921 Peace. High Relief. MS-64 (NGC).** Satiny lustre with delicate champagne highlights. Some lightness of strike at the centers, as is common for this popular High Relief issue.



1645 **1935-S MS-65 (NGC).** Frosty, satiny surfaces with strong cartwheel lustre and a hint of faint champagne. Reverse with three rays beneath ONE; this date is also found with four rays in that area.

TRADE DOLLARS

Beautiful Proof 1874 Trade Dollar
Rare So Fine



1646 1874 Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS). A splendid specimen, silver with very delicate champagne toning, always a favorite aspect. The striking on both sides is excellent, including on the lower parts of the eagle (where this is not always the case). Of the 1874 Proof trade dollar, just 700 were minted. In our own studies we have concluded that of the Proof years from 1873 to 1883, the rarest find in quality preservation today is the 1873, followed quickly on its heels by the 1874. It is likely that many pieces of these years were simply spent by the recipients, as such were legal tender in the United States at the time (a status which endured until Congress repealed it on July 22, 1876).

The assembly of a date run of trade dollars is a challenge, and when finished yields a beautiful set. If this appeals to you and you are about to embark on assembling such a collection, you can take a giant leap forward by acquiring this especially nice 1874!

Gem Uncirculated 1875-S Trade $1
MS-65 NGC



1647 1875-S MS-65 (NGC). Type I / I. Highly lustrous and fully brilliant but for some deep violet and crimson near the rims. Some diagonal planchet striae are evident under careful examination, no doubt the result of the drawing process as the silver strips were drawn down to planchet thickness at the mint. Still, the design details are all sharp and crisp save for a hint of faintness at the eagle's sinister claw. Fewer than a half dozen examples of this date have been certified finer than the present gem by NGC.

NGC Census: 35; 4 finer (all MS-66).

Gem Proof 1876 Trade $1
Rare Type II Obverse and Reverse



1648 1876 Proof-65 (NGC). Deep steel gray with strong lustre that supports vibrant rainbow iridescence. Nicely struck in all places save for a touch of lightness at Liberty's head and the talons on the eagle's sinister claw. The Type II/II combination (see below for diagnostics) is quite rare; the Bowers reference notes it is: "Possibly five or more times rarer than Proofs of I/II. A specimen in the W.E. Seton Collection has these characteristics: Obverse: 'Pimple' below ear on neck of Miss Liberty; another pimple on wrist centered above where branch joins arm; some Proof finish on top of bale. Reverse: Very delicate doubling of left side of most letters in TRADE DOLLAR." The present specimen shows all these attributes clearly. Only four examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by NGC within the Proof designation, though we have no way of telling if *any* Proofs of the date listed in the NGC *Census Report* are of the rare Type II/II style as offered here.

NGC Census: 17; 4 finer within the designation (Proof-67 finest).

Proof trade dollars of 1876 are found in the following die combinations: Type I/I, Type I/II, and Type II/II. The Type I obverse has the ends of the ribbon that reads LIBERTY pointing to the left, and Liberty shows three fingers on her branch hand; the Type I reverse shows a berry below the eagle's sinister claw. The Type II obverse shows the ribbon ends pointing distinctly downward, and four fingers can be seen on Liberty's branch hand; the Type II reverse is without a berry beneath the eagle's sinister claw. There is a very rare variety of the Type I/II combination where the hand of Liberty shows four distinct fingers rather than the three that are usually associated with the Type I obverse, and much study is currently underway on this "transitional" obverse type and its various marriages.

1649 1876 Type II/I. Box dollar, EF-40 host coin. Deep slate gray with lighter elements. Box opens at top of reverse, hinge intact and well-working, a portrait of a child is included within.

Seeing this box dollar reminds this writer (FVV) of a trip I took many years ago to visit an auction consignor in the Midwest. After we had completed our inventory, the consignor, an elderly gent in his 80s, produced a well-worn 1896 Morgan dollar and told me that his father had given it to him decades earlier and told him it was a family treasure that should remain with the family for generations to come. It seems the consignor just could not figure out why this well-worn silver dollar, a common date in VF or so, was such a treasure, and wondered if I could find anything special about it. As soon as I looked at it I realized it was a box dollar and immediately opened it, whereupon I found a picture of a lovely woman and a lock of curly blonde hair. The consignors jaw literally dropped open, quite in time with the opening of the coin. I then handed it to him and asked if he knew whose photo was inside. He took one look and immediately wept openly and unabashedly, exclaiming to me that it was a picture of his mother, no doubt taken on her wedding day in 1896, the date of the Morgan dollar! Needless to say, I'm sure that coin now truly is a family heirloom that his family will treasure even more as generations come and go. The experience was as rewarding for me as it was for the consignor, and is one of my fondest memories of my many years in numismatics!

From Bowers and Ruddy's Harbor Collection sale, June 1982, Lot 1037.

Richly Toned Gem Proof-Only 1878 Trade $1

From the Exceptional Legend Collection



(2x photo)

1650 1878 Proof-66 (PCGS). An exceptional gem Proof of the sort the Legend Collection is famous for! Deeply toned lilac and slate mirrors support frosty motifs rich with deep blue iridescence. A hint of mint brilliance escapes from beneath the toning at the center of the reverse. A Proof-only date that saw no attendant circulation strikes of the issue, though Carson City and San Francisco struck trade dollars in 1878—by the following year, 1879, trade dollar coinage was limited to Proofs out of Philadelphia and continued that way through the demise of the series in 1885. One of 10 examples of the issue called Proof-66 by PCGS, with just one piece graded finer by that firm, a Proof-68 coin that truly must be an exceptional gem to best the present specimen by two grading points! A gem from the Legend Collection of superb trade dollars.

PCGS Population: 10; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-68).

From the Legend Collection.

Richly Toned Choice Proof 1878 Trade $1



1651 1878 Proof-64. Frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields display deep gold, rose, and faint sky blue iridescence. A truly choice coin for the grade.

1652 1878-CC Net VF-30, cleaned and artificially toned. Deep lilac-gray with some electric blue on both sides. Some faint circulation marks are noted, as should be expected from a coin that saw circulation to the point of VF. One of 97,000 1878-CC trade dollars produced, far and away the lowest regular-issue mintage in the series. Regarding the rarity of this popular issue, the *Guide Book* cautions us: "44,148 trade dollars were melted on July 19, 1878. Many of these may have been 1878-CC." Certainly that would account for the rarity and desirability of this issue.

Gem Cameo Proof 1880 Trade Dollar

Proof-68 Cameo NGC



(2x photo)

1653 1880 Proof-68 Cameo (NGC). A pale, satiny haze of faint champagne lightly dusts the frosty, immaculate motifs and exquisitely clear mirrored fields. This may, indeed, be the most physically perfect trade dollar the present writer has laid eyes on, certainly within recent memory. It truly is a joy to behold this coin under low magnification lingering for a while on the finest of details, keeping in mind that they were done at the hand of an engraver. A splendid gem in all regards, and among the finest Proofs of the date certified by NGC; no other example of this date has been certified finer by that organization *within any designation*. To connoisseurs of quality, trade dollar specialists, and advanced type set collectors alike we say the present gem cameo trade dollar readily and easily ranks among the finest examples extant.

NGC Census: 7; none finer within any designation.

Popular Proof-Only 1880 Trade $1

Gem Proof-65 NGC



1654 1880 Proof-65 (NGC). A satiny cameo, though such is not noted on the NGC holder. Largely brilliant frosted motifs and mirrored fields show a nuance of faint yet bold violet and rose iridescence. Sharply struck in all areas and absolutely worthy of the assigned grade. A popular date that is often selected to represent the design type in advanced type collections.

Proof variety number 1 from the Bowers *Encyclopedia:* "With top of 1 in date below G of GOD. Crossbar of 4 in 420 is perfect."

Splendid Gem Proof 1881 Trade $1

Proof-66 Ultra Cameo NGC

Among Three Finest Certified



(2x photo)

1655 1881 Proof-66 Ultra Cameo (NGC). A splendid gem with satiny, heavily frosted motifs and highly reflective fields, all displaying bold lustre, faint golden highlights, and eye appeal that is simply dazzling overall. The only mark of merit is a faint horizontal lint mark to the right of the date. The present lovely gem is one of just two examples of the date certified at the present grade, with just one specimen certified finer by NGC.

NGC Census: 2; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-67 Ultra Cameo).

Gem Cameo Proof 1883 Trade Dollar



(2x photo)

1656 1883 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC). A visually stunning Proof trade dollar. The design elements are frosted and crisp, and the fields are heavily mirrored. A dusting of faint champagne graces both sides. One of 979 Proofs of the date produced without attendant business strikes. The 1883 trade dollar is essentially the final collectible year in the series; the 1884 and 1885 issues are incredible rarities, with suggested mintages of just 10 and five pieces respectively. It is worth noting here that fewer than 10 Proof 1883 trade dollars have been certified finer than the present gem by NGC.

NGC Census: 11; 8 finer within the designation (all Proof-67 Cameo).

GOLD DOLLARS

These small gold issues, first coined in 1849, make for an outstanding offering that kicks off with a choice MS-63 1849 No L dollar. Mint State 1855, 1856, 1859-S, 1862, 1869, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1879, and 1888 specimens are to be found, along with Proofs of 1857, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1877, 1886, and 1888. Other rarities include a nice 1855-C Type II, a greatly prized 1861-D in AU-55, and other surprises you'll discover along the way. All gold dollar photographs are 2x.

Choice 1849 Small Head Gold Dollar

No L on Truncation



1657 1849 Small Head. No L on neck truncation. MS-63 (PCGS). A lovely specimen with exquisite striking, needle-sharp at the center and on nearly all other details, some trivial lightness at star centers excepted, but scarcely anyone would notice. The fields are lustrous, satiny, and the entire coin bespeaks desirability and quality. For the gold dollar specialist as well as the type set collector this represents a *find*.

Offered is the earliest type of gold dollar with the head of Miss Liberty smaller than used later, with more space surrounding. The fields are not basined but are *plane*, also a departure from that later used. Moreover, the initial of the designer, L for Longacre, was not placed on this variety, but was added later.

Frosty Gem Uncirculated 1855 Gold $1



1658 1855 MS-65 (NGC). A deep honey gold specimen with intense cartwheel lustre and a nuance of faint olive on both sides. Sharply struck from lightly clashed dies with full design details on both sides. Somewhat scarcer than its 1854 Type II counterpart, though the 1854 issue is frequently chosen to represent the design type when quality gold coin collections are assembled. Nearly 26,000 fewer 1855 gold dollars were struck, making the date moderately scarcer than its 1854 brethren. The present gem is just that, a gem!

Uncirculated 1855 Gold Dollar



1659 1855 MS-62 (PCGS). A satiny honey gold specimen with bursts of bright yellow brilliance in the protected areas, and with some traces of rich orange toning there as well. Nicely struck from lightly clashed dies, typical for this popular gold dollar issue.



1660 1855 AU-58 (NGC). Much sparkling lustre remains in the protected areas of this bright and attractive honey gold Type II gold dollar. Struck from lightly clashed dies, as nearly always seen.

Rare 1855-C Gold Dollar



1661 1855-C Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-55, but lightly cleaned and with a subtle trace of an old repair on the reverse at the dentils at lower left. Bright yellow gold, attractive, and within its classification quite desirable. The obverse is somewhat lightly struck at the center, as is the reverse, this being characteristic of the 1855-C, as even a quick glance at standard listings will reveal. Today, with concentration on grading numbers alone, many buyers overlook the technical aspects of coins. Delving into the subject a prospective buyer will learn that during the 1850s many Philadelphia Mint gold dollars are fairly well struck (Type II issues excepted), while those from Charlotte and Dahlonega usually are not, those from New Orleans are often quite sharp, and San Francisco issues are likewise. All of this is very enjoyable to study.

The 1855-C gold dollar, of which just 9,803 were minted, is important not only as a rarity in its own right, but as the only Charlotte Mint coin of the short-lived Type II design. The new motif, introduced by Longacre in 1854, featured an Indian princess wearing a headdress of *ostrich* plumes. The head was small and the relief deep, causing metal flow problems which nearly always resulted in lightness of strike at the obverse and reverse centers, the later usually affecting the second digit of the date. This was remedied by the introduction of the Type III design in 1856, a modified portrait, somewhat differently styled, larger and shallower. After that time striking no longer presented difficulties.

While the presently offered 1855-C is not a candidate for Condition Census, it is still quite attractive to the eye, unquestionably rare, and highly regarded as one of the most desirable Charlotte Mint issues of the era.

Frosty Gem 1856 Gold Dollar
Upright 5 Variety
Tied for Finest Certified by NGC



1662 1856 Upright 5. MS-65 (NGC). Frosty honey gold with strong lustre and a generous quotient of eye appeal. Some faint olive highlights can be seen on both sides, adding greatly to the overall appearance of this satiny gem. A touch of striking weakness is noted at the R in AMERICA, as well as at the 5 in the date, as frequently seen for the issue. Moderately scarcer in gem grades than its counterpart with the italic 5 in the date. One of only two examples of this variety called MS-65 by NGC, with none finer.

NGC Census: 2; none finer

Important Gem Proof 1857 Gold $1
Proof-65 CAM (NGC)



1663 1857 Proof-65 CAM (NGC). Frosty honey gold motifs stand boldly out from deeply mirrored fields. A blazing gem Proof from a small and unlisted quantity of Proofs struck in 1857. The known population of collectors in that era was undoubtedly as small as the known population of surviving 1857 Proof dollars. We suspect that perhaps a dozen or so—the number is sometimes given as low as five—pieces are currently known, with the present beauty well up in the rankings where quality and eye appeal are concerned. Proof 1857 gold dollars are literally as rare as just about any U.S. coin with regard to quantity. Of course, this probably only matters to serious gold dollar collectors, but it is those collectors good fortune smiles upon today. Here is a coin that exists in far fewer numbers than the 1804 Draped Bust dollar, yet can be purchased for a tiny fraction of the value of that rarity. Further, the present gem is among the three finest Proofs of the date given a Cameo designation by NGC.

NGC Census: 2; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-65 Cameo).

Important 1859-S Gold $1
Choice MS-63 PCGS



1664 1859-S MS-63 (PCGS). A satiny Mint State example of an important branch mint issue, a truly choice specimen that is among the three finest examples of the date certified by PCGS. Bold olive gold surfaces display strong lustre and an unusually bold strike. From a fairly modest mintage for the date of 15,000 pieces, and as is so often the case with San Francisco Mint issues, the vast majority of that mintage saw exhaustive use in the channels of commerce. That the present coin has survived down to our era is remarkable, and the fact that it is markedly finer than Bass:134 (October, 1999), is quite remarkable as well! Absolutely choice for the grade, both physically and aesthetically. One of the very finest 1859-S gold dollars is about to cross the auction block, and if obtaining a splendid specimen of the date is one of your many numismatic goals, here's a splendid (and very infrequent) opportunity to scratch one more coin off your wish list!

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer (MS-64).

Important 1861-D Gold Dollar Rarity

Final Dahlonega Mint Issue

Struck Under Authority of the C.S.A.



1665 1861-D AU-55 (PCGS). A grand and popular rarity, indeed one of the few coinage issues that can actually be traced to the Confederate States of America, here of course after they seized the mint in Dahlonega. Medium yellow gold with some honey warmth on the high points and bursts of mint brilliance in the protected areas. Evenly worn on the high points, but distinctly free of circulation marks of any matter. Some faintness of strike can be seen in portions of the peripheral legends on the obverse, as is always the case for genuine 1861-D gold dollars. A date that can truly be called an issue of the Confederacy, and a coin that can be collected as such. All 1861-D gold dollars, with an estimated mintage of perhaps 1,000 to 1,500 (although no one is certain), were struck after Confederate authorities seized the Dahlonega Mint in April 1861. Historically important, impressively rare, and about as choice for the grade as you will find for an AU-55 example of the date.

Two pairs of gold dollar dies were shipped to the Dahlonega facility on December 10, 1860. Who could have foretold that later in the month Georgia would secede from the Union. The package with the dies arrived in Dahlonega on January 7, and shortly thereafter upon instructions from the governor of Georgia, local troops seized the mint. Apparently some small amount of gold bullion was on hand or perhaps some deposits were made, but in any event dies for the 1861-D gold dollar were put into the coining press and some pieces were produced. For the record, there had been no 1861-D gold dollar coinage prior to the occupation of the mint by Georgia forces, hence all 1861-D gold dollars are actually C.S.A. gold dollars! How many examples of the date were actually coined is anyone's guess, with guesses ranging from just a few hundred to well over 1,000 pieces. David Akers gave his estimate as 1,200 to 1,500. Writers here at ANR are comfortable with comments such as "1,000 to 1,500 pieces," but again, this can only be a guess.

Choice Proof 1862 Gold $1 Rarity

Proof-64 Ultra Cameo NGC



1666 1862 Proof-64 Ultra Cameo (NGC). Rich butterscotch gold with heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields. The devices of this prize are sharply represented, which adds to the cameo appeal. From a Proof mintage for the date of 35 pieces, all reportedly struck on February 16, with distribution of the issue beginning at that time. Perhaps just half that number can be accounted for today, with specimens of the quality offered here or finer in an extreme minority. A beautiful specimen that is both a joy and treasure to behold, and, indeed, it is one of the two finest examples of the date called Ultra Cameo by NGC. A lovely little golden treasure that will both delight and excite its next owner.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-65 Ultra Cameo).

The obverse die of this attractive Proof gold dollar has a small area of heavily polished Proof reflectivity at the vertical element of the leftmost plume in the Indian's headdress, this tiny reflective area being diagnostic of Proof gold dollars for 1862 to 1873; without this small area, you are probably looking at a prooflike circulation strike. Along with Proofs of 1862, Proof gold dollars of 1863 to 1873, 1875 and 1876 are also known from this obverse die, which was resurrected for Proofs in 1889, the final date of the denomination. Certain circulation strikes of 1879 and 1888 were also produced from this "workhorse" die.

The reverse of the present die shows an unfinished O in DOLLAR, with the inner area of that letter textured and heavily frosted.



1667 1862 MS-64 (NGC). A frosty deep honey gold specimen with strong lustre and some pale olive highlights. Sharp and appealing, with clash marks from LIBERTY on the obverse in the reverse field near the 2 of the date.



1668 1862 MS-64 (NGC). Another choice Mint State example of this popular date, here with broadly sweeping lustre on rich honey gold surfaces.

Gem Ultra Cameo Proof 1863 Gold $1
The Eliasberg Specimen



1669 1863 Proof-65 Ultra Cameo (NGC). Reflective golden fields and frosted motifs display rich rose iridescence. A half-moon area of field cloudiness near the tip of Liberty's bust identifies this specimen as the Eliasberg coin, offered by Q. David Bowers and his partner Jim Ruddy in October 1982 when they sold the Eliasberg Collection of gold coins (catalogued as the United States Gold Coin Collection). This particular date in Proof is one of the great prizes in the gold dollar series. Indeed it is probably the key date among Proof gold dollars. While Mint records show a production of 50 Proofs of the date, we feel that fewer than that number were actually distributed to collectors and other buyers. Indeed, perhaps 30 is more in line with the actual number released from the Mint. Regardless, we know that just a dozen or perhaps a few more Proof examples are known. Circulation strikes of the date are also extremely rare; some 6,200 were struck, but far, far fewer exist today in all grades. Meanwhile, returning to the Proofs, we suspect that the present coin will see a hearty and spirited round of bidding before it finally finds a home in an advanced cabinet. Indeed, this cameo gem is among the three finest seen by NGC.

NGC Census: 2; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-66 Ultra Cameo).

From Bowers and Ruddy's sale of the United State Gold Coin Collection (Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.), October 1982, Lot 51.

Splendid Gem Cameo Proof 1864 Gold Dollar
Among Three Finest Certified by PCGS



1670 1864 Proof-65 DCAM (PCGS). A rich honey gold gem with heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields. The devices show rich orange highlights while the fields are more olive. As boldly struck and lovingly preserved as any Proof gold dollar of the era is apt to be, and as pretty as the proverbial picture! From a Proof mintage for the date of 50 pieces, all of which were struck on February 11, 1864. Of those, perhaps just 30 or so are thought to have found new owners outside the Mint, and of those 30 or so pieces, it is thought that only 12 to 15 or so can be traced today with any accuracy. The present lovely gem is finer than the specimen offered in the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection (Lot 40, May 2000) and is noteworthy as such. In fact, the present gem is tied for finest graded honors within the Proof DCAM designation by PCGS. A truly lovely gem Proof 1864 gold dollar is about to cross the auction block.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer within the DCAM designation.

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1869 Gold $1



1671 1869 MS-67 (PCGS). A frosty honey gold specimen with an enriching blend of deep gold, rose, and rich butterscotch toning. Frosty and lustrous, and every bit the gem the holder proclaims it to be, both aesthetically and physically. Just 5,900 circulation strikes of the date were produced, and, in the eyes of PCGS, fewer than a dozen examples of the date were worthy of MS-67 or finer status. Indeed, the present coin is simply superb for the assigned grade.

PCGS Population: 9; 2 finer (both MS-68).

Splendid Uncirculated 1872 Gold Dollar
Finest Graded by NGC
Ex Bareford Collection



1672 1872 MS-68 PL (NGC). Sparkling honey gold with frosty motifs and satiny fields that impart a cameo prooflike appearance. Just 3,500 circulation strikes of the date were produced, and considerably fewer can be satisfactorily accounted for today *in any grade.* The fact that the present gem has received the grade of MS-68 PL from NGC speaks volumes about its quality. Indeed, it is the finest example of the date certified by NGC. A beautiful coin, one that would prove exceedingly difficult to improve upon.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.

From B. Max Mehl's sale of the Neil Collection, June 1947, Lot 2321; Stack's sale of the Bareford Collection, December 1978, Lot 57 (as Brilliant Proof).



1673 1873 Open 3. MS-64 (NGC). Bright and frosty deep honey gold with strong lustre and muted olive and rose iridescence.



1674 1874 MS-64 (NGC). A rich honey gold example of this popular date, a lustrous coin with deep golden highlights at the rims.



1675 1874 MS-64 (NGC). Another choice Mint State example of the date, a frosty coin with warm golden highlights.

Impressive Cameo Proof 1877 Gold $1 Rarity

Finest Certified by NGC

The Garrett Specimen



1676 1877 Proof-66 Ultra Cameo (NGC). A bright and fiery gem with heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields that display faint orange highlights. A beautiful gem survivor from a reported Proof mintage of 20 coins, though some in numismatics think that 30 or so were actually produced. Some 15 to 20 Proofs can be accounted for today, which leads certain scholars to lean toward a higher number. The present gem is, and we note this with pride, the finest Proof 1877 gold dollar certified by NGC within any designation. Indeed, this lovely gem once graced the Garrett Collection. A grand opportunity to obtain a prized rarity at the height of quality.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within any designation.

From Bowers and Ruddy's sale of the Garrett Collection, Part I, November 1979, Lot 413.

Prooflike 1879 Gold $1



1677 1879 MS-64 (PCGS). A splendid strike, sharp, and highly prooflike on both sides. Although *prooflike* characteristics are recognized and are treated to great extent in the Morgan silver dollar series, with several degrees of "prooflikeness," in gold dollars they are not. Otherwise it might be proper to call this 1879 MS-64 DPL.

In any event, the opportunity is presented to acquire a very attractive example of this date, one of 3,000 circulation strikes made. In terms of eye appeal, we readily imagine that this is one of the nicest that can be found anywhere.

Gem Proof 1886 Gold Dollar

Finest Certified by PCGS



1678 1886 Proof-67 (PCGS). An incredibly enchanting gem Proof example of the date. The devices are frosted and the fields are heavily mirrored, and both are splashed with winsome dashes of rose, gold, and deep orange, the latter especially in the obverse field. Amazingly of the six dozen Proofs of the date certified to date by PCGS, this impressive gem is the *finest seen by that group within any designation.* This in and of itself is quite spectacular, as 1,016 Proofs of the date were produced. True, some may not have been distributed by the Mint, yet still, for the present specimen to survive at the "top of the heap" is no mean feat.

PCGS Population: 1; none equal to or finer in any designation.

Exemplary Proof 1888 Gold Dollar
None Graded Finer by NGC



1679 1888 Proof-68 CAM (NGC). A pleasing gem Proof example of the penultimate date in the gold dollar series. Bright honey gold with frosty motifs, satiny reflective fields, and a whisper of faint rose iridescence. While 1,079 Proofs of the date were struck, just 500 or so can be accounted for today. Of that sizable Proof quantity, very few can compare to the quality and appeal of the present gem. Indeed, only two have been certified Proof-68 Cameo by NGC, a number that includes the present gem and one other. Is the other piece as lovely as this? We have no way of determining that, but we find it hard to imagine a nicer Proof-68 than that offered here.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within any designation.



1680 1888 MS-64 (NGC). Frosty golden surfaces with cascading lustre and plenty of eye appeal.

QUARTER EAGLES

Early quarter eagles in this sale include a near Mint State 1796 No Stars, one of the great staples among early American rarities, a choice AU 1832, two different Mint State Classic Heads—one each of 1834 and 1836, and two 1839-C Classic Heads. Many scarce to rare dates among the Liberty quarter eagle series make an appearance, along with several Proofs of the 1890s and early 1900s. Indian quarter eagle highlights include a gem Proof 1909 with Roman Finish, as well as three choice Uncirculated examples of the 1911-D rarity.

Classic 1796 Quarter Eagle Rarity
No Stars Obverse, 963 Minted



(2x photo)

1681 1796 Breen-1. Rarity-5. No Stars. MS-60, more or less, lightly whizzed and cleaned some time ago, but very attractive. Indeed, save for some mint-caused adjustment marks at the center of the portrait, this is one of the most sharply delineated examples we have ever seen of this, one of the greatest rarities among American gold types.

Although half eagles and eagles had been struck in 1795, it was not until 1796 that quarter eagles were first made. A new design was created, with Miss Liberty on the obverse, with a conical cap, comparable to the higher values, but *without stars*. Perhaps the reason for the starless aspect was that on the reverse, for the first time on a gold coin, stars appeared as part of the motif, arranged above the Heraldic eagle. In contrast, contemporary $5 and $10 pieces had no stars on the reverse, but showed the national bird perched on a palm branch. For whatever reasons, the idea of omitting stars was soon discarded, and later in 1796 stars were added to another die, while keeping the stars on the reverse, isolating the present type as the only one of its kind. Two die varieties were produced of the starless obverse, both differing slightly on the reverse. This B-1 is the variety usually seen. In the reviewing of United States coins by design types there are many key issues, we need but name the 1793 Chain cents with AMERI. or AMERICA spelling, or the elite half dollars of 1796-1797 with Draped Bust obverse and small eagle reverse, or within the gold series, the 1808 quarter eagle (of which 2,710 were minted). The presently offered variety shares honors with the 1808 quarter eagle in terms of its elusive nature, ranking at the top of the list, the Holy Grail of this particular specialty.

1832 Quarter Eagle Rarity



(2x photo)

1682 1832 B-1. Rarity-4. AU-58, but showing some light scratches, including one below the date and another right of the denomination on the reverse. Some light rim filing is also seen upon close examination, but the coin is well struck and attractive overall, a handsome example of a date of which just 4,400 were struck. Today, most of these have long since disappeared, and the number of 1832 quarter eagles in existence is in the low hundreds, creating a *rarity* by any evaluation. A minor rim bruise is present next to star 13 and some dull nicks are noted below star 12. The present coin invites inspection and consideration, then a nice bid.

Lovely 1834 Classic Head $2.50



1683 1834 Breen-6140. Classic Head. MS-62 (PCGS). A handsome specimen, warm yellow-orange gold, of the new style of quarter eagle authorized under the Act of June 28, 1834, and first struck on or after August 1. The present coin is a remarkable exemplar of the new style, needle sharp in all details, and with an extra element of desirability as such. To be sure, there are contact marks in the obverse and reverse fields, these being accounted for by the grading number assigned. Held at an angle to the light the surfaces are revealed as being somewhat prooflike.

Gold coins did not circulate in domestic commerce after 1821, as it cost more than $2.50 in gold bullion to strike a quarter eagle, more than $5 to make a half eagle. Accordingly, such pieces were created only when depositors placed bullion with the mint and requested such coins in return, with the thought of not circulating them but shipping them abroad, where they were valued solely on the basis of their weight and pureness—with their denominations making no difference at all. In addition, especially for the quarter eagle denomination, it is likely that some were purchased at the mint for gifts, such pieces costing more than face value at the time. Further, it was a perquisite for certain legislators to receive their congressional pay in gold coins, if desired, and some did precisely that, one of them being Thomas Hart Benton.

In 1834 the situation was changed, and the legislation of June 28 created new standards for gold coins, lowering their intrinsic worth, so that pieces would not be profitable to melt down. To quickly differentiate the new quarter eagles and half eagles from the old ones, some changes were made. The motto E PLURIBUS UNUM was eliminated from the reverse, and on the obverse Miss Liberty was stripped of her cap, and now appeared in the form that she first appeared on the copper cent of 1808 (by John Reich), with prominent curls at the top of her head. The engraver of the obverse and reverse dies is believed to have been William Kneass, chief at the time, but he may have relied upon others. Kneass was not particularly known for his artistry, and in any event this motif was copied from elsewhere.

The Classic Head coins became an instant success, were made in large quantities, and were continued in use for the next several years. Then, in time, Christian Gobrecht's Liberty Head superseded them, isolating the Classic Head pieces as rather short lived.

Uncirculated 1836 Quarter Eagle

Script 8, Head of 1835



1684 1836 Script 8. Breen-6143, Head of 1835. MS-60 (NGC). Lustrous yellow gold with a scattering of faint marks and hairlines accounting for the grade. Undeniably Uncirculated, with full unbroken lustre on the high points. An attractive coin for the assigned grade.

Breen-6143. "1836 Head of 1835. Tall head, only tip of upper ribbon shows; tiny forelock close to sixth star. Forms the majority of survivors of this date. Often weak in centers."

1685 1839 Repunched Date, sometimes called 1839/38. EF Details (NCS). Medium honey gold with some olive highlights. Although in a NCS holder, one marked "Improperly Cleaned," hairlines and other traces of cleaning are so minimal that most collectors would not even notice—however it is our duty to describe each coin fully. Overall a pleasing coin with delightful EF details.

Popular 1839-C Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

1686 1839-C Breen-6150. Repunched Date. AU-50 (PCGS). Deep golden yellow with rich orange highlights and strong lustre on both sides. Advanced die states (see below). A few stray marks are noted, none of them of serious note. Broadly repunched date numerals, especially at the 3. A pleasing example of this popular variety with C mintmark boldly displayed on the obverse; mintmarks for the denomination were moved to the reverse in 1840 when the Liberty Head design by Christian Gobrecht was placed into use, and remained there through the demise of the denomination in 1929

From a moderately advanced state of the dies on both sides. On the obverse, a die crack runs from the rim through star 9 and then into Liberty's hair below, with another crack from the rim at 6:00 upward through the right side of the 3 in the date and from there upward to Liberty's earlobe, while yet another crack runs from the rim at 8:00, through star 2, and then across Liberty's chin and cheek. On the reverse, a prominent die crack runs upward from the viewer's left upper corner of the shield, across the eagle's beak, and then zigzagging upward across the field to the lower right foot of the A in STATES, with another die crack upward from the rim at 6:00 across the 2 in the dollar portion of the fraction, and then upward through the eagle's claw with yet another die crack from the rim at 10:00 that parallels the upper edge of the eagle's dexter wing, terminating in the field.

Desirable 1839-C Quarter Eagle



1687 **1839-C Net EF-45, AU details (NCS).** Bright yellow gold with distinctive olive highlights. Marked "Improperly Cleaned" on the NCS holder, though traces of an old cleaning are not immediately obvious, even under low magnification. A popular issue, one of just two dates in the Classic Head design type to exhibit an obverse mintmark; the mintmarks were moved to the reverse of the denomination beginning with Gobrecht's Liberty Head style in 1840, remaining there until the demise of the denomination in 1929.



1688 **1839-O Net EF-40, AU details (NCS).** Sparkling honey gold, though some of its "sparkle" may have resulted from an early cleaning. A fairly scarce date that saw a mintage of just 17,781 pieces.



1689 **1843-O Large Date. AU-50 (NGC).** Medium honey gold with distinctive olive highlights. A modicum of mint lustre resides in the protected areas. A date variety that the Breen *Encyclopedia* calls: "Much scarcer than the small-date type; very rare Uncirculated. Always with base of mintmark repunched." Indeed, the O mintmark on the reverse of this specimen shows distinct repunching at the bottom.

Uncirculated 1850-D $2.50



(2x photo)

1690 **1850-D MS-60 (NGC).** Lustrous deep yellow gold with frosty brightness in the protected areas. The strike is typical for the date, with much sharpness everywhere save for the high points of Liberty's hair. One of 12,148 quarter eagles of the date struck, and one of fewer than a dozen examples of the date called Mint State by NGC—none of those above MS-63. The Winter reference on the Dahlonega Mint notes: "The 1850-D quarter eagle is most often seen in Very Fine and Extremely Fine grades. It is scarce in About Uncirculated and nearly every piece in this grade range is no better than AU-50." We are pleased to offer a coin that goes beyond Winter's best expectations for the date, and we are certain bidding activity will go beyond expectations as well.

NGC Census: 3; 8 finer (MS-63 finest).

1691 **Group of Liberty and Indian head quarter eagles:** ☆ 1850-O VF-20. Golden surfaces with no major distractions ☆ 1872-S Net EF-40. Light rim damage ☆ 1913 VF-35. Golden gray surfaces ☆ 1915 (2). EF-45; AU-50. Both with some lustre remaining and splashes of faint olive-gold ☆ 1925-D (2). AU-50. Lustrous with a whisper of rose at the devices; EF-40. Subdued golden surfaces with deep rich toning at the devices ☆ 1926 EF-45. Splashes of olive. (Total: 8 pieces)



1692 **1856 MS-63 (PCGS).** Frosty honey gold with strong lustre and an array of bright yellow brilliance and subdued rose toning highlights. An appealing early Liberty quarter eagle for the grade.

Choice AU 1859-D $2.50
Final Dahlonega Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

1693 **1859-D AU-55 (PCGS).** Deep honey gold with a generous supply of orange toning and mint brightness in the protected areas. The 1859-D is the final quarter eagle coinage from the Dahlonega Mint, and only 2,244 examples of the date were struck. The Winter reference on our Georgia mint notes: "Many 1859-D quarter eagles have very heavily abraded fields. These abrasions are often concentrated in the obverse fields and they can be extremely detracting. Others have mint-made defects such as laminations or black grease stains in the planchet. This is a date where a smooth, clean example is seldom seen and such pieces are worth strong premiums over a 'typical' quality specimen." Good news! The present specimen contradicts all the negatives outlined by Doug Winter in that it is free of marks of consequence as well as field abrasions and "mint-made defects," and is completely "smooth" and "clean." This is one choice 1859-D quarter eagle, and bidding activity will no doubt support our claims!



1694 **1874 AU-55 (NGC).** A scarce and popular low-mintage date, an issue that saw just 3,920 examples roll off the coining presses in Philadelphia this year. Medium honey gold with generous amounts of mint brightness in the protected areas. Indeed, the lustre is quite strong for the assigned grade. Marks are at a minimum, the strike is quite bold, and the rarity of the date speaks for itself. A grand opportunity.

From David Akers' sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, May 1998, Lot 1831.

Popular 1876-S Quarter Eagle



1695 **1876-S AU-58 (PCGS).** Bright honey gold with strong lustre and delightful rose iridescence. Raised horizontal "bar" defect at Liberty's jawline, typical of all genuine examples of this low-mintage (5,000 struck) date. Nice for the assigned grade.

Elusive 1877 Quarter Eagle



1696 **1877 AU-58 (NGC).** Warm honey gold with rich rose and orange iridescence. The fields are somewhat prooflike, and the lustre is quite strong. A fairly rare date, one of only 1,632 circulation strikes produced in Philadelphia in 1877. Scattered marks become apparent under low magnification, but the unaided eye appeal is quite substantial.

Gem Ultra Cameo Proof 1896 $2.50



(2x photo)

1697 **1896 Proof-65 Ultra Cameo (NGC).** Heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields display warm orange gold toning and a strong cameo contrast. Of the 132 Proofs of the date struck, perhaps just half that number remain today. Of the remaining pieces, it would take a very special specimen to equal or exceed the beauty and quality of the present coin. For the record, NGC has certified a half dozen Proofs of the date finer than the present specimen within the Ultra Cameo designation, which is not to denigrate the quality of the present specimen, but rather to illustrate that gem quality Proofs of the date are available to those who seek them out.

NGC Census: 1; 6 finer within the designation (Proof-68 Ultra Cameo finest).

Gorgeous Cameo Proof 1899 Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

1698 **1899 Proof-65 DCAM (PCGS).** Heavily frosted motifs and deep mirror fields exhibit rich orange gold toning highlights which sing the praises of cameo contrast. A beauty, one of 150 Proofs of the date struck. While PCGS may have certified some examples of the date that are *numerically* superior to the present coin, it is difficult to imagine a Proof of the date and denomination that is *aesthetically* finer than the presently offered gem!

Attractive Proof 1899 $2.50



(2x photo)

1699 1899 Proof (NCS). Bright yellow highlights dominate the heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields of this attractive Proof 1899 quarter eagle. The NCS holder notes "altered surface" for this particular coin though careful examination under low magnification reveals that, if altered, it was done in a succinct and unrecognizable manner. Be that as it may, the present coin shows overall quality that approaches gem, but perhaps we should conservatively call it Proof-62 or so. However, you are welcome to be the judge by examining this specimen carefully and forming your own opinion.

Superb Cameo Gem Proof 1900 Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

1700 1900 Proof-66 Ultra Cameo (NGC). Incredible bursts of yellow brilliance gather on the rich orange gold surfaces of this sparkling cameo gem. The devices are heavily frosted, and seemingly float on a deep, warm golden mirrored sea. An incredible gem in all regards, a coin that holds up incredibly well to careful and intense numismatic scrutiny. Though a goodly proportion of the 205 Proof quarter eagles of the date struck still exist, perhaps 150 or slightly more, we feel that very few will measure up to the beauty and aesthetics of the present coin regardless of assigned grade. Simply gorgeous!

1701 Trio of Liberty quarter eagles grading MS-64 (PCGS): ☆ 1900. Bright lustrous orange gold surfaces ☆ 1906. Lustrous with hints of orange ☆ 1907. Lustrous yellow gold. (Total: 3 pieces)



1702 1901 MS-64 (NGC). Lovely satiny rose-gold lustre.



1703 1901 MS-64. A frosty and highly lustrous honey gold quarter eagle that approaches gem quality save for a faint, old scratch at the eagle's beak.



1704 1902 MS-65 (NGC). A sparkling honey gold gem with rich lustre and a taste of olive toning.

1705 Trio of Liberty quarter eagles grading MS-64 (PCGS): ☆ 1903. Lustrous reddish gold surfaces ☆ 1906. Lustrous yellow gold ☆ 1907. Lustrous yellow gold. (Total: 3 pieces)

1706 1903 MS-63 (PCGS). Frosty honey gold with warm orange highlights. Highly lustrous.

Gem Uncirculated 1904 Quarter Eagle



1707 1904 MS-66 (NGC). An incredibly sharp and lustrous gem with eye appeal that just won't quit!

1708 Pair of Liberty quarter eagles grading MS-64 (NGC): ☆ 1904. Lustrous with bluish gray at the devices ☆ 1907. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

Choice Proof 1905 Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

1709 1905 Proof-63 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with bright golden yellow highlights. From a Proof mintage for the date of 144 pieces, many of which are available for today's collectors, making the present date a great selection for a gold type set.

Lovely Gem Mint State 1905 $2.50



1710 1905 MS-66 (NGC). A sparkling gem of the finest order, a coin with strong lustre and unyielding eye appeal.

Another Gem Uncirculated 1905 $2.50



1711 1905 MS-66 (NGC). Frosty honey gold with strong lustre and a hint of olive toning.

1712 Pair of Liberty quarter eagles both MS-64 (PCGS): ☆ 1905. Lustrous with a couple of copper spots on the reverse ☆ 1907. Lustrous with splashes of iridescent rose. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem Cameo Proof 1906 $2.50



(2x photo)

1713 1906 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC). Frosty motifs and deeply mirrored fields form a pleasing and vibrant cameo contrast. The pale yellow gold surfaces display some warmer orange highlights. From a Proof mintage for the date of 160 pieces, with perhaps 100 to 125 or so Proofs still in existence today. Unlike the vast majority of 1906 Proof quarter eagles, the devices on the present coin are frosted. Beginning in 1902, the sunken devices in the die were actually polished, creating a mirror rather than cameo effect. Proof quarter eagles of the era are less likely to be found with cameo contrast, and we suspect serious bidding activity will be the order of the day when this attractive gem crosses the auction block.

Second Superb Cameo Proof 1906 $2.50



(2x photo)

1714 1906 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC). Sparkling yellow gold with lightly frosted motifs and heavily mirrored fields. The reverse cameo contrast is nothing short of remarkable. An impressive gem cameo Proof Liberty quarter eagle, aesthetically superior to the vast majority of those that survive.

Pleasing 1906 Proof $2.50
Beautiful and Rare



(2x photo)

1715 1906 Proof-64 Cameo (PCGS). A splendid specimen fully equal to the grading designation, and from an aesthetic viewpoint, possibly worth a number above that. Well struck, attractive, and with beautiful orange gold surfaces that indicate this piece has not been dipped or "improved" anywhere along the line (which cannot be said of certain of its contemporaries).

Brilliant Gem 1906 Quarter Eagle



1716 1906 MS-66 (NGC). A sparkling golden beauty in all regards. The lustre is strong and forceful, the strike is sharp, and the eye appeal would be nearly impossible to improve upon.



1717 **1906 MS-63.** Frosty and lustrous with warm olive highlights on both sides.

Frosty Gem Uncirculated 1907 $2.50



1718 **1907 MS-66 (NGC).** A frosty deep golden gem from the terminal date of the Liberty quarter eagle series.

Gem Uncirculated 1907 Liberty $2.50



1719 **1907 MS-66 (NGC).** Bright honey gold with much mint lustre and brilliance on both sides. A pleasing gem in all regards.



1720 **1907 MS-65 (PCGS).** A flashy orange gold gem.



1721 **1907 MS-64 (NGC).** Lustrous and brilliant.

Choice Uncirculated 1908 Indian $2.50



1722 **1908 MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty orange gold with wisps of faint blue and rose highlights. Lustrous and appealing, and not far off the mark for a finer grade.



1723 **1908 MS-63 (PCGS).** Satiny honey gold with matte-like surfaces that show warm underlying lustre.

1724 **Pair of Indian quarter eagles grading MS-63 (NGC):** ☆ 1908. Lustrous orange gold surfaces ☆ 1915. Lustrous rose-gold surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

1725 1908 MS-62. (NGC) Lustrous warm golden surfaces. An attractive example of the first year of issue. Ideal for inclusion in a type set.

Gem Proof 1909 Indian $2.50

Roman Finish



(2x photo)

1726 **1909 Proof-66 (NGC).** Brilliant yellow surfaces with pale olive highlights. One of the Roman Finish Proofs of the date, a style that Breen called, "halfway between matte and mirrored." From a Proof mintage for the date of 139 pieces, with perhaps a figure on the order of 100 or slightly more pieces still extant. Of the Roman Finish Proofs of the date seen by NGC, the present specimen ranks among the top four examples certified. The only mark of merit on the present gem is a small planchet crease, as struck, that unites obverse stars 2 through 5, appearing, at first glance, as though it were a die crack. A splendid example of the date and design technique, a coin that will thrill you visually and numismatically.

NGC Census: 2; 2 finer (both Proof-67).

Choice Uncirculated 1909 $2.50



1727 **1909 MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty, satiny specimen with explosive lustre on rich orange gold surfaces.

Choice Uncirculated 1909 $2.50



1728 **1909 MS-63 (PCGS).** Deep golden surfaces show intense lustre, while splashes of rich mint brilliance leap from the recesses of Bela Lyon Pratt's incused design style. A fairly scarce date at MS-63 or finer.

Choice Uncirculated 1909 Indian $2.50



1729 **1909 MS-63 (NGC).** A satiny beauty with pale olive highlights on highly lustrous honey gold surfaces.

Choice Mint State 1910 $2.50



1730 **1910 MS-64 (PCGS).** A flashy beauty with rampant cartwheel lustre on rich orange gold surfaces. Dashes here and there of bright electric rose add immensely to the overall appeal.

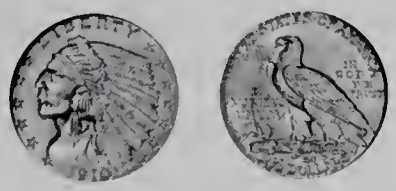
Frosty Mint State 1910 $2.50



1731 **1910 MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty honey gold with bursts of lively rose and orange. Matte-like in appearance, choice for the grade as well.

Lustrous 1910 Quarter Eagle

Choice MS-64 NGC



1732 **1910 MS-64 (NGC).** A bright yellow gold specimen with honey highlights and intense, robust lustre. An attractive coin that is just a few random and well-hidden marks from a finer grade. An exciting coin for the grade.

Choice Uncirculated 1910 $2.50



1733 **1910 MS-63 (PCGS).** Satiny gold with a mix of faint sky blue, rose, and pale orange highlights. Matte-like in appearance, and appealing as such.



1734 **1911 MS-63 (PCGS).** Brilliant medium yellow gold surfaces are alive with sparkling lustre, making for an undeniably choice representative of the date and assigned grade.

Key Date 1911-D Indian $2.50

Choice MS-64 PCGS



(2x photo)

1735 **1911-D MS-64 (PCGS).** A blazingly lustrous bright orange gold example of the key date to the Indian quarter eagle series. Warm lilac and rose iridescence graces both sides, with a greater quantity gathered on the reverse. No other date of the design type approaches the desirability of the low-mintage 1911-D quarter eagle; just 55,680 examples were struck. The next lowest mintage in the series belongs to the 1914 issue, which saw a production run of 240,117 pieces, more than four times that of the key date 1911-D! This is, literally, a date that sells itself, especially in MS-64, as here. While more than 18 dozen examples of this rarity have been called MS-64 by PCGS, just a baker's dozen examples of the date have been certified finer by that firm. Indeed, the log jam of specimens at the MS-64 level leads us (and we're certain others among our readers) to believe that some small number of those called MS-64 must certainly have been resubmitted to PCGS in the hope of obtaining a finer grade.

PCGS Population: 223; 13 finer (MS-66 finest).

Another Choice Uncircultated 1911-D $2.50



(2x photo)

1736 **1911-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Sparkling honey gold with distinctive olive highlights. The surfaces are satiny and matte-like in appearance, and the eye appeal gets high marks from us.
PCGS Population: 223; 13 finer (MS-66 finest).

A Third 1911-D Indian $2.50

Choice MS-63 NGC



(2x photo)

1737 **1911-D MS-63 (NGC).** Satiny surfaces with bold lustre. A sparkling rose gold specimen of the key date rarity to the Indian quarter eagle series. No amount of hyperbole on our part will make this specimen any more desirable, so bid liberally if your intent is to take the current choice Uncirculated specimen home to your collection.

Choice Uncirculated 1912 Indian $2.50



1738 **1912 MS-64 (PCGS).** Bold honey gold with strong lustre. Much yellow mint brilliance and traces of faint orange iridescence share the recessed areas of this lovely coin. A popular date in choice Mint State or finer grades, a grade level where Indian quarter eagles are at their most elusive.

Lustrous 1912 Quarter Eagle

MS-64 NGC



1739 **1912 MS-64 (NGC).** Incredible lustre on satiny surfaces. Warm rose and pale orange iridescence graces both sides. Of all the 1912 Indian quarter eagles certified by NGC, just 31 examples have been certified finer by that firm, none of those above MS-65.

Choice Mint State 1912 Quarter Eagle



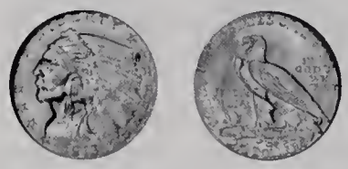
1740 **1912 MS-63 (PCGS).** Satiny orange gold surfaces are ablaze with warm rose highlights. About as pretty as a choice Mint State Indian quarter eagle gets without jumping to the next grade level.

Choice Mint State 1913 $2.50



1741 **1913 MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny honey gold with bursts of bright rose and sunset orange iridescence, both hues extremely lively on the reverse.

Choice Uncirculated 1913 $2.50



1742 **1913 MS-64 (NGC).** Sparkling yellow gold with orange and honey highlights. Some obverse toning spots are noted among the stars.

Frosty Uncirculated 1913 $2.50



1743 **1913 MS-64 (NGC).** Warm honey gold and bright mint yellow vie for dominance on the satiny surfaces of this choice Uncirculated quarter eagle. The reverse wears a dash of faint rose, which adds considerably to the overall appeal of this attractive coin. Only 31 examples of this date have been certified finer than the present coin by NGC, all of those called MS-65.



1744 **1913 MS-63 (PCGS).** Sparkling olive gold surfaces are alive with intense cartwheel lustre and a wealth of pale orange toning highlights.

Desirable Semi-Key 1914 Quarter Eagle
Choice MS-63 PCGS



(2x photo)

1745 **1914 MS-63 (PCGS).** A frosty medium gold specimen with lively lustre and pale olive highlights. A popular and scarce semi-key date in the Indian quarter eagle series. Regarding the elusive nature of the date, its mintage of 240,000 circulation strikes is the second lowest of the design type, with just the vaunted 1911-D key date rarity having a smaller mintage within the series. A lovely coin for the grade, a coin with flash and eye appeal that easily warrants the assigned grade.

Choice Uncirculated 1914-D $2.50



(2x photo)

1746 **1914-D MS-64 (NGC).** Bright cartwheel lustre spins broadly across satiny pale rose gold surfaces. Much mint brilliance hides in the recessed areas of Bela Lyon Pratt's incused design. Choice for the grade.

Another Choice Uncirculated 1914-D $2.50



(2x photo)

1747 **1914-D MS-64 (NGC).** Wild cartwheel lustre fairly leaps from the satiny, rose gold surfaces of this attractive specimen. Deep rose iridescence gathers in the recessed areas, and comes to life under a bright light source. Definitely choice for the grade.

Popular 1914-D Indian $2.50



1748 **1914-D MS-63 (NGC).** Lustrous honey gold with rich orange brilliance in the recessed areas. One of only three branch mint issues within the series (1908-1929), all from the Denver Mint.

Choice Mint State 1915 Indian $2.50



1749 **1915 MS-64 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre bursts to full life beneath rich splashes of deeply iridescent orange, rose, and gold.

Choice Uncirculated 1915 $2.50
MS-64 NGC



1750 **1915 MS-64 (NGC).** Sparkling butterscotch surfaces with much lustre and great underlying yellow gold highlights. A frosty, satiny specimen that comes tantalizingly close to a finer grade. Choice!



1751 **1915 AU-50 (PCGS).** Light yellow gold. Some lustre still remaining. A few marks here and there. A representative example of a popular quarter eagle in a popular grade.

Gem Mint State 1925-D Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

1752 1925-D MS-65 (PCGS). A lively, lovely gem of the finest order for the grade. Satiny deep honey gold surfaces are alive with spirited lustre, and rich rose and sky blue highlights adorn the reverse. A splendid example of the third—and final—branch mint issue of the design type. Though the date shows a fairly prolific mintage of 578,000 pieces, only a small proportion of that mintage actually survives in gem Mint State as offered here.

Another Gem Uncirculated 1925-D $2.50



(2x photo)

1753 1925-D MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny gem with faint bands of pale olive and rose across the lively, lustrous surfaces. Definitely a nice coin in all regards!

A Third Gem Uncirculated 1925-D $2.50



(2x photo)

1754 1925-D MS-65 (NGC). Deep and enchanting honey gold with warm and deep golden highlights. Another gem that easily lives up to the parameters of the assigned grade.



1755 1925-D MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny yellow gold with hints of rose. An attractive example for the date or type collector.



1756 1925-D MS-64 (NGC). Bright and lustrous orange gold surfaces.

1757 Pair of Indian quarter eagles grading MS-64 (NGC): ☆ 1925-D ☆ 1926. Both are lustrous and attractive. (Total: 2 pieces)

1758 Pair of Indian quarter eagles MS-63 (PCGS): ☆ 1925-D. Yellow gold surfaces ☆ 1926. Attractive bright rose-gold surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem Uncirculated 1926 Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

1759 1926 MS-65 (PCGS). An intensely beautiful Indian quarter eagle with fiery orange-gold on satiny and impressively lustrous surfaces.



1760 1926 MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny honey gold with rose highlights.



1761 1926 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous honey gold with pale sky blue and rose highlights.



1762 1926 MS-64 (NGC). Satiny honey gold with delightful lustre and great eye appeal for the grade.

1763 Pair of quarter eagles grading MS-64 (NGC): ☆ 1926. Lustrous red gold ☆ 1927. Lustrous yellow gold surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)



1764 1927 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous yellow with splashes of bright rose and sky blue on the obverse, the reverse is bright red gold.

1765 Trio of Indian eagles, MS-63 (NGC): ☆ 1927 ☆ 1928 ☆ 1929. All are lustrous with reddish gold surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

Gem Mint State 1928 $2.50



(2x photo)

1766 1928 MS-65 (PCGS). A highly lustrous deep orange gold specimen with blushes of rose iridescence on both sides. Choice for the grade, definitely a gem Indian quarter eagle. Indeed, just 10 examples of the date have received a finer grade than the present gem from PCGS.

Gem Uncirculated 1928 Indian $2.50



(2x photo)

1767 1928 MS-65 (NGC). A satiny honey gold gem with frosty surfaces and wisps of pale blue iridescence. Only four examples of this date have received a finer grade than the present gem from NGC, and all of those are MS-66. An impressive gem that holds up well under careful scrutiny.



1768 1928 MS-64 (NGC). A frosty honey gold specimen with intense lustre and dynamic eye appeal for the assigned grade.

1769 Pair of Indian quarter eagles, both MS-64 (NGC): ☆ 1928 ☆ 1929. Each is lustrous and attractive. (Total: 2 pieces)



1770 1928 MS-63 (PCGS). Frosty yellow gold with strong lustre.



1771 1929 MS-64 (NGC). Satiny honey gold with strong lustre.

THREE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

Our small offering of $3 gold issues includes a prooflike MS-63 1873 Closed 3 rarity and a deep cameo Proof 1881. As for $4 Stellas, we have only one, but it's a beauty! A stunning Proof-64 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, makes its appearance. While considered the most "common" of the four Stella issues (1879 and 1880, both years with Flowing Hair and Coiled Hair styles), the 1879 Flowing Hair $4 gold piece is anything but "common," and neither is the bidding excitement that accompanies the appearance of virtually *any* Stella when it crosses the auction block. As is so often the case, heads will turn on the auction floor when the bidding excitement for this rarity comes down to the last two active contenders for this beauty. May the strongest bidder win!

Lustrous 1854 Three-Dollar Gold



1772 1854 AU-58 (NGC). Lustrous with hints of rose on the obverse; the reverse is lovely rose gold. First year of the denomination and the only year with the word DOLLARS in tiny letters on the reverse.

Choice AU 1855 $3



1773 1855 AU-55 (NGC). Generous amounts of mint brilliance explode within the protected areas of this satiny pale yellow gold specimen. A few faint marks are noted, none of them deep enough to warrant individual attention. An attractive example of the date and grade.



1774 1857 Net EF-45, AU details (NCS). Medium honey gold with plenty of lustre and rose iridescence on both sides. Lightly cleaned long ago, as noted on the holder, but the end results of such attention are not readily obvious. Just 20,891 examples of the date were struck.

Classic 1873 Close 3 $3 Rarity
Unknown Circulation Strike Mintage
Sole Prooflike Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

1775 1873 Close 3. MS-63 PL (NGC). Blazing honey gold with heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields. Some faint hairlines and other hay marks in the obverse field account for the assigned grade, otherwise the surfaces are nearly blemish free. Some striking weakness is noted at the bottom of the reverse wreath in the area of the bow. The *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint* is completely silent as to how many *circulation strike* examples of this date were produced, though we do know that 25 Proofs of the date with Closed 3 were struck. We also know, however, that some small amount of Proofs of the date were struck with an Open 3 style, which adds at once both to the confusion surrounding this date as well as the numismatic desirability. After all the ins and outs of this date are discussed, one thing is still certain: *any* 1873 gold $3 coin is a rarity regardless of grade or production format! It is worth noting here that the present specimen is the sole example of the date given a PL designation by NGC.

NGC Census: 1; no others within the PL designation.

Lustrous Mint State 1878 $3
Choice MS-64 PCGS



(2x photo)

1776 1878 MS-64 (PCGS). A frosty honey gold specimen of perhaps the most popular date in the series, one that is more available in Mint State than virtually any other date in the denomination. Nicely struck with strong lustre, and easily worthy of the assigned grade.

Eminently Desirable 1881 $3
Cameo Proof
Low Mintage Classic



(2x photo)

1777 1881 Proof-64 Deep Cameo (PCGS). A beautiful specimen, attractive yellow-orange gold, "as you like it," with excellent eye appeal. Well struck. Popular "orange peel" surfaces on both sides, true of all Proofs, a few lines here and there are normal for the grade.

In the context of American gold coins of this era, the 1881 $3 is indeed special. Only 500—yes, only 500!—circulation strikes were made of this date, one of the lowest mintage figures of any American gold coin from any era. To that can be added the small quantity of 54 Proofs, of which the present piece is one, yielding a total production of 554. Although the 1881 has been eclipsed in fame by the 1875 in particular, and also the 1876, today it remains among the top rarities in this series, a coin that just about everyone desires, but few people can actually own.

Apart from Proofs, circulation strikes were on the "premium list" of gold coins distributed by Thomas L. Elder to bank tellers in the early 20th century. A few dozen pieces turned up and were sold to Elder. Add to these various coins fished out of public deposits of gold made to banks and the Treasury Department in the 1930s, and rescued by alert employees (who exchanged less valuable gold for them), and who sold them to Elder, Abe Kosoff, and others. Today, when an 1881 is seen it is likely to be a circulated example as per the Elder search. Choice Mint State pieces are almost impossible to find, Proofs are a bit more available, but are very rare. The present piece offers an especially important opportunity.

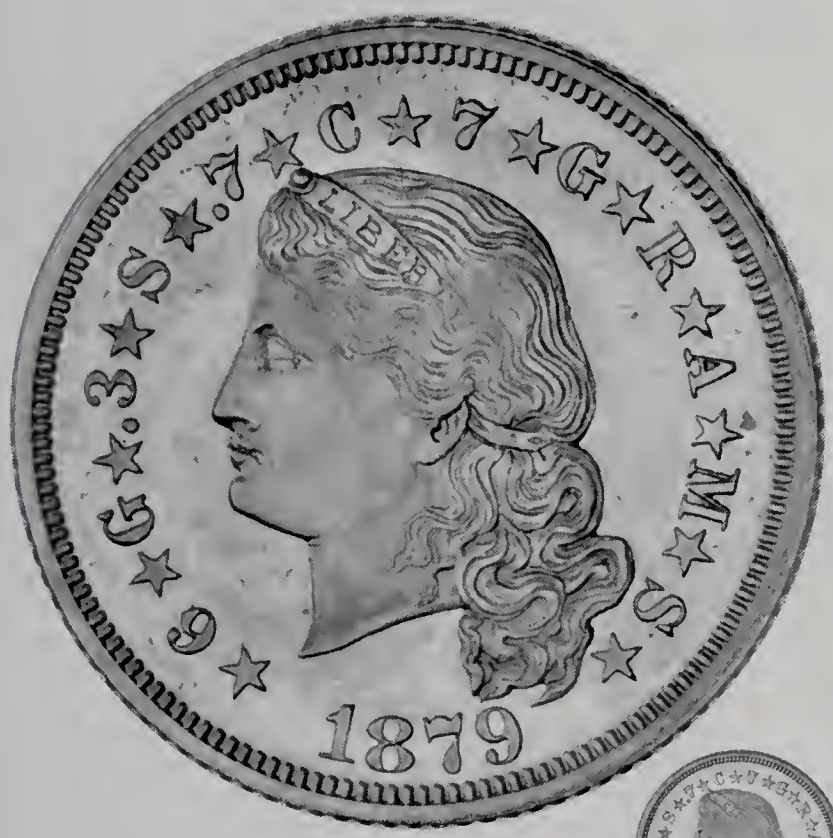


1778 1883 Net EF-45, sharpness of AU-55. Medium yellow gold with some olive highlights. Faintly cleaned long ago, but easily forgiven upon careful examination. One of just 900 circulation strikes produced, a low figure within any denomination. All things considered, a reasonably attractive example of a prized rarity.

$4 GOLD STELLA

Classic 1879 Flowing Hair $4

Stella in Gold, By Barber



1779 1879 pattern $4 gold Stella, Flowing Hair design by Barber. J-1635. Rarity-3. Proof-64 (PCGS). A splendid coin with light gold surfaces, with a suggestion of toning that, possibly, modern conservation could lift to reveal a superb gem, even finer than the grade assigned. The coin is *that* nice! The striking is quite good, save for some microscopic parallel striations on the highest part of Miss Liberty's head, *common to all examples,* and not normally mentioned. Indeed, they are less prominent here than typically seen. Moreover, the rest of the coin is significantly above average in sharpness. On the reverse there are some dark toning areas scattered here and there, most particularly around the F in FOUR.

In 1879 Hon. John Kasson, who had served as a minister to Austria, came up with the idea of a $4 coin, smaller than a current half eagle and, in his view, exchangeable more or less with similarly sized coins in Europe. The idea was flawed, as, first of all, there were no precise equivalents, and if there were, monetary exchange rates fluctuated continuously then, as now, and the parity would not have lasted for long. However, ideas of this type often found a warm reception at the mint, witness the illustrious $10 pattern, exchangeable in various countries per the inscriptions on the reverse, conceived by Dana Bickford, and struck in 1874. This piece did not make much sense either, nor did the 1868 $5 patterns hoped to be exchangeable with French gold coins. We could also mention the goloid metric alloy, interesting enough to contemplate, but not at all practical.

Numismatists today can be thankful that the mint did not always use common sense, and in this instance a great prize was created. Charles E. Barber, son of Chief Engraver William Barber, was commissioned to create a pattern $4, and for the obverse he used the Flowing Hair motif loosely copied after his father's design used earlier, such as on a pattern $5 of 1878 (J-1574). Mint engravers often copied their work or that of their predecessors, an easy way to create something quickly. In this instance the effort was eminently successful, and to even a casual glance Miss Liberty with flowing hair on the obverse of the new $4 coin is more attractive than its predecessors. Around the border appears information concerning the composition of the piece, the various parts of silver, copper, and gold, the weight given in grams, useful for international exchange purposes (should such ever happen). The reverse depicted a five-pointed star boldly inscribed ONE/STELLA, giving the name to the coin, which has endured ever since. It seems that several hundred or so were struck at the mint, and many were distributed to congressmen, normal procedure when serious contemplation is given for a new denomination or style, witness the passing-out of 1856-dated Flying Eagle cents over a decade earlier, when a great change in the one cent piece was contemplated. Most congressmen were not numismatists, and although at first it seems to be a "good story," contemporary articles suggest that many pieces were given to madams in Washington, who fashioned them into jewelry. This accounts for polished, mounted, and related pieces occasionally seen on the market today.

Numismatists learned of these exciting pieces and sought to obtain them, but received mixed answers at the mint. Some pressed onward, including S.K. Harzfeld, of New York, who obtained an interview. The result was that in 1880 a few hundred more 1879-dated Flowing Hair Stellas were produced, many of which did reach numismatists and were carefully preserved. No doubt these account for the choicer pieces available today, such as the one now offered.

Without notice and in secrecy, George T. Morgan, the other assistant engraver, created a Coiled Hair motif for the Stella of 1879, and then also in secrecy, in 1880 pieces of that date with the Flowing Hair and also the Coiled Hair style were made. Not much information was learned about these until a generation later when in *The Numismatist* Edgar H. Adams, student of patterns, publicized them.

Although the 1879 Flowing Hair stella is by all accounts a pattern, it has been widely desired by collectors of the regular series as well. From virtually day one it has been included in regular catalogues, among which have been Wayte Raymond's *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins,* published in 18 editions from 1935 to 1958, plus the ubiquitous *Guidebook of United States Coins* we all use today, now in its 58th edition. To read about a Stella and see an image of one is to develop a possession desire. Accordingly, year in and year out these have been in great demand. It is always a pleasure to have one in our sales.

HALF EAGLES

Our half eagle offering reads like a "who's who" (or perhaps a "what's what") of rare early half eagles. A 1795 Small Eagle is followed by a 1795 Heraldic Eagle, which is followed by a 1797/5 Heraldic Eagle, and a 1797 Small Eagle and many other early dates and varieties offered along the way. Other classic rarities include a Mint State-64 1818, a Mint State-63 1820, an AU-53 1821, and a Mint State-61 1823! Among the Liberty half eagle highlights can be included a Mint State 1845-D, the finest PCGS-certified 1847, ex Pittman, Farouk (what a coin that one is!), a nice Uncirculated 1859-D, a choice AU-58 1861-D, an impressive group of branch mint rarities too numerous to list, and a gem cameo Proof 1903. Many choice and gem Indian half eagles are also found within, including key dates and high-quality coins of virtually every date in the series.

Important 1795 Small Eagle $5

Breen 1-A, First Issue



(2x photo)

1780 1795 Breen 1-A. Rarity-5. Small Eagle. AU-55 (PCGS). The first variety in the Breen numbering sequence, of the first federal gold coin, possibly from the delivery made late in July 1795. Both obverse and reverse are pleasing light yellow gold, well centered, fairly well struck (some trivial lightness at the centers), and without the mint-caused adjustment marks so often seen.

The obverse depicts Miss Liberty in a conical cap, with, curiously, a strand of her hair going upward over the cap and around the back side, probably with no counterpart in life. A little curl, perhaps mischievous, is over her forehead. At the upper right the word LIBERTY is boldly lettered, while at the left and the right are stars, with the date 1795 below. The reverse illustrates an American eagle, perched on a palm leaf, holding aloft a laurel branch, from an ancient cameo, but nicely adopted as the *American* eagle in this instance. The lettering UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is around. There is no mark of denomination, this being true of other gold coins of the era, and the lower denomination silver issues as well. Such pieces were valued on their metal content, and inscriptions did not make any difference. Besides, when this half eagle was first put into circulation, in late summer 1795 or thereabouts, recipients would have found it to be a strange sight—not a single other United States gold coin had ever come to hand! In time, they were recognized, but always trading upon their intrinsic value.

The obverse and reverse dies of the 1795 half eagle are attributed to Robert Scot, chief engraver at the Mint, hired in 1793 after the untimely passing of Joseph Wright. From time to time Scot was assisted by others. Quite a few obverse and reverse dies were made in 1795 for half eagles, enough that it is likely that they were used years afterward, certainly including circa 1798 when a 1795 obverse was combined with a *Heraldic Eagle* reverse, which hadn't been created by 1795, and thus could not have been struck in the year indicated on the coin!

Half eagles of this particular date have formed a focus of study for quite a few numismatists over the years, probably beginning with J. Colvin Randall, a Philadelphia dealer especially active in the 1870s and 1880s, and the first numismatist to systematically study half eagles by minute die differences. In the early 20th century the same subject commanded the attention of William H. Woodin, well known collector who went on to become Franklin D. Roosevelt's first secretary of the Treasury in 1933. Woodin contemplated writing a monograph on half eagle die varieties and was well underway, but it never saw fruition. Years later in the 1930s his longtime friend, Edgar H. Adams, picked up the gauntlet and created an article on the subject. Thomas Olive Mabbott did some work on the series in the 1940s, and, later, the subject of the 1795 half eagles, along with others in the denomination, captured the attention of Walter Breen, Robert Miller, Harry W. Bass, Jr., the present cataloguer (QDB), and others.

Rare 1795 Heraldic Eagle $5



(2x photo)

1781 1795 Breen 7-X. Rarity-5+. Heraldic Eagle. AU-58. Fully Mint State in terms of sharpness and very close to Mint State in terms of actual appeal, but very lightly cleaned at one time. Bright yellow gold with nicely reflective fields, particularly mirrored on the reverse. Both sides show light hairlining, a problem that is present on so many early gold coins, and the fields show light scattered contact marks. A few tiny scratches are visible under magnification at the tip of Liberty's bust, and the chest of the eagle above the shield shows some softness. The several nearly horizontal die cracks at the eagle's tail appear identical to those found on the specimen impounded in the Bass core collection at the ANA Museum, a coin that once belonged to Rep. Jimmy Hayes.

This important major variety tells us a great deal about early half eagles, most obviously that the dates on the coin does not always align to the actual date of production—this reverse type was not introduced until at least 1797, and this obverse die was leftover from an earlier use in a 1795 Small Eagle marriage. The *Guide Book* suggests, probably correctly, that this die pair was struck in 1798. Dave Bowers, writing in the Bass sylloge, noted that "only about 35 to 40 examples are known. *Any* 1795 half eagle with this reverse type is highly important." The present specimen offers superb sharpness and good eye appeal that readies it for inclusion in any advanced collection of early U.S. gold types.

The present piece was once housed in a PCGS AU-58 holder

Extremely Rare 1797/5 Large Eagle $5

One of the Boldest Overdates in the U.S. Series



1782 1797/5 Breen 13-Y. Rarity-7. Large Eagle. AU-58 (NGC). An important major variety among early half eagles, represented by fewer then a dozen extant specimens. Even rich yellow gold with abundant remaining lustre, particularly at the peripheries. The reverse is nicely reflective and retains nearly full lustre, and some deeper yellow toning may be seen in the reverse fields. Some light areas of striking weakness are seen on the eagle's head and at the upper border of the shield on reverse, typical for the type. Some light abrasions on the surfaces are consistent with the assigned grade, a tiny rim bruise over Y of LIBERTY is almost entirely hidden from view, and, while no contact points are consequential, we mention identifying marks above the tip of Liberty's nose and below the upright of R of LIBERTY. The overall aesthetic appeal is very nice.

The sharpness of this specimen is easily finer than the Bass duplicate, earlier from Eliasberg, which was sold in October 1999. That piece was graded AU-53 (PCGS) but showed substantial central weakness on both sides. The 1999 Bass appearance of the Eliasberg coin was the last public sale of this extremely rare variety. Indeed, Garrett and Dannreuther cite only this sale and four other sales since 1994—and it appears that two of those sales were of the same specimen. It is telling that in the last five years there have been two chances to buy an 1804 dollar at auction, one chance to buy a 1913 nickel, but no public sales of this rare major variety!

Two die varieties of the 1797 Large Eagle $5 are known, this overdate variety and the normal date variety represented by a single specimen impounded in the Smithsonian Institution. This obverse shows a remarkably bold overdate, with the nearly complete 5 underdigit boldly visible to the naked eye. It must be counted among the most bold overdates in the entire American series, comparable to the 1942/1-D dime. Were this interesting characteristic the only desirable aspect of this coin, it would be a ready sale to many collectors. This fact, however, combined with the great rarity of this major variety and the visual appeal of this coin, makes for an exciting addition to an advanced collection of early U.S. Mint coins.

NGC Census: 2; 1 finer (MS-61). Only five specimens have been certified by NGC in all grades.

Important 1797 Small Eagle $5 Rarity

The Finest Certified Specimen

16 Stars









1783 **1797 Breen 12-K. Rarity-5+. Small Eagle, 16 Stars. MS-60 (NGC).** Pleasing even light yellow gold with abundant reflectivity in the fields, especially at the peripheries. Good cartwheel lustre and strong aesthetic appeal. Scattered light abrasions in the field account for the grade as assigned, but none are serious; we note a short scratch under Y and a tiny rim nick over the upright of E of LIBERTY as identifiers. Well detailed and very attractive. The reverse shows a delicate array of fine die cracks that intersect the rim at 5:00, 7:00, and 10:00. The Bass Sylloge estimates that three dozen specimens of this variety exist, which may be too high a number, considering that there have been only eight chances to buy a specimen at public auction in the last decade, and no examples except the present one have been offered since 1999. Of course, one specimen is impounded in the Bass Foundation collection and two more are in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution. In any case, the 1797 Small Eagle $5 stands as an important rarity in the series, and the opportunity to purchase one that is among the very finest known is unusual indeed.

NGC Census: 1; none finer. Only four specimens of the 16 Star variety have been certified by NGC in all grades, and three additional specimens have been graded of the date without attribution. PCGS has never certified a specimen in Mint State.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Harry Bass Collection, Part II, October 1999, Lot 721; Heritage's sale of June 2004, Lot 6239.

Popular 1800 Half Eagle



(2x photo)

1784 **1800 Breen 1-B. Rarity-4. MS-60 (NGC).** Bright yellow gold with good lustre and much reflectivity in the fields. Some light scattered hairlines and contact marks, scratch above eagle's head. An unusually deep abrasion atop Liberty's head undoubtedly accounts for the grade as assigned, with Liberty's forehead, forecurl, and cap affected, as well as portions of ERT of LIBERTY and the point of the bust. Still, a collectible example of the date or type.

Frosty Mint State 1803/2 $5



(2x photo)

1785 **1803/2 Breen 1-D. Rarity-4. MS-63 (PCGS).** Remarkably satiny lustre enlivens frosty deep yellow gold surfaces, nicely toned with light coppery highlights at peripheries. A magnificent specimen for the grade, full of visual appeal despite some light surface abrasions in the fields. The strike is excellent, with full feather detail on the eagle's breast, complete stars, and a well defined overdate. Only the left eagle talon can be described as soft. Some nearly horizontal adjustment marks are visible at the left obverse rim and at central obverse on the main design element. This would make an eye-catching inclusion in a well formed type set.

AU 1803/2 $5



(2x photo)

1786 **1803/2 Breen 1-D. Rarity-4. AU-55 (NGC).** Rich yellow gold with strong peripheral lustre and suggestions of warm ruddy toning in some protected areas. The surfaces are covered with many tiny scattered marks and some light hairlines, but none are of great significance. Several light scratches are hidden within RICA of AMERICA. A good type coin showing light, even wear.

Classic 1803/2 Half Eagle



(2x photo)

1787 1803/2 Breen 2-D. Rarity-4. MS-62 (NGC). Even light yellow gold with satiny peripheral lustre. Well struck and nicely detailed on both sides despite the obverse and reverse cracks that always appear on this variety. The overdate feature is extremely bold on this obverse, the second identified 1803/2 obverse die. Some light hairlines are noted, as appropriate for the assigned grade, and some adjustment marks are visible on the reverse, mostly reserved to the left reverse rim although they appear to crisscross at the eagle's arrow talon. An appealing specimen of this popular early half eagle variety.

Lovely 1804 Small 8 $5 Gold



(2x photo)

1788 1804 Breen 2-C. Rarity-5. Small 8. AU-58 (PCGS). Light yellow gold, very well struck, and possessing much lustre. A piece of selected quality without mint-caused adjustment marks or other problems. Moreover, the piece is well centered and has excellent eye appeal. All told, the coin is an especially choice example of the date, variety, and grade.

The die state is later than that retained in the Harry W. Bass, Jr., Core Collection, on loan to the ANA Museum in Colorado Springs. The obverse of the present piece displays a die crack from a dentil at the bottom border, through the left part of the interior of 0 (1804), up into the portrait of Miss Liberty, fading out beyond the lower left of the earlobe. On the reverse the die state is advanced, and a cud captures the top of T (UNITED) connecting it to the border, a very distinctive feature. A crack extends to the left through the tops of UNI. A raised line connecting the upper left corner of the shield with the eagle's beak is probably a stray artifact from an engraving tool, not a crack.



(2x photo)

Thoroughly Appealing 1806 $5
Pointed 6, 8X5 Stars

1789 1806 Breen 1-A. Rarity-4+. Pointed 6, 8X5 Stars. MS-62 (PCGS). A lovely specimen of the variety, with full frosty lustre on light yellow gold surfaces. The obverse devices show the warm glow of faint coppery toning on their highest points. Some light parallel adjustment marks follow the pattern of Liberty's hair and are thus barely noticeable, some light hairlines commensurate with grade, a light abrasion is mentioned under BE of LIBERTY. The eagle's neck is a bit flat, understandable at precise reverse center considering the other side of the planchet was adjusted in that area. A very appealing piece with a good overall look and much to recommend it.

Frosty Mint State 1806 $5



(2x photo)

1790 1806 Breen 5-E. Rarity-3. Round 6, 7X6 Stars. MS-62 (PCGS). Strong satiny lustre dominates frosty rich yellow gold surfaces. Excellent eye appeal for the assigned grade, only some light hairlines and a couple scattered minor abrasions keep this from a higher numerical level. No heavy digs or scratches, free of the spots sometimes noted on high-grade examples of this type, even and thoroughly attractive. The central strike is well detailed as expected for the type. An ideal type coin or a fine specimen for those that find early gold especially alluring. Considering their scarcity, we find early gold coins to be underappreciated in general by collectors.

Mint State 1809/8 Half Eagle

Breen 1-A, MS-63



(2x photo)

1791 1809/8 Breen 1-A. Rarity-3. MS-63 (PCGS). There are MS-63 half eagles and there are other MS-63 half eagles, but this particular one is quite *special*. We dare say that if 10 such pieces could be arrayed all at once on a table-theoretical rather than practical, this would be the nicest of the lot. The coin is well struck, deeply lustrous, without problems, and has a delightfully rich gold hue. It virtually announces *quality*.

Mint records show that in 1809 the production of half eagles amounted to 33,875 coins, not necessarily all dated 1809/8 (the only obverse die known today), but probably, in the least, consisting of the majority of those. The present piece, of the early Capped Bust type with stars to left and right of the head, is one of the style of 1807-1812. In addition to its obvious appeal for specialists, it is an ideal candidate for a type set.



(2x photo)

Popular 1809/8 $5

1792 1809/8 Breen 1-A. Rarity-3. AU-58 (PCGS). Satiny cartwheel lustre enlivens rich yellow gold surfaces. Sharp and eye-catching with only minor scattered field abrasions and light hairlines, as typifies this grade. A few hidden old abrasions may be detected within the shield under scrutiny. A handsome example of this popular overdate issue.

The Bass 1810 Small Date, Small 5 $5

Extremely Rare



(2x photo)

1793 1810 Breen 2-B. Rarity-7. Small Date, Small 5. AU-58 (NGC). Even pale yellow gold with some remaining lustre. Scattered surface abrasions and hairlines are seen, and a cut under Liberty's chin and a tiny nick in the left field parallel to Liberty's eye serve as identifying marks. Advanced obverse die state, as seen on all specimens of this variety, which constituted the second and final marriage of this die. The obverse die is essentially shattered, with a crack through 1 in the date all the way to the rim behind Liberty's head joining perpendicular cracks through star 3 and Liberty's nose, another from star 9 to cap, yet another from star 12 to hair, and a long arc crack connecting the date to all stars on right. An exciting and very rare variety, underappreciated despite the fact that Breen estimated that less than 10 specimens are known. There are four major varieties of 1810 half eagles, and this is the rarest by far—the *Guide Book* lists a value in only Fine of $10,000! Opportunities to purchase a specimen of this calibre arrive rarely, and those enthusiastic about major varieties of early gold should prepare to compete for this lot.

NGC Census: 1; 2 finer (MS-62 finest).

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Harry Bass Collection, Part II, October 1999, Lot 795; Heritage's sale of February 2002, Lot 6777.

Desirable 1812 Half Eagle



(2x photo)

1794 1812 Breen 1-B. Rarity-3. AU-58 (NGC). Strong peripheral lustre remains on the obverse and thorough satiny lustre persists on the reverse, both toned an even shade of light yellow gold. Many tiny scattered contact marks are noted on the obverse, though none are individually serious; the reverse shows somewhat fewer marks. A tiny rim nick is noted under the denomination on the reverse. A desirable lightly circulated specimen of the type.

Stunning Frosty Gem 1818 $5
MS-64 (PCGS)



(2x photo)

1795 1818 Breen 2-B. Rarity-4. STATESOF. MS-64 (PCGS). An incredibly beautiful early half eagle! Rich deep yellow gold, a simply marvelous shade, with deeper orange toning highlights around reverse design elements. Phenomenal satiny lustre swirls on both sides to impressive effect. Boldly struck with excellent detail, careful examination reveals only the eagle's talon knuckles as an area of weakness. The surfaces are frosty and look much the same as when this coin was issued. Only the tiniest marks are seen in the fields, none that would suggest circulation. We note a short scratch under star 1 and two short scratches under the left wing as possible identifying marks. The visual appeal, as one may have gathered by reading this far, is impeccable—this is a simply glorious half eagle that is impossible not to fall in love with. A thin hairline die crack extends from the rim below the final 8, through that digit and the main device, through two points of star 6 to the rim, thereby completely bisecting the obverse. Breen had never seen this die state at the time of his 1966 monograph. The last public offering of an MS-64 graded 1818 STATESOF $5 was the Bass coin in 1999. An advanced connoisseur of early type or any sophisticated collector that would enjoy owning one of the finest 1818 half eagles we have ever seen should come to this sale ready to offer a premium bid.

PCGS Population: 7; 1 finer (MS-66). We would be surprised if this figure represented eight discrete specimens.

Elusive Mint State 1820 $5



(2x photo)

1796 1820 Breen 1-A. Rarity-5. Square 2. MS-63 (PCGS). Even pale yellow gold with full satiny lustre on both sides. Frosty, attractive, and nicely struck, with only modest weakness on the eagle's talons as is typical of this type. Some light contact points and abrasions are visible, with a short scratch from the cap to field left of star 10 noted and a thin vertical hairline blending into Liberty's cheek. There are three major varieties of 1820 half eagles and nine distinct die combinations, making this year an interesting one for the specialist to pursue. This specimen is struck from Breen obverse 1, with a square based 2 in the date rather than a curl based 2; one of three obverse dies of the date showing this aspect. The present coin would be an excellent choice for a type collector or an interesting entry into the world of early gold die varieties.

Very Rare 1821 Half Eagle



(2x photo)

1797 1821 Breen 3-A. Rarity-7. AU-53 (NGC). An extremely elusive date in the challenging Capped Bust half eagle series, a date that was never offered among the three Bass gold sales. Rich yellow gold with deeper orange-copper highlights around obverse design elements and across the reverse. The satiny lustre is nearly complete and the overall visual appeal is very nice for the grade. The usual light hairlines for the grade are seen, as well as many scattered inconsequential contact points.

The 1821 date is a prime rarity within the series, perhaps not as famous or as rare as the 1815 or the celebrated 1822, but it is certainly not a coin that can be easily acquired with a simple phone call or a visit to a large convention. Though over 34,000 pieces are recorded as being struck, the vast majority of these were melted as their value as bullion surpassed $5. Breen suggested that 18 to 20 pieces were known, comparable to the 1815. Only three specimens have been offered at public auction in the last decade—fewer appearances than even the 1804 dollar! Rarity such as this speaks for itself, and those who would seek to own this date are advised to prepare a strong bid.

NGC Census: 1; 6 finer (MS-66). This number strongly suggests bloating through resubmissions.

Memorable 1823 $5 Rarity



(2x photo)

1798 1823 Breen 1-A. Rarity-4. MS-61 (PCGS). Somewhat prooflike on both sides. Both obverse and reverse are needle-sharp in the design details, including the hair strands of Miss Liberty, the stars, and, on the reverse, the feathers of the eagle. The color is a light yellow gold.

Although the mintage figure for the 1823 is 14,485, this probably bears no relation to the number actually struck. After all, the mintage for 1822, of which just three pieces are known today, is even higher, 17,796. Instead, it is likely that certain of the mintages of the 1820s, for sure 1822 and quite probably others as well, reflect pieces made from dies dated 1820 but still in service, as the number of die combinations for the 1820 year is quite extensive. Today, the population of 1823 half eagles is numbered in the dozens, creating a classic rarity that is always in demand. The present piece is particularly attractive.

1799 Pair of Liberty eagles, both NCS-certified: ☆ 1839 Net VF-35; sharpness of EF. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1851-O Net VF-20; sharpness of VF. Very lightly cleaned. In-person inspection is recommended. (Total: 2 pieces)

Uncirculated 1843 Half Eagle



1800 1843 MS-62 (PCGS). Bright yellow gold with strong lustre and admirable surfaces for the assigned grade. Sharply struck as well. An elusive date in Mint State grades, this in spite of its sizeable mintage of 611,205 circulation strikes. As we often note, very few collectors were extant in America in the 1840s, and attractive coins such as this survived down to today's collectors more as a matter of chance than as a matter of intent. We note here that fewer than 10 examples of the date have been called MS-62 or finer by PCGS; just four examples of the date have been deemed better.

PCGS Population: 5; 4 finer (MS-64 finest).

1801 Group of Liberty and Indian Head half eagles: ☆ 1844 VF-20. Golden surfaces with rich olive-gray at the devices ☆ 1874-CC F-12. Obverse scratches ☆ 1880 VF-35. Golden surfaces with a whisper of rose ☆ 1881 VF-25. Subdued golden yellow surfaces with splashes of rose and rich olive-gray at the devices ☆ 1881-S EF-40. Cleaned ☆ 1882 VF-35. Rose-gold surfaces with rose toning at the devices ☆ 1886-S VF-30. Golden surfaces with rich rose at the devices ☆ 1898-S VF-30. Pale golden gray surfaces with splashes of rose at the devices ☆ 1910 VF-20 ☆ 1910-S VF-20. Subdued rose-gold surfaces ☆ 1913-S AU-50. Some mint lustre remains. Golden surfaces with splashes of pale olive-gray. (Total: 11 pieces)

Mint State 1845-D Half Eagle



(2x photo)

1802 1845-D MS-62 (PCGS). Deep honey gold with frosty orange and olive highlights on the obverse, while the reverse is rich in shades of rose and sunset gold. Sharply struck and devoid of all but a few faint handling marks. We note a vertical planchet flaw, as struck, at the center of Miss Liberty's upper hair. Overall, the appeal is extraordinary for the grade. A fairly prominent rarity in Mint State grades, this despite a lofty mintage of 90,629 pieces, an inordinately high mintage from the Dahlonega Mint. Be that as it may, just a half dozen examples of this date have been called MS-62 or finer by PCGS, with no specimen above MS-65. If you want a truly select and lovely Dahlonega half eagle for your type set or Liberty half eagle collection, then you should examine the present coin carefully. We predict you will be greatly pleased.

PCGS Population: 2; 4 finer (MS-65 finest).

1803 1845-O Net VF-30, sharpness of EF-40 (NCS). Medium honey gold with a few faint marks noted. Traces of a cleaning long ago are noted, the end result here being hairlines on both sides. A moderately scarce date that saw a production run of just 41,000 pieces.

Spectacular Gem 1847 Half Eagle

Ex Pittman, Colonel Green, King Farouk

None Certified Finer by PCGS









1804 **1847 MS-66 (PCGS).** A splendidly lustrous gem of the finest order. Bright yellow, honey, orange, and faint sky blue iridescence adorn the obverse, while the reverse springs to life with deep and rich violet and carmine toning highlights. A truly exemplary example of the date, a coin that no doubt excited John Jay Pittman many years ago when he first purchased this beauty. Indeed, this impressive half eagle brought the lordly sum of $110,000 at the time of the sale of the Pittman Collection by David Akers, an impressive sum that made its appearance long before the current robust "boom" coin market began. Who knows, perhaps another extraordinary price is in store for this lovely gem. All things monetary aside, we note here that just three examples of the date have been called MS-66 by PCGS, with no specimens graded finer by that firm. Could the same coin have been submitted more than once to PCGS? This we may never know, but we can tell you that if the three MS-66 examples of the date in the PCGS *Population Report* represent three *individual* coins, then two other collectors somewhere in the world are extraordinarily happy with their MS-66 1847 half eagle. Wouldn't you like to share the happiness of those other two collectors?

PCGS Population: 3; none finer.

Struck from a shattered reverse die, with an appreciable vertical die crack that runs from the rim near 12:00, downward through the second T in STATES, then across the eagle's head, shield, and leg, before extending back into the field and running through the I in FIVE and then to the rim.

The Akers catalogue of the Pittman Collection noted: "This coin was purchased by JJP at the Farouk sale in 1954 as part of Lot 251, a 13 coin lot. The lot brought 150 Egyptian Pounds or approximately $432, to which was added a 5% Government tax for a total of $454."

From the collection of Col. E.H.R. Green, sold intact to King Farouk in the 1940s; Sotheby's sale of the Palace Collections of Egypt, March 1954, Lot 251; David Akers' sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, October 1997, Lot 981.

Important Uncirculated 1847 Half Eagle
Tied for Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

1805 1847 MS-64 (NGC). A sparkling honey gold specimen with warm orange and rose highlights. The lustre is of the highest order, sweeping broadly as it does across the satiny surfaces. The strike is bold and finely detailed in all places, the present beauty is among the finest survivors from a mintage composed of 915,981 circulation strikes. Indeed, the present beauty is just one of six examples of the date called MS-64 by NGC, with not a single specimen certified finer than the present coin by that firm. Does this coin measure up to the MS-64 grade? In our studied opinion, it admirably measures up!

NGC Census: 6; none finer.

Choice Uncirculated 1847/7 $5
"Large 7 Over Small 7"



(2x photo)

1806 1847 MS-63 (PCGS). A sparkling honey gold specimen with intense lustre and a nuance of faint olive on the obverse. The reverse is deepening to shades of orange and sunset gold. Absolutely choice for the grade, a coin possessed of a strong strike and generous amounts of eye appeal. Large 7 over Small 7 variety though such is not marked on the holder. (PCGS also certifies this date in holders actually marked "1847/7" though the present specimen was cherrypicked as a "plain date.") Truly lovely, truly choice, and truly scarce.

For coins in PCGS holders marked 1847, the population is: 14; 6 finer (MS-66 finest). PCGS also has a category for 1847/7, though the present coin, while that variety, does not fit that certification slot.

Unsung 1847-O Half Eagle Rarity



(2x photo)

1807 1847-O AU-55 (NGC). A bright and satiny yellow gold specimen of this elusive half eagle issue, a coin with strong lustre and equally strong physical character. Few marks of any consequence are seen. Only 12,000 examples of the date were struck, a fairly low mintage by any standards. No doubt the vast majority of those pieces saw heavy duty in commerce, the end result being a small number of surviving pieces available today, most of which are VF or so in quality. In fact, only five 1847-O half eagles have been called AU-55 by NGC, and just two have been deemed finer by that firm, only one of which is Mint State!

NGC Census: 5; 2 finer (MS-61 finest).



1808 1850-D Weak Mintmark. Net VF-35, sharpness of EF-45 (NCS). Medium honey gold with an olive cast. Some reserved lustre can be seen in the protected areas. A few scattered marks and some faint hairlines from an old cleaning are noted. A popular Dahlonega Mint issue, one of 43,950 half eagles of the date produced. Typical grade range for survivors from that mintage are VF to EF, a slot that the present coin fits into with ease.

1809 Trio of Liberty eagles: ☆ 1857-S Net VF-35; sharpness of EF (NCS). Lightly cleaned at one time ☆ 1868-S Net F-15; sharpness of VF (NCS). Scratches ☆ 1870-S Net F-12; sharpness of Fine (NGC). Lightly cleaned. In-person inspection is recommended. (Total: 3 pieces)

Lustrous Mint State 1859-D $5
Medium D Mintmark



(2x photo)

1810 **1859-D Medium D. MS-62 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous honey gold with much yellow brilliance in the recessed areas. A nicely struck example of the date with full obverse star radials and hair details, with just a hint of striking weakness on the reverse at the eagle's sinister leg and the arrow feathers nearby. Its mintage of 10,366 pieces gives this date the second lowest mintage figure in the Dahlonega Mint half eagle series, with just the greatly prized 1861-D (mintage: 1,597) rarity struck in a smaller quantity than 1859-D. The Winter reference on the Dahlonega Mint notes: "This is a difficult issue to locate with good appeal on account of weakness of strike, mint-made planchet problems, and heavy abrasions. The few really choice 1859-D half eagles in existence are off the market and years can go by without a genuinely appealing piece being offered for sale." Fortunately for our bidders, the present specimen is sharp and laden with eye appeal for the assigned grade. Further, just four examples of the date have been certified finer than the present specimen within the Medium D cachet by PCGS. A whole lot of half eagle for "only" MS-62.

PCGS Population: 1; 4 finer within the Medium D designation (MS-64 finest).



1811 **1860-D Net VF-30, EF details (NCS).** Medium honey gold with deeper orange highlights in the protected areas. A scattering of marks and a modest obverse scratch beneath Liberty's hair bun account for this coin's appearance in a NCS holder. From a very modest mintage of just 14,635 pieces, of which few specimens survive in any grade. The typical survivor is apt to be just VF or so, though any specimen in any grade without many problems is eagerly received by today's half eagle collecting community.

Low-Mintage 1861-D $5 Rarity
Final Dahlonega Mint Issue
The Confederate Connection



(2x photo)

1812 **1861-D AU-58 (NGC).** A bright and lustrous yellow gold specimen with distinctive olive highlights. The fields are satiny and leaning toward prooflike in a few places, and the satiny surfaces are essentially devoid of marks of serious consequence. Further, the strike is crisp and bold in all areas, and save for a touch of rub on the high points, virtually all of the design elements are clearly represented. Just 1,597 1861-D half eagles were coined under the auspices of the U.S. Mint at Dahlonega, while it is thought that perhaps up to 1,000 or so pieces may have been struck on the Dahlonega presses while the mint was in the hands of the Confederate States of America. While no one can tell with any certainty which coins were struck by Uncle Sam and which coins were struck by the Confederacy, the possibility is distinct that many of the existing 1861-D half eagles—and there are not an awful lot of those—may have been struck by the Confederate States of America. Fewer than 10 examples of the date have been certified finer than the present specimen by NGC, seemingly making the present specimen even more of a prize than normal.

NGC Census: 5; 9 finer (MS-64 finest).

Scarce 1862-S Half Eagle



(2x photo)

1813 **1862-S EF-45 (NGC).** Deep honey gold with warm rose highlights. A good deal of lustre has made itself at home in the protected regions of the design. Scattered marks are noted, none of them any worse than any other, and none needing individual descriptions. An undeniably scarce date in all grades, with fewer than two dozen examples certified above the EF-45 coin offered here. Just 9,500 pieces were struck at a time when gold circulated broadly in the West, and no doubt the wheels of commerce churned many

of the 1862-S half eagles into oblivion. The present EF-45 specimen is among the top three dozen coins of the date seen by NGC, who, by the way, has certified just one Mint State example of the date. If you specialize in half eagles, you know how scarce this date truly is, and we know you'll bid accordingly.

NGC Census: 11; 20 finer (MS-61 finest).

Important 1867-S Half Eagle
Among Finest Known
None Graded Mint State



(2x photo)

1814 1867-S AU-55 (NGC). Sparkling honey gold with distinctive rose highlights. Much mint brilliance brightens the protected design areas. A few faint marks are seen, none of them overbearing or singularly outstanding. A date that is considerably rarer than its mintage of 29,000 pieces suggests: half eagles of the date saw heavy use in commerce along the West Coast. Indeed, the 1867-S is seldom seen above VF, even on those rare occasions when a pleasing specimen is offered. As David Akers noted: "Only available in circulated grades and low grades at that." The present specimen is two grading points finer than Bass: 1161 (October 1999), and is worthy of note as such. For the record, just three examples of this date have been certified finer than the present coin by NGC, all AU-58. (We also note here that PCGS has not certified a Mint State example of this date either!) A truly "golden" opportunity for an advanced half eagle specialist.

NGC Census: 5; 3 finer (all AU-58).

Elusive 1867-S Half Eagle



(2x photo)

1815 1867-S AU-53 (NGC). Rich honey gold with warm orange highlights in the protected areas. A few light marks are seen and are noted solely for accuracy, as none of them are alarming to the present writer. Generous amounts of lustre can also be seen. Another date where VF or so is the norm and AU and finer pieces are rare. Indeed, there have been no specimens of the date finer than AU seen by NGC, as that firm has not certified a Mint State 1867-S half eagle! The branch mint rarities of San Francisco (and New Orleans as well) have been coming into their own in recent times, after having been long overshadowed by those of Charlotte, Dahlonega, and Carson City. As such, we expect some serious bidding competition for this nice AU 1867-S coin!

NGC Census: 7; 8 finer (AU-58 finest).

Choice AU 1868 Half Eagle Rarity



(2x photo)

1816 1868 AU-58 (NGC). Blazing golden surfaces with rich orange and rose highlights. The fields are somewhat prooflike in the protected areas, and the surfaces are essentially free of distracting marks. Just 5,700 circulation strikes of the date were produced, and the typical survivor from that modest mintage is in the VF to EF range as a rule. Indeed, finding any example of the date that is AU or finer is a formidable task. Just two examples of the date have been certified finer by NGC than the present specimen, the finest of those *just* MS-62. Yet another grand opportunity for an alert half eagle specialist.

NGC Census: 13; 2 finer (MS-62 finest).



1817 1869-S Net EF-40, AU details (NCS). Medium olive gold with some underlying lustre. Faint hairlines are present from an old cleaning, yet the aesthetic level has not been overtly altered. From a mintage for the date of 31,000 pieces, though as is common with San Francisco Mint issues of the era, far fewer survivors in *any* grade can be located today than the mintage figure suggests. David Akers called this date, "extraordinarily rare above VF," and Walter Breen chimed in with, "prohibitively rare above VF." An attractive and enjoyable example of this rarity despite a few minor shortcomings. Check this one out in person, for you may be pleasantly surprised.

Elusive 1874-S $5 Rarity



1818 **1874-S EF-40.** Medium honey gold with subdued olive highlights. Some deeper slate toning is noted at the bottom of the reverse. Devoid of all but a few trivial marks. Of the 16,000 half eagles struck in San Francisco in 1874, the typical grade for survivors from that mintage is just Fine to VF or so.

Elusive 1875-CC Half Eagle
Among Top Five Graded by NGC



(2x photo)

1819 **1875-CC AU-58 (NGC).** Bright pale honey gold with rich lustre and plenty of prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Some light marks are present, none of them deep or unsightly in any way. From a modest mintage for the date of just 11,828 pieces, the bulk of which saw heavy circulation. Today's typical survivor from the issue is VF or so, when available, and choice AU specimens such as offered here come few and far between. The present coin is among the top five examples of the date certified by NGC, only one of which is Mint State. An important opportunity for an alert bidder.
NGC Census: 4; 1 finer (MS-63).

Scarce 1880-CC Half Eagle



1820 **1880-CC AU-58 (PCGS).** Pale honey gold with strong lustre, a fine strike, and surfaces that challenge the viewer to locate a mark worthy of mention. From a modest mintage for the date of 51,017 pieces, the vast majority of which saw immediate distribution into commerce. Only a dozen 1880-CC half eagles have been called AU-58 by PCGS, with just seven other examples of the date graded finer by that firm. Of the other AU-58 specimens it is difficult to imagine one that is finer than the present coin, though, admittedly, we have not seen the others. Still, to top this specimen and still be called AU-58 would take one heck of a coin!
PCGS Population: 12; 7 finer (MS-63 finest).

Gem Uncirculated 1880-S $5
None Graded Finer by NGC



1821 **1880-S MS-65 (NGC).** A sparkling honey gold specimen with intense cartwheel lustre and pale olive toning on both sides. Sharp and appealing, and among the finest examples of the date certified by NGC.
NGC Census: 6; none finer.

1822 **1881 MS-63 PL (NGC).** Reflective fields with lightly frosted devices. A very attractive example. A few minor planchet flaws are noted on both surfaces.



1823 **1882-S MS-64 (NGC).** Highly lustrous honey gold with distinctive rose highlights. Nicely struck.



1824 **1886-S MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty honey gold with strong underlying lustre that supports rich rose and faint olive iridescence.

Scarce "Sleeper" 1888-S $5



1825 **1888-S MS-60 (NGC).** Warm honey gold with broadly cascading cartwheel lustre. Scattered marks are present, as should be expected for the grade, though none are deep or raw. Nicely struck. A scarce date in Mint State grades with the NGC *Census Report* showing just 15 Uncirculated 1888-S half eagles, just two of which are finer than the presently offered specimen. Definitely a sleeper among the later Liberty half eagle series.
NGC Census: 13; 2 finer (MS-63 finest).



1826 1891-CC MS-62 (PCGS). Satiny orange gold with bursts of rose and pale orange. An appealing Carson City Mint half eagle, especially in light of the assigned grade.

1827 1892 MS-63 (NGC). A frosty coin with generous lustre and faint olive highlights on both sides. Nicely struck, and choice for the grade.

Lovely and Rare 1894 Proof $5



(2x photo)

1828 1894 Proof-63 Deep Cameo (PCGS). A splendid specimen, never dipped or "improved." Revealed to the eye is a warm, rich orange gold surface with "orange peel" texture in the field, so desired for early gold Proofs. A tiny lint mark is seen past star 5, created at the time of mintage. The striking is excellent, as are all other aspects. In this particular year just 75 Proofs were made, one of the lower mintages of its time. Today, we estimate that fewer than 50 survive, of which fewer yet can match the present piece in terms of eye appeal.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of January 1999, Lot 1428.



1829 1895 MS-64 (NGC). An impressively lustrous specimen with a somewhat cameo appearance. Nicely struck and decidedly choice for the grade.

1830 Pair of Liberty half eagles: ☆ 1895 MS-64 (NGC). Satiny rose surfaces ☆ 1900 MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous with a few copper spots mostly on the reverse. (Total: 2 pieces)



1831 1895-S AU-58 (NGC). Frosty honey gold with generous amounts of lustre and a wealth of pale olive iridescence.

From the Richmond Collection.

Choice Uncirculated 1896-S $5
Finest Certified by NGC



(2x photo)

1832 1896-S MS-64 (NGC). An impressive bright honey gold specimen with wisps of warm orange on both sides. The fields are somewhat prooflike and the devices are satiny, imparting a faint yet appealing cameo contrast. Sharply struck as well, which certainly adds to the overall picture. From a fairly robust mintage for the date of 155,400 pieces, though evidently choice Mint State examples are very rare, and gem Uncirculateds are non-existent, at least in the eyes of NGC. The present beauty is the only MS-64 example of the date seen so far by NGC, and no 1896-S half eagles have been certified finer than the present coin by that firm.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

Gorgeous Ultra Cameo Proof 1898 $5



(2x photo)

1833 1898 Proof-64 Ultra Cameo (NGC). A superbly gorgeous Proof example of the date. The heavily frosted devices seemingly float on a sea of dark molten gold with even their tiniest elements crisp and sharply represented. From a Proof mintage for the issue of 75 pieces, but we suspect fewer than half that number survives today. The present beauty is the numerical equivalent of Bass:567 (November 2000), and is worthy of serious bidder consideration as such. Indeed, the merits of this beauty speak for themselves.



1834 **1898 MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty deep rose gold with bold and sweeping cartwheel lustre.

1835 **Trio of Liberty half eagles grading MS-63 (PCGS):** ☆ 1899. Reddish orange with frosty gray at the peripheries ☆ 1903-S. Orange gold surfaces with splashes of faint sky blue. ☆ 1907. Lustrous with splashes of red mainly on the obverse. (Total: 3 pieces)



1836 **1900 MS-64 (NGC).** A satiny specimen with frosty honey gold surfaces, lively lustre, and a bold strike.



1837 **1900 MS-64 (NGC).** Another pleasing choice Uncirculated example of the date, this with bold lustre and faint olive highlights on somewhat prooflike surfaces. A lot of coin for the grade.



1838 **1901-S MS-64 (NGC).** Satiny lustre with hints of bright orange and tinges of pale violet. A minor planchet flaw is noted in the field in front of Miss Liberty's forehead. Ideal for a type set or simply to enjoy as a half eagle of the early 20th century.

Exquisite Cameo Proof 1903 Half Eagle



(2x photo)

1839 **1903 Proof-67 Cameo (NGC).** Bright and lustrous yellow gold with deep mirrors and frosted motifs combining here in a strong array of cameo contrast. (Beginning in 1902, the sunken parts of the dies were also polished by mint employees, and frosted cameos from this era are quite rare.) We heartily concur here that survivors from the Proof mintage for this date of 154 pieces are hard-pressed to equal the beauty of the present coin. Indeed, NGC has certified just one cameo Proof of the date finer than that offered here, and that solitary specimen is a single grading point finer. All things told, this exquisite gem is both exciting and enchanting when beheld in person, and we encourage all interested bidders, even those who do not Proof Liberty half eagles, to enjoy a casual moment with this lovely gem.

NGC Census: 3; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-68 Cameo).



1840 **1903-S MS-64 (NGC).** Rich honey gold with bold cartwheel lustre.



1841 **1908 Indian. MS-63 (PCGS).** Satiny honey gold surfaces and warm olive highlights make for a pleasing Indian half eagle from the first year of the design type.



1842 **1908 Indian. MS-63 (PCGS).** A rich golden specimen with strong lustre and splashes of pale rose.



1843 1908 Indian. MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous honey gold with a decided olive cast.



1844 1908 Indian. MS-63 (PCGS). Deep golden surfaces show warm lustre and much mint brilliance.



1845 1908 Indian. MS-63 (NGC). A satiny honey gold specimen with much lustre present.



1846 1908-D Indian. MS-63 (NGC). A frosty coin with plenty of lustre and strong eye appeal for the grade. Warm honey gold surfaces display a hint of faint olive iridescence.

Choice Uncirculated 1909 Indian $5



1847 1909 MS-64 (NGC). Satiny, highly lustrous surfaces display an even mix of faint olive and pale orange iridescence. One of the more popular dates in the series, one that is readily available in choice Mint State, and as a result, is frequently chosen by U.S. gold type coin collectors to represent the Indian design.



1848 1909 MS-63 (PCGS). A sparkling beauty. Intense cartwheel lustre graces the rich golden surfaces, and a nuance of faint orange iridescence adds to the overall charm. Choice for the grade.



1849 1909-D MS-63 (PCGS). A lustrous rose gold example of what may be the most popular branch mint issue in the design type.

Impressive Gem 1910-D Half Eagle

None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

1850 1910-D MS-67 (NGC). A sparkling gem of the finest order. Medium orange gold surfaces display intense lustre and bursts of bright peach, rose, and olive. A truly splendid gem, and among the three finest examples of the date seen so far by NGC. Easily one of the finest Indian half eagles we have seen in recent memory, and a coin that holds up well to careful scrutiny.

NGC Census: 3; none finer.

Sparkling Uncirculated 1911 Half Eagle



1851 1911 MS-64 (PCGS). Medium honey gold with intense cartwheel lustre that blazes brightly beneath faint olive and rose iridescence.



1852 1911 MS-63 (NGC). Intense cartwheel lustre explodes on the satiny orange gold surfaces, while bursts of pale blue and rose enliven the entire scenario. A choice coin, both physically and aesthetically.

Elusive 1912-S Indian $5

MS-63 PCGS



(2x photo)

1853 **1912-S MS-63 (PCGS).** A sparkling and lustrous choice Mint State example of the date. The lustre is unyielding in its scope, enhancing the honey gold surfaces and highlighting the nuances of faint olive toning. If you enjoy choice Uncirculated Indian half eagles (and who among us doesn't?), you will certainly enjoy this lovely San Francisco Mint product.

Choice Uncirculated 1913 Indian $5



1854 **1913 MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny yellow gold with intense lustre and splashes of bright rose, orange, and faint sky blue. A satiny coin with a high degree of eye appeal.



1855 **1913 MS-63 (PCGS).** Sparkling honey gold with a wealth of rich sunset orange highlights on both sides. Strong lustre present.



1856 **1914 MS-63 (PCGS).** A pale honey gold specimen with satiny, matte-like surfaces and lively lustre.

Choice Mint State 1914 $5



1857 **1914 MS-63 (PCGS).** Lustrous, frosty, and *very attractive*. You can take our word for it, or look for yourself, but the present coin has eye appeal, lustre, and *personality* matched by few other coins that have been classified at the MS-63 level. Indeed, we consider it to be special and deserving of close attention.

Choice Uncirculated 1914-D Indian $5



1858 **1914-D MS-64 ★ (NGC).** A satiny beauty that approaches gem quality in many respects. The pale olive gold surfaces enjoy a wealth of lustre and a decided boldness of strike. Just a half dozen examples of this date have been certified finer than the present beauty by NGC, all MS-65. Perhaps as fine a Mint State 64 half eagle of the date and grade combination that one is ever likely to see.

NGC Census: 2; 6 finer (all MS-65).

Another Choice MS-64 1914-D $5



1859 **1914-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Bold cartwheel lustre springs to life on satiny honey gold surfaces. A wealth of pale yet forceful rose imbues both sides with added life.

Third Choice 1914-D Indian $5



1860 **1914-D MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty honey gold specimen with a high degree of lustre on both sides. Absolutely choice for the grade.

Choice Uncirculated 1914-S Indian $5



(2x photo)

1861 1914-S MS-63 (PCGS). A truly lovely coin for the grade. Rich golden surfaces appear matte-like, exuding a warm and glowing haze of frosty orange lustre. Much mint brightness resides in the recessed areas, bursting forth from within when subjected to a bright light source. A scarce and desirable issue despite its mintage of 263,000 pieces. Many were either lost to the ravages of circulation or to the government's melting pots in 1933, depending, of course, on whether or not they were released through banks or simply held back by the Treasury. Fewer than 10 examples of this date have been graded finer than the present specimen, all called MS-64 by PCGS. Absolutely choice for the grade!

PCGS Population: 14; 8 finer (all MS-64).

Frosty Mint State 1915-S $5



(2x photo)

1862 1915-S MS-64 (NGC). Deep yellow gold with distinct olive highlights. A high degree of lustre explodes underneath the warm toning, adding grandly to Bela Lyon Pratt's incuse all-American design. We note here that just a solitary example of the date has been certified finer than the present choice Mint State 1915-S half eagle by NGC.

NGC Census: 8; 1 finer (MS-65).

Choice Mint State 1915-S $5



(2x photo)

1863 1915-S MS-63 (PCGS). A gloriously lustrous orange gold specimen with eye appeal and surface quality that bespeak a much finer grade. Careful scrutiny reveals a few well-hidden marks that no doubt account for the assigned grade, but as noted, the "naked eye" appeal is substantial. Further, just 164,000 half eagles of the date were produced, many of which either lost their sharpness in circulation or simply never made it to circulation, disappearing later into the government's mint crucibles. Fewer than 10 1915-S half eagles have been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS, none above MS-64.

PCGS Population: 22; 8 finer (all MS-64).



1864 1916-S MS-62 (NGC). Frosty honey gold with warm sunset orange hues, especially on the reverse.

GOLD EAGLES

The first gold $10 eagles rolled off the Mint's presses in 1795, and that's precisely where our offering begins, with a pair of beautiful specimens, one Mint State, the other choice AU. A 1797 Large Eagle comes next, then a double-struck 1800, plus a few other pieces to capture your imagination. The small yet striking offering of Liberty eagles includes some early key date branch mint issues along with Proofs of 1883 and 1889, and many fine gems of later circulation strikes. Indian eagles are highlighted by a gem 1908-S and many lovely Mint State coins from various mints. If you enjoy eagles then you're certain to enjoy the following offering!

Important First Year 1795 $10
13 Leaves, MS-61 (NGC)

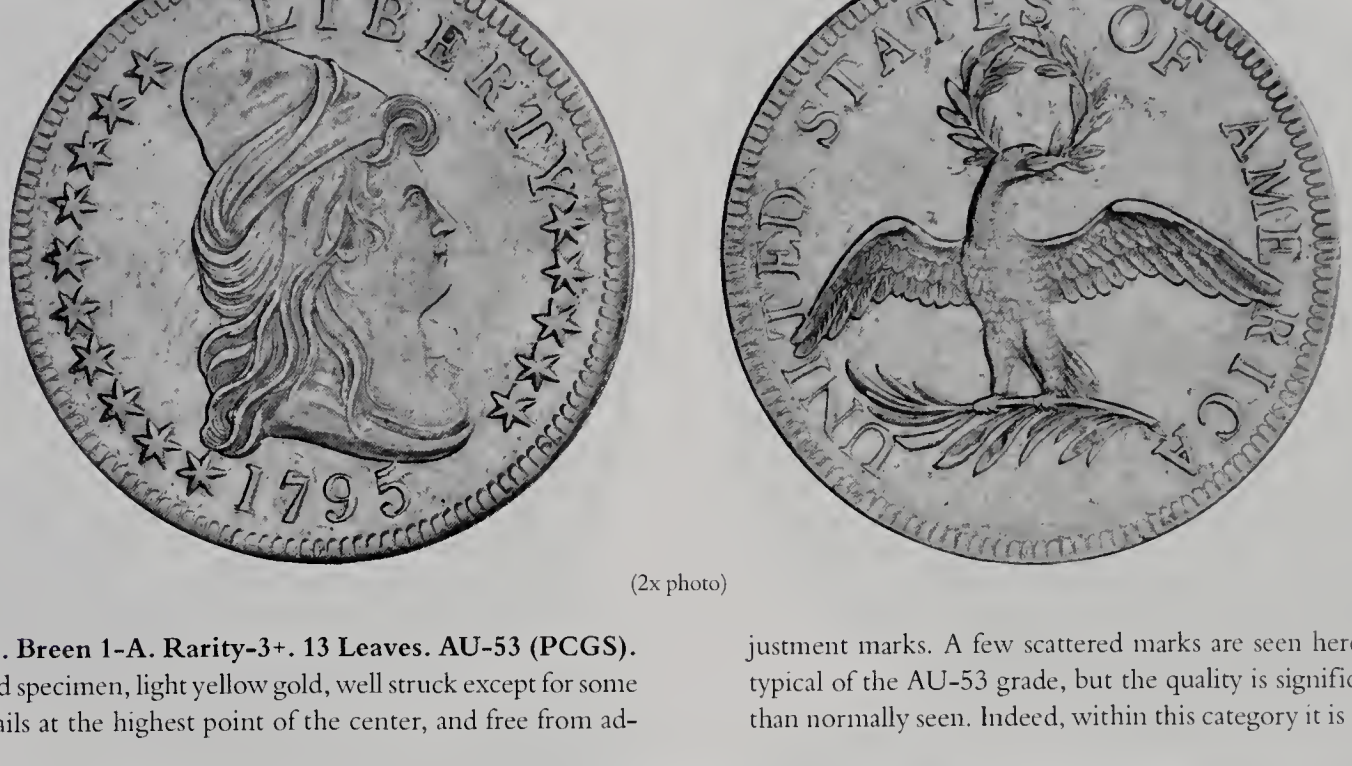


(2x photo)

1865 **1795 Taraszka-1, Breen 1-A. Rarity-3+. 13 Leaves. MS-61 (NGC).** Rich light yellow gold with good lustre and nice field reflectivity, particularly so on the reverse. Nicely struck at central obverse and showing near full definition at eagle's breast feathers. Some light hairlines, as the grade would suggest, and a short horizontal scratch is noted right of star 3 and star 7. Planchet chip under Liberty's jawline, a few less consequential ones opposite nose and chin in right obverse field, planchet depression between 7 and 9 of date, lint marks visible under OF and in bottom reverse field. A very faint suggestion of adjustment marks is noted under magnification among the dentils above OF. The visual appeal is very nice for the assigned grade, as this piece has a lot of "life" and excellent detail. Beyond its importance as an elusive type coin, this piece takes on special consequence as the first eagle in a long series that ended in 1933. A prime rarity bound for an advanced cabinet.

The obverse and reverse designs parallel the 1795 half eagle earlier described. Miss Liberty is seen with a conical cap, a stray but nicely formed tress going upwards and disappearing on the back side, and with a curl over her forehead. To the left and right are stars, LIBERTY appears at the upper right, and the date 1795 is below. The reverse depicts an eagle perched on a palm branch, with 13 leaves, holding aloft and olive wreath, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounding. The dies are probably by Robert Scot. Although he had assistance from time to time, including John Smith Gardner, the chances are good that he personally cut the dies for these important coins. Although gold denominations had been authorized under the act of April 2, 1792, problems arose with surety bonds as certain mint officials could not raise funds to insure their integrity in handling precious metals. Accordingly, it was not until 1794 that silver coins were struck at the mint, and not until 1795 that the first gold issues were produced. In their day there was no numismatic interest in such pieces, as attractive as they might seem to present numismatists. Accordingly, virtually all slipped into circulation, unnoticed, where they acquired wear. Today, all early eagles are scarce, and those with the small eagle reverse are especially so.

Splendid 1795 $10 Gold
First Year of Issue



(2x photo)

1866 1795 T-1. Breen 1-A. Rarity-3+. 13 Leaves. AU-53 (PCGS). A splendid specimen, light yellow gold, well struck except for some usual details at the highest point of the center, and free from adjustment marks. A few scattered marks are seen here and there, typical of the AU-53 grade, but the quality is significantly better than normally seen. Indeed, within this category it is quite *special*.

AU 1797 Large Eagle $10
Struck in 1798



(2x photo)

1867 1797 T-12, Breen 2-C. Rarity-4. Large Eagle. AU-58 (NGC). Even light yellow gold with a touch of coppery toning on the highest points of the obverse. The reverse is nicely reflective and shows abundant lustrous cartwheel, while the obverse lustre is largely confined to the peripheries. Scattered light contact marks and abrasions are noted on the obverse, as well as some minor hairlines, while the reverse is less affected by circulation—this is a common occurrence on early gold coins. Aside from a very tiny rim bruise over RT of LIBERTY, there are no individual marks that require note. The popular first year of the Heraldic Eagle type, many or most 1797 Large Eagle $10s were struck in 1798, after the 1798/7 eagles, a fact that can be discerned through studying the die states of each successive die marriage. The present specimen offers good eye appeal and would be a pleasant addition to any collection.

Incredible Double Struck 1800 $10
A Possibly Unique Error on the Type









1868 **1800 T-23, Breen 1-A. Rarity-4. Double struck. AU-58 (PCGS).** One of the most impressive error coins from the First U.S. Mint we have ever had the pleasure of handling, an error that was unparalleled in the remarkable collection of early gold varieties and oddities assembled by Harry Bass and quite possibly unique on this design type. This coin was struck once normally—completely and on-center—then struck again after a nearly 180° rotation in the dies. In the era of mechanized coinage and high-speed presses, such errors are easy to conceive of, but when under 6,000 $10 pieces were struck dated 1800 such an error is far less likely. The present piece is a thing of beauty, the error notwithstanding, showing bright yellow gold surfaces with strong reflectivity and a trace of ruddy toning. The eye appeal is superb and the definition is sharper than even the typical good strike on this date. Some light marks and abrasions are seen, a natural planchet depression is noted at the truncation of Liberty's bust and another is present below E of AMERICA, and a light diagonal scuff is seen below ME in the same vicinity. Some dirt clings to the eagle's tail.

Studying the details of the first strike is very enjoyable under magnification, and study reveals a complete 1800 date upside-down within BERT of LIBERTY. Once your eye has adjusted and discovered the alignment of the first strike, other details burst into view: full stars and LIBERTY, a bold E PLURIBUS UNUM across the eagle's wing and shield (upside-down, of course), the tip of the eagle's tail at TAT of STATES, and more.

We know of a handful of major errors on early gold coins, including the remarkable double struck 1825 quarter eagle in the Bass core collection, but we do not recall another of consequence on an early $10. Were Harry Bass with us today, he would no doubt appreciate this coin a great deal, and we hope other advanced enthusiasts of early U.S. gold coinage see this opportunity as a possibly once-in-a-lifetime chance.

Lustrous AU 1801 $10



(2x photo)

1869 **1801 T-25, Breen 2-B. Rarity-3. AU-58 (NGC).** Even light yellow gold with abundant lustre remaining, especially on the reflective reverse. Some light abrasions and lines are visible, typical of the grade. Attractive and well struck, with the majestic Great Seal rendered in gold on the reverse nicely detailed and very appealing. What looks to be a very tiny rim bruise under star 13 is hidden by the holder, and only a tiny nick in the field right of Liberty's chin serves as an identifier. This variety serves as a prime target for type collectors who seek this Heraldic Eagle design type, and the present specimen will serve most collectors' needs quite nicely.

Lustrous 1803 $10



(2x photo)

1870 **1803 T-28, Breen 1-C. Rarity-4. AU-58 (PCGS).** Warm yellow-orange gold, highly lustrous, and quite attractive. Fairly well struck save for the stars at the left. A handsome, attractive example of this type, combining the Liberty Head obverse of the preceding with the Heraldic Eagle reverse.

The obverse displays subtle clash marks above the date and below the neck, with outlines of the clouds from the other side. Correspondingly, the reverse shows incusations or clash marks transferred from the obverse, very interesting upon close inspection, particularly at the upper left of the shield, where the curl from Miss Liberty's forehead is seen, not to overlook traces of the neck truncation visible here and there in the clouds. As is often the case with early coins, viewing through magnification opens a world of interesting things to contemplate and study.

1871 **1845 Net EF-45, AU details (NCS).** Faintly cleaned some time ago with some helter-skelter hairlines the only immediately obvious symptom. Medium honey gold with some mint brilliance in the protected areas. Some light marks are seen, none of them of great consequence. A fairly scarce date in EF or better, as only 26,153 circulation strikes of the date were forthcoming from the Philadelphia Mint.

Choice AU 1846 Eagle



(2x photo)

1872 **1846 AU-58 (NGC).** Deep yellow gold with intense cartwheel lustre, some prooflike reflectivity in the fields, and some warm golden orange highlights on the high points. A sharply struck and lightly circulated example of a fairly scarce Philadelphia Mint eagle, just 20,095 circulation strikes of the date were produced, making for a date that is only infrequently encountered at choice AU-58, as here, or finer. Regarding "or finer," NGC has certified just two examples of the date finer than the present lustrous beauty, the finest of those called MS-61. Somewhat of a "sleeper" in high grades.

NGC Census: 2; 2 finer (MS-61 finest).



1873 **1848-O Net EF-40, AU details (NCS).** Lightly cleaned olive-gold surfaces are free of all but some trivial circulation marks. One of "those" dates from the Liberty eagle series that is much scarcer across the board than its mintage, in this case 35,850 pieces, seemingly indicates. These large gold pieces saw heavy use in commerce, and surviving specimens in EF or finer are much more elusive than generally believed—ask any eagle specialist!

1848-O eagle with same reverse as Breen-6898: "1851-O Hollow ring atop second stripe. Apparently a center punch on reverse hub; this circle is slightly wider than the pale gules it surmounts. This feature recurs on some later O mints." This feature, noted by Breen for 1851-O, 1852-O, and 1853-O eagles in particular, has been seen on several other dates by the current writer, the earliest being on eagles of 1848-O provenance, as here.

A thatch of horizontal die finish lines connects the eagle's dexter shoulder to its neck and the viewer's upper left corner of the shield



1874 **1851 AU-55 (NGC).** Lustrous honey gold with much mint brightness around the devices. Some light circulation marks noted, none of them particularly overbearing. Breen's "Thin Numerals" variety, simply a matter of the date logotype being lightly impressed into the die.

Elusive 1854-O Large Date $10



1875 **1854-O Large Date. AU-58 (NGC).** Satiny olive gold with intense underlying lustre. A sharply struck and problem-free specimen with some salient die characteristics (see below). A rare date in all grades above EF, with choice AU or finer specimens leading the charge. Regarding finer examples of the date, NGC has certified just five examples, the finest of those at the MS-63 level. An unusual and uncommon opportunity for an advanced Liberty Head eagle specialist.

PCGS Population: 31: 5 finer (MS-63 finest).

Struck from a heavily cracked obverse die. Two cracks enjoy prominence, the first of these running diagonally from the dentils to the left of the 8 in the date, upward along the left side of that numeral to the upper loop, from where it juts directly upward to the truncation of Liberty's neck. Another crack, perhaps not so prominent but plainly displayed for the unaided eye runs vertically from the dentils beneath the final obverse star upward through that star then outward through its uppermost point into the field opposite star 12.

Low-Mintage 1864 Eagle Rarity



1876 **1864 AU-55 (NGC).** Lustrous deep honey gold with warm orange highlights and a nice strike—just a modicum of wear has weakened the design elements. Some scattered tiny marks are present, none of which calls for in-depth description. A scarce and desirable eagle, one of only 3,530 circulation strikes of the date produced. The 1864 eagle is typically found at VF or lower, seldom at EF, and rarely at AU or finer. The present coin, at AU-55, is among the eight finest examples of the issue seen to date by NGC. In fact, just two Mint State examples of the date have crossed the desks of the NGC grading staff, and those two came through

the evaluation process at "just" MS-61. A choice coin for the assigned grade, one worthy of serious contemplation and equally serious bidding activity.

NGC Census: 5; 3 finer (MS-61 finest).

Scarce 1868-S Eagle



1877 **1868-S AU-55 (NGC).** Bright honey gold with much lustre and generous bursts of mint brilliance in the protected areas. From a modest mintage for the date of 13,500 pieces, virtually all of which saw circulation to some extent in the San Francisco area; most survivors from the issue are VF or so. An elusive issue in AU. Indeed, NGC has *not* certified an 1868-S eagle in Mint State. The log jam of AU-55 and AU-58 specimens listed by that firm (see below) indicates that one or more examples of the date may have been resubmitted to NGC for regrading in an attempt to receive a Mint State designation. We suggest you bid as though you mean it if acquisition of this coin is on your agenda, as we're fairly certain that other bidders will be excited at the opportunity.

NGC Census: 18; 14 finer (all AU-58).



1878 **1874 MS-61 (NGC).** Sparkling honey gold with an enormous quotient of mint brilliance in the protected areas. An attractive coin for the grade, with the few scattered marks seen being modest in appearance.

1879 **Group of Liberty eagles:** ☆ 1878-S VF-20. No major marks or distractions ☆ 1880 EF-40. Golden surfaces with hints of rose, some mint lustre remaining ☆ 1881 EF-45. Golden rose surfaces with splashes of pale olive-gray ☆ 1882 VF-35. Yellow golden surfaces with some mint lustre remaining ☆ 1894-O EF-45. Rose-gold surfaces ☆ 1898-S VF-35. Rose toning at the devices ☆ 1899 EF-40. Rose surfaces ☆ 1901-S (2). EF-45; EF-40. Both with yellow gold surface and splashes of olive-gray. (Total: 9 pieces)



1880 **1879 MS-62 (NGC).** Highly lustrous honey gold with satiny surfaces that display a wealth of faint olive and rose iridescence. Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing, especially within the confines of the assigned grade.

Incredibly Rare Proof 1883 $10

Fewer than Two Dozen Known



(2x photo)

1881 **1883 Proof-64 Deep Cameo (PCGS).** A splendid Proof, this piece has deeply mirrored surfaces, as certified, and is quite attractive. There are a few marks here and there, mostly visible under magnification, accounting for the grade, but within the Proof-64 classification this certainly has to be one of the nicest in existence. In fact, there aren't many in *any* grade, as just 40 were struck, and, likely, fewer than two dozen exist today. For some reason, of all Liberty Head Proofs of this era, a higher percentage of $10 pieces seemed to have been "spent" by collectors and dealers than were those of other denominations, including the more valuable $20.

The reason for spending these and other Proof coins is that through the early 1920s there was little market value for Proof gold of the late 19th century. It was often the case that a $10 piece would bring just $11 at auction, possibly $12, not making it worthwhile to consign to a dealer, pay a commission, and wait for a receipt. It was far simpler to spend these. In conversation with B. Max Mehl the writer (QDB) learned that this well known Texas dealer often spent high denomination gold coins when acquired as part of other collections, simply because they were not worth the time to list. However, lower values such as $1, $2.50 and $3 pieces played to a strong audience, and were kept. In the late 1930s, when collecting $5, $10, and $20 pieces of Liberty Head type became popular, it was found that certain coins were no longer available. Today, as a general class such pieces are considerably rarer than the Proof mintages indicate.

Prooflike Uncirculated 1889 Eagle

Low-Mintage Rarity
Sole "PL" Certified by NGC



1882 1889 MS-61 PL (NGC). A deep honey gold coin with impressive lustre and faint olive highlights on frosty motifs and evenly mirrored fields. One of only 4,440 circulation strikes of the date to leave the presses in Philadelphia, with the typical survivor from that small mintage often just VF to EF, with some AU coins around to balance the equation. In Mint State the date is somewhat overlooked and greatly underrated. The present coin is the *only* 1889 eagle designated PL by NGC in any grade!



1883 1889 AU-58 (NGC). Deep honey gold with strong supportive lustre on frosty motifs and somewhat reflective fields. Some light marks are seen on this sparkling low-mintage eagle, though none should prove to be overly upsetting to the viewer's eye.



1884 1892-S MS-62 (NGC). Satiny honey gold with pale olive contrast and smooth cartwheel lustre. Choice for the grade.

1885 1893 MS-63 (NGC). A lustrous pale golden specimen, nicely struck and aesthetically pleasing for the grade.

1886 1893 MS-63 (NGC). Another choice Mint State example of the date with lustrous honey gold surfaces.

1887 1893 MS-63 (NGC). Deep and lustrous rose gold surfaces.

1888 1893 eagle quartette grading MS-63 (NGC). Each has lustrous reddish gold surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1889 Trio of 1893 Liberty eagles grading MS-63 (NGC). Each has attractive rose gold surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)



1890 1897-O MS-62 (PCGS). Satiny golden orange lustre. Very attractive for the assigned grade.



1891 1901 MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty and lustrous honey gold. Nicely struck with some pale olive iridescence on both sides. A satiny beauty that approaches gem quality.

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1901-S Eagle

MS-66 NGC



(2x photo)

1892 1901-S MS-66 (NGC). A sharp and lively gem with eye appeal that just won't quit. Rich honey gold and olive vie for superiority on the satiny smooth surfaces of this impressive beauty. Toss in a crisp, sharp strike for good measure and you begin to see the "big picture."

Impressive Gem Uncirculated 1901-S Eagle



1893 1901-S MS-65 (NGC). A satiny gem Mint State example of a popular branch mint issue. The honey gold surfaces are alive with lustre, and the aesthetic appeal is impressive for the grade.

A network of fine die cracks is seen on the obverse among the stars and on the reverse in portions of the legend as well.



1894 1901-S MS-64 (NGC). Satiny honey gold with deep rose highlights and a splash or two of warm orange.



1895 1901-S MS-64 (NGC). Bright honey gold with intense olive lustre that springs boldly across the satiny surfaces.

A tiny yet bright and vivid deep crimson toning spot, called a "copper spot" by most gold specialists, can be seen on the eagle's dexter leg on the reverse. These tiny blemishes are caused when a bit of copper fails to mix in completely with the gold during the alloying process, and consequently rises to the surface of a planchet before it is struck.



1896 1904 MS-63 (NGC). Warm cartwheel lustre on medium olive gold surfaces. Nicely struck.

1897 1907 Liberty. MS-63 (NGC). Lustrous golden red surfaces with frosty olive at the peripheries.

Superb Gem 1908-S Eagle



(2x photo)

1898 1908-S MS-65 (NGC). A fiery gem Indian eagle that easily meets the rigors of the MS-65 grade. The satiny golden surfaces explode with rich rose and bright tangerine toning, highlighting the near absence of marks of any sort. One of just seven regular issue dates within the design type to sport a mintage under 100,000 pieces; in this case, just 59,850 eagles were struck (the fifth lowest total of the seven). Fewer than 10 examples of the date have been graded finer than the present gem, and what beautiful coins they must be to outshine the presently offered lively, lovely Indian eagle!

PCGS Population: 10; 8 finer (MS-68 finest).

Gem Uncirculated 1910-D Eagle



1899 1910-D MS-65 (NGC). A satiny gem of the finest order. Intense cartwheel lustre sweeps broadly across the honey gold surfaces, while high points blessed with rich orange toning add to the immense eye appeal. This is gem quality!

Choice Uncirculated 1910-D $10



1900 **1910-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Richly revolving cartwheel lustre adds great liveliness to the deep and frosty orange gold surfaces.

Choice Mint State 1910-S Eagle



(2x photo)

1901 **1910-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty, lustrous eagle. The deep orange gold surfaces are alive with cascading lustre that breathes fiery depth into the rich array of gold, rose, and orange highlights that adorn each side. A satiny beauty that has been bested in the PCGS *Population Report* by just four examples of the date. Premium coins bring premium bids, so temper your bidding plan accordingly!

PCGS Population: 18; 4 finer (MS-66 finest).

Choice Uncirculated 1910-S Eagle
Repunched Mintmark Variety



(2x photo)

1902 **1910-S MS-63 (PCGS).** A frosty and highly lustrous example of this scarce and popular date in the Indian eagle series. Marks are at a minimum while eye appeal approaches maximum here. Repunched mintmark noted (see below).

The mintmark shows distinct traces of repunching plainest at the upper left side of the upper loop of the S, as well as within the letter. Perhaps this is Breen-7114 from his *Encyclopedia* (1988), listed there as "1910-S Triple S. Extremely rare."

1903 **1911 MS-62.** Blazing cartwheel lustre enhances the lively olive gold surfaces of this attractive Indian eagle.

Impressive 1915-S Indian $10



(2x photo)

1904 1915-S MS-64 (PCGS). A frosty beauty with intense cartwheel lustre that rotates broadly on smooth, satiny surfaces. Add a dash of delightful rose iridescence and the picture is complete. From a mintage of just 59,000 pieces, one of the lowest mintage figures in the entire Indian eagle series. It is worth noting here that fewer than half a dozen 1915-S eagles have received a finer grade than the present specimen from PCGS.

PCGS Population: 19; 5 finer (MS-66 finest).

1905 Trio of Indian Head eagles grading MS-63 (PCGS): ☆ 1926 ☆ 1932 (2). Attractive surfaces with traces of delicate toning. Total: 3 pieces)

1906 1926 MS-63 (NGC). Bold and lustrous orange gold with rose and pale sky blue iridescent highlights.

Gem Mint State 1932 Eagle



1907 1932 MS-65 (NGC). A frosty and lustrous gem from the final collectable year of the Indian eagle series. The satiny golden surfaces show bright rose and smooth olive highlights.



1908 1932 MS-64 (PCGS). The present piece is lustrous and with a very warm golden glow, a piece that has not been dipped or brightened in any way, and, as such, is in the distinct minority among those existing of this date and grade. A few scattered marks are seen here and there, typical for MS-64, but the overall aspect is quite fine.



1909 1932 MS-64 (PCGS). Bright and lustrous olive gold surfaces.



1910 1932 MS-64 (NGC). Blazing orange gold with strong lustre and grand visual appeal for the assigned grade.



1911 1932 MS-64 (NGC). A frosty and highly lustrous deep yellow gold example of the final collectable date in the Indian eagle series.



1912 1932 MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous honey gold with bursts of yellow brilliance.



1913 **1932 MS-64 (NGC).** Intense fiery lustre explodes on the bright honey gold surfaces of this attractive Indian eagle.

1914 **1932 MS-63 (PCGS).** A satiny specimen with a high degree of lustre and equally extensive eye appeal for the grade.

1915 **1932 MS-63 (PCGS).** Satiny matte-like surfaces show cascading lustre and pale olive, rose, and sky blue highlights.

1916 **Trio of 1932 Indian eagles grading MS-63 (PCGS).** All are attractive with satiny surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

DOUBLE EAGLES

Double eagle—the very name conjures up visions of large golden coins that circulated in the Old West—dance hall girls, poker games and saloons, miners and "grubstakers" alike all saw and handled these largest of the denominations ever produced on a routine basis by the U.S. Mint. If this denomination could only talk, what a colorful tale a well-circulated Carson City or San Francisco double eagle could tell! Liberty $20 highlights include a Mint State 1856-S and several other scarcities and rarities from the Carson City and San Francisco mints, and Proofs of 1896 (two of them, both certified cameos). How about High Relief MCMVII double eagles? How about *11 different specimens!* If you've ever wanted one of these classic rarities for your collection, now is the ideal time to start shopping! Other great "Saints" include a classic choice Mint State-64 1924-D rarity and a 1926-S in the same grade. Now those are double eagles!

Lustrous 1855-S $20



1917 **1855-S AU-55 (NGC).** An exceedingly well struck and quite lustrous example of this early San Francisco issue, struck during the second year of that mint's operation. While the 1855-S is not rare as a variety, the vast majority of coins are in the VF to EF range. This piece, while it displays many contact marks, has much if not most of its original lustre present.

Splendid Mint State 1856-S Double Eagle



1918 **1856-S MS-61 (NGC).** Although this piece is certified MS-61, in terms of overall quality it exceeds many we have seen graded *MS-63* or finer. Indeed, the coin is absolutely splendid. While a number of examples of this date and mint were discovered as part of the fabulous *S.S. Central America* treasure, the present piece, with warm orange-yellow patination, is probably from a different source. We suggest that bidders examine this coin carefully, as we feel it is worth far more than the typical MS-61—it is *that* choice!

Attractive AU 1861 $20



1919 **1861 AU-50 (PCGS).** Light yellow gold with much lustre, attractive overall, but with marks on the obverse, including some heavy ones on the cheek of Miss Liberty that we feel should be mentioned, although they are certainly accounted for in the grade. The reverse is satiny and lustrous and on its own is at least five points higher.

Lustrous 1862-S $20



1920 **1862-S AU-55 (NGC).** Brilliant with most of the original lustre remaining on the obverse and on the reverse. A very attractive coin with a lot of "life." Some light striking on the stars is not unusual for the 1862-S. All told, a far above average example.

High-Grade 1864-S $20



1921 1864-S AU-55 (NGC). A high-grade example with perhaps half of the original mint lustre remaining, more on the reverse than on the obverse. Some light striking on the portrait is typical. Save for some pieces found in the treasure from the *S.S. Brother Jonathan,* examples at this level are elusive.



1922 1877-CC Net EF, AU Details (NCS). As might be expected from the multi-number description, this piece invites in-person inspection before the sale. All told it is a nice example of one of the earlier issues in the Carson City double eagle series, a specialty with many numismatic players.



1923 1877-CC Net VF-30, sharpness of EF-40. Another 1877-CC double eagle, this example also invites personal examination. It seems to have been lightly cleaned long ago, yielding a coin that is fairly attractive. Lustre is evident in protected areas.



1924 1879-S MS-61 (PCGS). Lustrous deep honey gold with some warmer highlights. Some faint, scattered marks, none of them overly deep, account for the assigned grade. Make no mistake, the present coin still has plenty of eye appeal despite its MS-61 status. Regarding MS-61, fewer than three dozen examples of the date have received a finer grade than the present specimen from PCGS, none of those above MS-63. An obvious "sleeper" in Uncirculated grades.

Near Mint State 1883-CC $20



1925 1883-CC AU-58. We grade the present coin AU-58, just a whisper away from Mint State, but as such evaluations are subjective, we would not be at all surprised if some others graded it MS-60 or a point or so above. In any event it is a brilliant, attractive, and highly lustrous coin, somewhat prooflike, an ideal representative of this ever popular Carson City variety.



1926 1883-S MS-62 (PCGS). Frosty honey gold with decidedly olive highlights and broadly whirling cartwheel lustre.

1927 Quartette of double eagles grading EF-45: ☆ 1883-S. Rose-gold surfaces ☆ 1892-S. Subdued golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1904-S. Subdued golden yellow surfaces ☆ 1909/8. Golden rose surfaces with rich rose at the devices. (Total: 4 pieces)

Choice Mint State 1888-S $20



1928 1888-S MS-63 (PCGS). As a date and mint the 1888-S is not particularly rare, but at the choice level, as here, the adjective certainly applies. The present coin is a very nice strike, is brilliant and deeply lustrous, and will nicely answer the call for anyone seeking to add this variety to a systematic collection.

Mint State 1889-S Twenty



1929 1889-S MS-62 (PCGS). Warm yellow-orange gold. Much lustre still remains under the typical contact marks expected at this grade level. The surfaces are brilliant and lustrous, with some slight irregularity in the frost (check it out during lot viewing). Overall it is quite attractive.



1930 1895 MS-61. A splendid coin this is! The obverse is highly prooflike, bringing both good news and bad news. The good news is that circulation strike double eagles with such a finish are few and far between. The negative aspect is that mirror surfaces tend to highlight bagmarks. The reverse has deep satiny lustre and is gorgeous. If graded separately the designation MS-63 comes to mind. We expect this double eagle to attract quite a bit of attention, especially from bidders who inspect it.

Incredible Proof 1896 Double Eagle

Superb Gem Proof-66



(2x photo)

1931 1896 Proof-66 Cameo (NGC). A superb coin from a technical grading viewpoint and also visually, combining as it does deep mirror fields with "orange peel" Proof surfaces. Nicely toned warm gold and orange. The detail of striking is needle sharp. A greatly prized rarity, this despite a reported Proof mintage for the date of 128 pieces. However, if we quote Walter Breen, we find that, "possibly 20 to 25 proofs survived, some impaired." We suspect perhaps less than half the reported Proof mintage for the date ever found buyers, for true numismatists in America at the turn of the century who could afford to lay aside a Proof double eagle were few and far between.

While the present coin will answer the call for the specialist wanting an outstanding example of this Proof date, probably a wider audience is provided by those who seek an outstanding specimen for inclusion in a type set. Among Proof double eagles of this era, only a small percentage have survived in quality matching this.

NGC Census: 4; none finer within the designation.

Choice Cameo Proof 1896 $20

Proof-64 DCAM PCGS



(2x photo)

1932 1896 Proof-64 Deep Cameo (PCGS). A deep and sultry golden specimen with heavily frosted motifs and bright surrounding mirrors. Rich sunset gold imbues the surfaces with a forceful yet aesthetically appealing character. Regarding the present specimen, it is among the four finest Proofs of the date accorded the DCAM designation by PCGS, including two at the present grade and two finer specimens. Proof gold double eagles are always a hot commodity in the numismatic marketplace. An aesthetically appealing coin in all regards.

PCGS Population: 2; 2 finer within the designation (Proof-66 DCAM finest).

1933 Quartette of double eagles: ☆ 1900-S EF-40. Yellow gold surfaces with rose toning at the devices ☆ 1901-S EF-40. Rose-gold surfaces with deeper rose at the peripheries ☆ 1902 VF-35. Cleaned at one time ☆ 1910-S F-15. Yellow gold surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)



1934 1904 MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck, brilliant, and with satiny lustre. An ideal example at this grade level of one of the more popular dates.



1935 1904 MS-64 (PCGS). Softly toned brilliant surfaces. Satiny lustre. Another example of this popular issue.



1936 1904 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant, lustrous, and somewhat satiny, the latter being typical of this popular date and mint.



1937 1904 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant, lustrous, and very attractive, perhaps the term "high end" is appropriate. On the other hand there is a tiny toning spot on the coronet.




1938 1904-S MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny honey gold with faint olive highlights. Lively underlying lustre.




1939 1904-S MS-64 (NGC). Frosty rose gold with strong cartwheel lustre.

Gem Uncirculated MCMVII High Relief $20
Flat Rim Variety




(2x photo)

1940 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Flat Rim. MS-65 (NGC). A satiny gem with extraordinary eye appeal, lustre, and boldness of strike. Specimens like the present gem serve to define the beauty of the Saint-Gaudens design type in its originally intended medallic appearance—small wonder this beautiful design type is high on the list of everyone's favorite representation of Liberty in American numismatics. Every bit the gem the label purports it to be, and worthy of strong consideration if a lovely gem MCMVII $20 is your object of desire.

Countless thousands of words have been written about the MCMVII High Relief double eagle, and we can appreciate that. However, we would be remiss if we didn't at least give a brief sketch here for those who may not be familiar with the fascinating story behind the coin.

In 1905, President Teddy Roosevelt, historically the president who took the most active interest in our coinage designs, was disappointed with the mundane state of America's coinage designs. He had only recently taken an interest in ancient Greek coins which he had seen on display, and lamented the fact that the currency of his era was plain and uninspired by comparison. Accordingly, Roosevelt contacted his long time acquaintance, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and asked him to redesign the entire U.S. coinage spectrum, from the small bronze cent up to the large gold double eagle. Saint-Gaudens, America's most admired sculptor, kept his studio in Cornish, New Hampshire (just a couple of hours from our offices in downtown Wolfeboro), where he prepared sketches and working models of his ideas. By the summer of 1907, Saint-Gaudens had nearly completed the work on the Indian $10 design as well as the new $20 design, which he based on his statue of Victory, part of the Sherman Victory Monument which stands today in New York City's Central Park. On August 3, 1907, Saint-Gaudens succumbed to cancer without ever seeing an example of his work in a legal tender format. His work was finished by his assistant, Henry Hering. Meanwhile, a great "war" (Roosevelt called it his "pet crime") had broken out between the Mint and Charles Barber on one side, and President Roosevelt on the other. Barber was upset that Roosevelt had unkind words for his dime, quarter, and half dollar designs (which had circulated as current coin of the realm since 1892), and he was also incensed that an outside artist had been chosen to redesign the coinage. Barber protested that the high relief of the dies would prevent the coins from striking, and on and on, causing Roosevelt to state that the MCMVII $20 coins would be produced if it took all day to strike just one coin! Despite Barber's shenanigans, the coins were eventually produced to the tune of several hundred pieces a day, though not without difficulties, as each coin needed three blows from the dies to be rendered to its full advantage. In time, some 11,250 High Relief MCMVII double eagles were produced to Teddy Roosevelt's satisfaction. Barber then redesigned the dies, making them flatter in depth and considerably less dynamic in appearance, remaining thusly through the demise of the series in 1933.

Choice MCMVII (1907) High Relief $20

An American Classic



(2x photo)

1941 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Flat Rim. MS-64 (PCGS). A brilliant and attractive example of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' masterpiece. Slightly over 12,000 were struck, but these were so popular at the outset that many were saved. Today we estimate that about 6,000 exist, with probably no more than 1,000 or so at MS-64 or higher. This is a low number in regard to the demand for it.

Lovely Choice Uncirculated MCMVII $20

Flat Rim Variety



(2x photo)

1942 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Flat Rim. MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny olive-gold with grand lustre and eye appeal that easily proclaims the assigned grade. No breaks in the lustre are apparent, not even on Miss Liberty's shin, the highest point of the high relief obverse, nor on the upper edge of the reverse eagle's wing. Indeed, an active collector would be hard-pressed to locate a finer MS-64 example of this desirable issue from the hand of Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

The "flat rim" and "wire rim" varieties of the MCMVII High Relief double eagles were not intended to be varieties by any stretch of the imagination, at least not by Mint technicians. Simply told, the "wire" rim variety is caused by die pressure and spacing; when struck, the soft gold often flowed up and around the dies from pressure, "leaking" a thin razor-like amount of gold that had nowhere else to flow but into a raised ridge around the periphery of the finished coin. Basically, the metal flowed that way on some pieces ("wire" rim) but not on other pieces ("flat" rim), though even the so-called "flat" rim specimens all have a trace of what is known technically as "finning."

Sparkling Wire Rim MCMVII High Relief $20



(2x photo)

1943 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. MS-64 (PCGS). A sparkling yellow gold specimen of this popular issue, a coin that displays the Saint-Gaudens design in all its glory and beauty. Satiny and lustrous with eye appeal that easily befits the assigned grade. You'll be hard-pressed to find a High Relief double eagle at the MS-64 grade that equals this coin in eye appeal and other aesthetics!

Choice Uncirculated MCMVII $20

Wire Rim Variety



(2x photo)

1944 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. MS-63 (PCGS). Sultry orange highlights on lustrous, satiny honey gold surfaces. A lovely coin for the assigned grade, sharp and appealing in all ways. PCGS holder erroneously marked 1907 (instead of MCMVII), and Wire Edge (instead of Wire Rim).

Another Nice MCMVII High Relief $20

Choice Mint State-63 PCGS



(2x photo)

1945 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. MS-63 (PCGS). A startlingly beautiful example of the date and grade, a coin with explosive lustre that brings out the best in the bright yellow gold surfaces. Some deep orange toning is seen at the rims, offering highlights that add greatly to the overall appearance. Decidedly choice for the grade, and a coin that will see a spirited round of bidding as a result.

Ever-Popular MCMVII High Relief $20

Choice MS-63 PCGS



(2x photo)

1946 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. MS-63 (PCGS). Glistening golden yellow with satiny surfaces and softly imbued lustre. The strike is bold, marks of consequence are unseen, and the eye appeal easily warrants the assigned grade. Though not rare by any stretch of the imagination, this popular double eagle issue is in constant demand by collectors, which tends to keep the price up in any market scenario, and the desirability at nearly fever pitch for decent examples such as this. Uniquely beautiful in its depth of design, and certain to please its next owner nearly immeasurably.

Attractive Mint State MCMVII High Relief $20



(2x photo)

1947 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. MS-62 (PCGS). Bright and lustrous yellow gold with warm rose and orange highlights in the protected areas. Another pleasing example of the beautiful Saint-Gaudens design, based on his statue of *Victory,* as part of the Sherman Monument that graces one of the many entrances of New York City's Central Park. A scattering of tiny marks, none of them overbearing or recently caused, accounts for the assigned grade. All in all, the present coin is entirely worthy of the Mint State designation, and is a lovely coin to behold as well.

Another Mint State MCMVII $20

Lustrous MS-60



(2x photo)

1948 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Flat Rim. MS-60 (NGC). Another example of this favorite, the present piece is brilliant with the typical satiny lustre. There are some evidences of friction on the higher parts, characteristic of the MS-60 assignment. This double eagle is high enough in grade to accent all of the details nicely and to be a treat to the eye, and yet low enough within the Mint State range that it is eminently affordable. Of the six major types of double eagles this is far and away the most elusive. Perhaps the present piece is an opportunity for you to complete your set.

Choice AU MCMVII $20



1949 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Flat Rim. AU-58 (PCGS). Warm honey gold with rich mint brilliance in the protected areas. A hint of rub on the high points and a few faint marks suggest this may have been a pocket piece rather than a coin that was battered about in the channels of commerce, though that's just a "gut feeling" on this writer's part. Regardless of what its past may have been, its future is fairly certain—this one is going to a nice cabinet of U.S. gold coins.

Choice AU MCMVII High Relief $20

America's Favorite Rarity



1950 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Flat Rim. AU-58. A generous bloom of bright lustre highlights the high relief details on this lovely pale olive-gold double eagle. A lightly circulated example of the ever-popular design by Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

Gem Mint State 1907 Double Eagle

"Arabic Numerals" Type



1951 1907 Saint-Gaudens. Arabic Numerals. MS-66 (PCGS). A satiny gem with intense lustre and faint olive iridescence on rich golden surfaces. Bursts of rich rose glow within the eagle's plumage on the reverse. Only three examples of this date have been graded finer than the present coin by PCGS.

The 1907 "Arabic" date, so called, Saint-Gaudens double eagles were minted in December 1907. Released into circulation, they did not attract much attention as everyone was concentrating on the MCMVII pieces. However, some were carefully preserved, and this is one of them. In lesser grades, from AU up through lower Mint State levels the piece is common, but the present combination of a MS-66 label and superb eye appeal projects it into the class of a rarity.

Superb Gem 1907 Saint-Gaudens $20

"Arabic" Date



1952 1907 Saint-Gaudens. Arabic Numerals. MS-66 (PCGS). A simply breathtaking specimen, superb in quality, designated as MS-66 and solidly in that category. The present piece displays warm yellow-orange toning with a hint of blue, probably a piece that has been carefully preserved in numismatic hands for generations (and quite unlike those pieces that have been found in bags).



1953 1908 No Motto. MS-65 (PCGS). A very attractive example of the second year of the Saint-Gaudens type without motto, a style produced through early this year and then discontinued. The present coin has a creamy, satiny lustre with light toning and seems different visually from the popular Wells Fargo hoard pieces, this being a bit more, shall we say, mellow. A treat to the eye that will be a worthwhile addition to an advanced collection.

Popular 1909/8 Overdate $20 Rarity
Choice Uncirculated MS-63 PCGS



1954 **1909/8 MS-63 (PCGS).** Medium honey gold with strong olive highlights, and with lively lustre that readily lives up to the obligations of the grade. A popular 20th-century overdate that beckons to all double eagle specialists at least once during their collecting days—perhaps this one beckons to you!



1955 **1909-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A brilliant, lustrous example of this popular variety. Who back in 1909 at the San Francisco Mint would have dreamed that a "lowly" one-cent piece minted in early August of this year would be worth more than a lofty double eagle. The present double eagle is quite nice and will be a fine addition to a date and mint set, a popular pursuit.

Frosty Gem 1910-D $20



1956 **1910-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty medium gold gem with delightful lustre and warm olive highlights.

Satiny Gem 1912 Double Eagle



(2x photo)

1957 **1912 MS-65 (NGC).** An incredibly gorgeous gem. The warm, matte-like honey gold surfaces display an intense aura of pale rose and faint olive, with unyielding underlying lustre that radiates gem quality at every twist of the coin. Fewer than a dozen 1912 double eagles have been called MS-65 or finer by NGC, and only three have received marginally finer grades than the present gem from that organization. A truly beautiful coin in a truly outstanding state of preservation.

NGC Census: 8; 3 finer (all MS-66).



1958 **1913-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant, lustrous, and quite attractive, the present piece will be a fine complement to other coins in a high quality set. Although Saint-Gaudens double eagles of certain

of the later varieties are quite rare, those of the earlier span of dates, 1907 through 1916, are surprisingly affordable, even in choice Mint State as here.

Low-Mintage 1913-S Double Eagle
MS-64 PCGS



1959 1913-S MS-64 (PCGS). A satiny, matte-like honey gold specimen of this low-mintage date, a coin with an abundance of broadly sweeping lustre and pale rose highlights. Just 34,000 examples of the date were struck, and only the esoteric rarities of the MCMVII issues, plus the "regular-issue" MCMVII and the 1908-S Motto varieties have lower mintages. Scarce and attractive; fewer than two dozen examples of the date have been graded finer than the present MS-64 specimen by PCGS.

Gem Mint State 1914-D $20



1960 1914-D MS-65 (PCGS). A frosty golden gem with olive highlights and strong cartwheel lustre.

Lustrous Gem 1915-S $20



1961 1915-S MS-65 (PCGS). Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre supports strong rose toning on the surfaces of this attractive branch mint gem double eagle.

Gem 1915-S Double Eagle



1962 1915-S MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant, lustrous, and attractive. A significantly nicer 1915-S than usually encountered. Another candidate for a systematic collection of this fascinating denomination.

Gem Uncirculated 1922 Double Eagle



1963 1922 MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny golden gem with a broad bloom of rose iridescence and sweeping, underlying cartwheel lustre. Just four examples of the date have been certified finer than the present gem by PCGS, each of those called MS-66.

1964 1922 MS-64 (PCGS). Sparkling honey gold with vividly rotating cartwheel lustre and a nuance of faint olive toning.

Satiny Gem 1923 $20



1965 1923 MS-65 (PCGS). A rich array of pale rose, orange, and heather grace the satiny surfaces of this lustrous gem. Only one 1923 double eagle has been certified finer than the present piece by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 60; 1 finer (MS-66).

Choice Mint State 1924-D $20

An Elusive Rarity



(2x photo)

1966 1924-D MS-64 (PCGS). Sparkling, satiny honey gold with a wealth of lustre and impressive eye appeal. A few scattered marks away from a finer grade. A date of modest rarity despite its mintage of 3,049,500 circulation strikes. Most of that mintage was probably retained in the United States and melted in the mid 1930s, though probably a couple thousand were exported to Europe. As Dave Bowers noted in his *Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins,* offerings of this date are frequent, "due to a combination of more pieces being available and the curious situation, prevalent throughout numismatics, of buyers taking home a piece from an auction, then putting it back on the market soon thereafter. Sometimes a rare double eagle will do quite a bit of flitting around until it finds a lasting perch." Regarding the quality of the present specimen, just four 1924-D double eagles have been certified finer by PCGS, none of those above MS-66. A great opportunity to obtain a modest rarity.



1967 1925 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant light yellow gold. Highly lustrous. One of the more popular dates of its era.

1968 1925 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous light yellow gold. Some surface marks here and there are accounted for by the assigned grade.

Formerly Incredible 1926-S $20

Still a Classic



1969 1926-S MS-64 (NGC). A truly choice specimen, significantly nicer than usually seen, of this elusive date. The surfaces have satiny lustre and are a warm yellow gold. The mintmark on this die is significantly to the left, a bit out of position, and is tilted crazily to the right, factors that will not necessarily add value but will add interest.

Although 2,041,500 examples of the 1926-S were minted it is likely that all but a couple thousand or so were stored by the Treasury Department and melted in the 1930s. Those that were paid out seem to have gone overseas. For a long time the 1926-S was considered to be an incredible rarity, with just a handful of pieces known to exist. Indeed, in the late 1940s this was viewed as being rarer than an 1804 silver dollar! Then certain overseas vaults were tapped, scarce dates and mints were found, and the known population rose to the present level of a few hundred pieces—still rare, but not on a pedestal. As is true of many double eagles, reading about their market history can add to the enjoyment of ownership.

Today most examples of the 1926-S are in lesser grades than this, with MS-62 to MS-63 being typical. The present piece represents a very interesting opportunity.

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS

Commemoratives in this sale run the gamut nearly from A to Z in both silver and gold issues. Highlights among the half dollars include many gems of many popular issues, and the same can be said of the gold issues. An original hammered copper Panama-Pacific frame with its box of issue is listed herein, as is an original leatherette case with velvet lining and all its original inserts. A neat and comprehensive selection of commemorative ephemera—post cards, envelopes, advertisements, etc.—is also offered. These neat and seldom-seen items are becoming scarcer every day (paper items have a way of disappearing) and it will do you well to look these over carefully. Happy hunting!

1970 **1921 Alabama. Plain. MS-64 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous with a hint of pale champagne toning. The Alabama state motto, "Here We Rest," adorns the ribbon that flows from the eagle's beak on the reverse of this popular Laura Gardin Fraser design type.

1971 **Quintette of commemorative half dollars ANACS-certified:** ☆ 1935 Arkansas. MS-65. Mottled golden gray with hints of rose ☆ 1937-S Boone. MS-64. Satiny lustre with splashes of golden rose at the peripheries ☆ 1954 Carver-Washington. MS-65. Satiny lustre ☆ 1936 Cleveland. MS-64. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1925 Lexington. MS-65. Mixture of gray, rose, gold, and lavender over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

1972 **Sextette of silver commemorative half dollars MS-64 (PCGS):** ☆ 1936-D Arkansas. Soft silver gray surfaces with soft iridescent rose highlights on the reverse ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. Golden gray surfaces ☆ 1936 Cleveland. Silver gray ☆ 1918 Lincoln. Lustrous with splashes of mottled olive-gray and gunmetal-blue at the obverse periphery, the reverse with mottled golden brown and steel blue ☆ 1938 Oregon. Silver gray with a whisper of rose ☆ 1935-S San Diego. Lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)

1973 **1937-D Arkansas. MS-66 (NGC).** Brilliant silver gray with strong lustre and generous amounts of mint brightness in the protected areas. Sharply struck for the issue with full leg and breast feathers on the reverse eagle. Just a half dozen examples of this popular commemorative issue have been certified finer than the present gem by NGC.

NGC Census: 59; 6 finer (all MS-67).



1974 **1936-S Bay Bridge. MS-67 (PCGS).** Satiny and frosty with splashes of golden rose and deep silver gray at the obverse periphery, the reverse with golden gray surfaces.

1975 **1935 Boone. Small 1934. MS-66 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre spins broadly beneath warm golden highlights.



1976 **1936-S Boone MS-67 (PCGS).** Pearl gray surfaces with splashes of pale blue and rose iridescences on both surfaces.

1977 1937-D Boone. MS-66 (NGC). A high degree of lustre explodes on the satiny silver surfaces of this impressive gem.



1978 **1937-S Boone. MS-66 (PCGS).** Satiny prooflike surfaces with a whisper of delicate champagne on both surfaces and with faint golden toning at the reverse rim.



1979 **1925-S California MS-66 (PCGS).** Lustrous golden gray with splashes and speckles of reddish golden and steel blue.

1980 **Quartette of commemorative half dollars PCGS-certified:** ☆ 1936-D Columbia. MS-63. Lustrous with just a touch of gold ☆ 1934 Maryland. MS-65. Pearl gray with splashes of rose at the reverse periphery ☆ 1923-S Monroe. MS-63. Lustrous with a splash of lavender-gray on the obverse ☆ 1937-S Texas. MS-65. Deep pearl gray iridescent toning on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1981 **1892 Columbian. MS-65 (NGC).** Frosty lustre with hints of delicate toning on the devices.



1982 **1893 Columbian. MS-66 (PCGS).** Bright iridescent sea green with splashes of pale lilac on the obverse, the reverse with splashes of steel blue, rich silver gray, and golden toning.



1983 **1935 Connecticut. MS-66 (PCGS).** Broadly sweeping lustre enhances the bursts of autumn gold, fiery orange, and crisp electric blue that rages across both sides of this expressively colored gem.

1984 **Quartette of half dollar types grading MS-66 (PCGS):** ☆ 1936 Elgin. Silver gray with a few toning spots noted ☆ 1946 Iowa. Lustrous ☆ 1946 Booker T. Washington. Olive-gray obverse center with splashes of sunset gold and orange at the periphery, the reverse is rich silver gray with iridescent sea green and splashes of sunset orange ☆ 1943 Liberty Walking. Lustrous with delicate rose on the obverse. (Total: 4 pieces)

Impressive Gem 1935 Hudson Half Dollar



(2x photo)

1985 **1935 Hudson. MS-67 (NGC).** An impressively toned gem of the finest order; indeed, NGC has certified only one example of the issue finer than the present gem. Rich pearlescent gray obverse toning and delightful mixed gold and pearlescent reverse toning are bolstered by exciting underlying lustre. One of the popular key dates in the commemorative half dollar series.

NGC Census: 19, 1 finer (MS-67☆).

Attractively Toned Gem 1924 Huguenot 50¢
Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



1986 **1924 Huguenot. MS-67 (PCGS).** A pleasing example of a popular commemorative issue that celebrates the arrival in New Netherlands of Dutch Huguenot settlers. Brightly glowing lustre supports rich gold, rose, peach, and violet toning highlights. A sparkling gem with eye appeal and physical qualities that easily support the MS-67 grade. We note that no 1924 Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary half dollar has been graded finer than the present gem by PCGS!

PCGS Population: 31; none finer.

1987 1925 Lexington. MS-65 (NGC). A frosty and brightly lustrous gem with a touch of pale golden toning on both sides. This popular issue celebrates the colonial Minutemen who marched to the fields of Lexington-Concord in 1775, firing the first shots, indeed, "the shot heard 'round the world," in what would ultimately be the War of Independence and the eventual formation of our own United States of America.

This writer's (FVV) wife, Peg, is directly descended from one William Kent who, in early April, 1775, heard tell of an imposing British force marching on nearby Lexington-Concord with the intention of putting fire to the small colonial arms and ammunition stockpile there. Like so many of his neighbors, Kent walked several miles, musket in hand, from his small farm and was present in the front ranks of the colonial forces on the field of battle that fateful and historic day. After the brief skirmish, he returned home. He later enlisted in the Continental Army and fought for years in various campaigns before finally mustering out of the army after the victory at Yorktown and the surrender of the British army to Washington's ragtag colonials and its French allies. Kent went home from Virginia and continued his farming in Massachusetts, returning there as an American and not as a British subject. Needless to say, we are both inordinately proud of her ancestor's service to his country!

Gem Quality 1918 Lincoln-Illinois 50¢
None Certified Finer by PCGS



1988 **1918 Lincoln. MS-67 (PCGS).** A frosty gem with strong lustre and pale rose highlights. This issue celebrates the centennial of Illinois as a state, though it's commonly referred to as the "Lincoln," owing to the portrait of Lincoln (a Kentucky native) who "made it big" in his later years while in Illinois. No 1918 Lincoln half dollar has been graded finer than this one by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 68; none finer.

1989 1936 Long Island. MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous with delicate rose at the obverse periphery, the reverse is a lovely rose-gray.

1990 **1934 Maryland. MS-66 (NGC).** Pale rose and gold iridescence floats languidly on the satiny, lustrous surfaces of this lovely and alluring gem. Struck to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Maryland.

Sparkling Gem 1923-S Monroe 50¢



1991 **1923-S Monroe. MS-66 (NGC).** A frosty and highly lustrous gem 1923-S Monroe half dollar, a brilliant coin with a nuance of faint golden toning. Sharply struck to the point that the North and South American continents on the reverse are clearly seen to be women in diaphanous gowns, quite the clothing style, by the way, in the "Roarin' Twenties." Fewer than 10 examples of the issue have been deemed finer than this gem by NGC.

NGC Census: 41; 8 finer.



1992 **1936 Norfolk. MS-68 (PCGS).** Bold underlying lustre explodes beneath pale gold, rose, and heather highlights. No example of this issue has been certified finer than the present superb gem by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 128; none finer.

1993 **1936 Norfolk. MS-67 (NGC).** Lustrous with faint golden gray toning on both surfaces.

1994 **Quartette of certified commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 Norfolk. MS-67 (NGC). Lustrous pale golden orange surfaces ☆ 1937 Roanoke. MS-65 (NGC). Satiny lustre ☆ 1935-S San Diego. MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous with splashes of delicate lilac-gray ☆ 1934 Texas. MS-63 (PCGS). Lovely pearl gray iridescence on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

Impressive Gem 1938 New Rochelle 50¢

Beautiful Rainbow Toning Highlights



1995 **1938 New Rochelle. MS-67 (PCGS).** A satiny gem inundated with intensely rotating cartwheel lustre, and with rich, vibrant splashes of carmine, crimson, pale heather, and fiery gold. Just two examples of this popular "fatted calf" half dollar have been certified finer than the present blazing beauty by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 115; 2 finer (both MS-68).

Satiny Gem 1915-S "Pan-Pac" Half Dollar



1996 **1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-67 (NGC).** A frosty, brilliant, and lustrous gem with full design details at Columbia's and the infant's head on the obverse, and with full feathering on the reverse eagle; these places are most often weak on representative examples of the issue. Fewer than a half dozen "Pan-Pac" half dollars have found their way into NGC holders sporting higher grades than the presently offered gem; all of those are simply MS-67 coins with the coveted "★" designation.

NGC Census: 52; 5 finer (all MS-67★).

Spectacular Gem 1937 Roanoke 50¢

None Graded Finer by NGC



(2x photo)

1997 1937 Roanoke. MS-68 ★ (NGC). A truly spectacular gem Roanoke half dollar, a coin that wears the "spectacular" sobriquet with ease and dignity! A frosty and lustrous beauty with old-time rose toning highlights evenly distributed on both sides, and with rich gold, deep violet, and fiery crimson at the rims. Only four Roanoke half dollars have been called MS-68★ by NGC, with no others finer in a NGC holder. Scrutinize this one all you want, you be hard-pressed to find a reason to knock its grade! Destined to be a focal point in an advanced commemorative half dollar set.

NGC Census: 4; none finer.

Satiny Gem 1926 Sesquicentennial 50¢



1998 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny gem with robust underlying lustre that supports pale rose, heather, and faint gold highlights. Finer at the centers than this issue generally appears, and worth serious bidding consideration as a result.

1999 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64 (PCGS). Bright and lustrous with a whisper of delicate champagne.

Intensely Lustrous Gem 1935-D Texas 50¢

Tied for Finest Graded by NGC



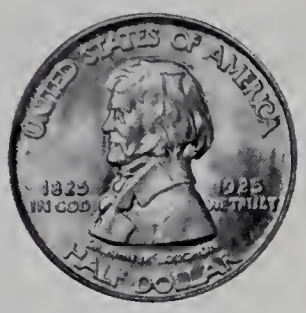
(2x photo)

2000 1935-D Texas. MS-68 (NGC). A frosty gem of the finest order. Pale lilac and rose toning gathers on both sides of this satiny delight, at once faintly yet forcefully present. Devoid of marks worthy of mention (as should be expected for the assigned grade), and every bit the gem the holder notes it to be. No example of the issue has been graded finer than the presently offered specimen by NGC!

NGC Census: 4; none finer.



2001 1938-S Texas. MS-67 (PCGS). Lovely frosty pearl gray surfaces with splashes of rich reddish gold at the rims.





2002 **1925 Vancouver. MS-66 (PCGS).** Lustrous with intermingled rose, gold, and bluish gray on the obverse, the reverse is faint rose-gray with splashes of steel blue-gray and deep rose mainly at the periphery.

2003 Original roll of 1946 Booker T. Washington half dollars, put aside decades ago and unsearched since then. The end pieces are heavily toned a deep rich reddish brown and silver gray. (Total: 20 pieces)

2004 **1947-D Booker T. Washington. MS-66 (NGC).** An explosively bright gem with intense cartwheel lustre and a bold strike. Designed by Isaac Scott Hathaway, a black American artist, to celebrate the life of Booker T. Washington, a leading educator and author.

2005 1947-S Booker T. Washington. MS-65 PL (NGC). Reflective surfaces with just a hint of golden highlights on both surfaces, hints of faint lilac-gray on the reverse.

COMMEMORATIVE RELATED ITEMS

Museum Quality Collection

Early Commemorative Coin Correspondence, Packaging and Memorabilia

2006 **A truly remarkable collection of correspondence, packaging, notices, form letters, and other material relating to commemorative coins of the classic era 1892-1954.** Housed in three notebooks with clear plastic pages plus separate items. The condition of these items ranges from Fine or so, with evidence of use, many with postal markings, to Mint, plus a few rubbed or tattered.

A treasure trove, a fantastic find, a museum-quality collection of items that are seldom seen even singly. Indeed, *years* can pass between offerings of certain of the pieces included.

The present collection would make a stunning addition to a commemorative collection, transforming it into a marvelous display of great numismatic interest. While the coins are rare, the associated items are rarer yet and few people have ever seen them.

The items are listed in alphabetical order:

☆ Albany. Mailing envelope for shipping coins; holder for five coins with printed cover; two postcards.

☆ Antietam. Illustrated brochure-application to order (2); printed acknowledgment of order; leaflet (partial); cardboard holder for five coins with printed flap cover; mailing envelope for coins; letter dated July 3, 1937, requesting application to purchase coins.

☆ Arkansas. 1937 Arkansas subscription application to Stack's; 1939 acknowledgment of order of set by A.W. Parke; mailing envelope postmarked 1936 with Centennial sticker, extraneous writing on front; black leatherette holder for Arkansas set, accompanied by external mailing box from Stack's, 1937.

☆ Boone. Single coin holder, undated, rubberstamped with name of C. Frank Dunn, distributor; mailing envelope March 1937, from Mrs. C.F. Dunn (wife of distributor—legal actions were threatened against Dunn, and some business was moved over to his wife); three rubberstamped envelope-holders for coins; mailing envelope from C. Frank Dunn, November 24, 1937.

☆ Bridgeport. Brochure describing Centennial celebration events; two different postcards relating to commemorative coins; blue and gold cardboard box for Bridgeport half dollar; long blue and gold box with spaces for shipping three Bridgeport half dollars, plus accompanying external mailing box.

☆ California-Pacific. Card describing the half dollar; imprinted holder for a single coin.

☆ Cincinnati. Envelope postmarked 1936 from Thomas G. Melish, used to mail a set of three coins; two Winne (brand) holders with gold imprinting, originally containing three coins each; printed small cardboard envelope.

☆ Cleveland. Single coin Winne holder for a Cleveland half dollar; single coin holder, but with printed form on the back, signed and filled in that the 120th coin was enclosed; double coin holder showing obverse and reverse.

☆ Columbia, S.C. Brochure and order form; mailing envelope with Sesquicentennial cachet; three-coin imprinted cardboard holder for a Columbia set; group of five wooden nickels, with duplicates, one, two, and five nickel denominations, two signed in ink by commissioners; two form letters advising purchasers that orders were so extensive that it might be necessary to ration supplies; letter offering Columbia Sesquicentennial wooden nickels; letter dated Sept. 25, 1936 returning personal check and requesting alternative payment.

☆ Columbian Exposition. Printed cardboard holder with opening for a half dollar, pink on the face, reverse printed in blue, a keepsake for employees; envelope containing the same—very rare, we do not recall ever having seen another; small imprinted leather pouch with snap, intended to enclose a half dollar; small album enclosing 11 different colorful tickets, plus original envelopes, sold as souvenirs-some tickets are for specific days and events.

☆ Connecticut Tercentenary. Small red cardboard box suitable for enclosing one coin, printed with the distributor's name on the cover; small cardboard silver box, imprint mostly rubbed away, suitable for one coin.

☆ Delaware. Cardboard coin holder with printed front flap; mailing envelope; postcard acknowledging receipt of order for two coins.

☆ Elgin. Two wooden nickels (denominated 10 and 25) relating to the Elgin Centennial; acknowledgment of coin order for Elgin half dollar; mailing envelope and two holders, the last rubber stamped with the name of Hoffecker.

☆ Gettysburg. Envelope (torn and partly missing); form letter describing coins; two postcards soliciting orders.

☆ Hudson. Used mailing envelope for coins, July 31, 1935 cancellation—rare as few were sold this way.

☆ Lexington-Concord. Small two-part wooden holder, sliding cover, with Minuteman imprint, suitable for one coin.

☆ Lewis and Clark. Small box imprinted for a 1905 souvenir gold dollar, Farran Zerbe, Portland, Oregon, some discoloring, printing intact—exceedingly rare, we do not recall having seen another.

☆ Long Island. Mailing envelope and plain cardboard coin holder; different mailing envelope and holder; printed acknowledgment of order; application to order coins; subscription application.

☆ Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Printed order form for commemorative gold dollars, stickpins, brooches, etc.; printed envelope; brochure describing gold dollars; printed form letter, December 10, 1903, inviting orders for gold dollars and jewelry made from them.

☆ Lynchburg. Cardboard mailer for five coins, with printed flap; mailing envelope; order acknowledgment postcard.

☆ New Rochelle. "One Fatt Calfe," book by Amy C. Skipton, associated with the commemorative coin committee, copyright 1929, with coin illustrations, list of events, etc., hardbound, 123 pages, one of 200 copies printed—rare and desirable; cardboard five-coin mailer with printed flap (3); mailing envelope; illustrated brochure describing half dollars; order acknowledgment postcard (3); gold foil seal with similar motif to commemorative coin.

☆ Norfolk. Cardboard mailer with printed flap; mailing envelope; order acknowledgment postcard; letter dated July 3, 1937, ordering two half dollars.

☆ Oregon Trail. Two three-coin cardboard holders, imprinted; mailing envelope; leaflet announcing 1938 Oregon half dollars.

☆ Panama-Pacific. Printed slips describing the Panama-Pacific half dollar, gold dollar, and quarter eagle; slip describing the souvenir medal; order form stamped by Farran Zerbe, June 26, 1915, acknowledging remittance for coins; large sheet, printed on both sides, announcing the Panama-Pacific coins.

☆ Pilgrim. Small cardboard box with velvet interior and printed card, container printed on the outside, for one Pilgrim half dollar.

☆ Rhode Island. Brochure describing half dollars.

☆ Roanoke. First-day postal cover; postcard order acknowledgment for coins, two different varieties of cardboard coin holders with imprinted flaps, mailing envelope.

☆ Robinson/Arkansas. Cardboard holder with imprinted flap by Stack's; accompanying mailing envelope.

☆ San Diego. Two mailing envelopes, one enclosing a plain cardboard holder for five coins.

☆ Sesquicentennial Exposition. Mailing envelope for commemorative coin; small printed paper envelope for commemorative coin.

☆ Stone Mountain. Illustrated brochure enclosing a one-coin holder from the Retail Credit Company, Atlanta, Georgia; card and envelope for a Stone Mountain half dollar from the collection of Bernard Baruch; imprinted five-coin holder; imprinted one-coin holder; small mailing envelope; small imprinted pictorial box enclosing "a chip of granite from the figure of General Lee, now being carved by Gutzon Borglum"—not coin related, but an association item.

☆ Texas Centennial. Order blank for coins; postcard acknowledging order; mailing envelope.

☆ Vermont. Folding imprinted card with envelope attached for Vermont half dollar, First National Bank, Bennington.

☆ Booker T. Washington. Envelope from Lord Baltimore Filling Stations, Inc., for a single half dollar; envelope from the 1947 Mardi Gras, New Orleans, for a single half dollar; order blank for half dollars; strip of paper imprinted to be used for a bank-wrapped roll, 1950, San Francisco, for 40 half dollars; printed form letter acknowledging order; 1948 mailing envelope for coins, imprinted with cachet; 1950 mailing envelope for coins; leaflet describing Booker T. Washington, plus an accompanying 1946-D *coin*, Mint State, toned gray; Booker T. Washington leaflet, another, intended to accompany a coin; mailing envelope, insert, card, "the first Christmas gift," with 1946 *coin*, glued to space in front of card, reverse not visible and mint not known-colorful; Booker T. Washington leaflet describing an industrial and vocational training school to be built, his autobiography, and other items, distributed by the Wisconsin Bankers Association; Booker T. Washington Memorial form letter seeking contributions; leaflet describing Booker T. Washington; three-coin Winne holder with imprint, but no date.

☆ Wisconsin. Mailing envelope (with extraneous writing) enclosing four generic holders distributed with Wisconsin half dollars.

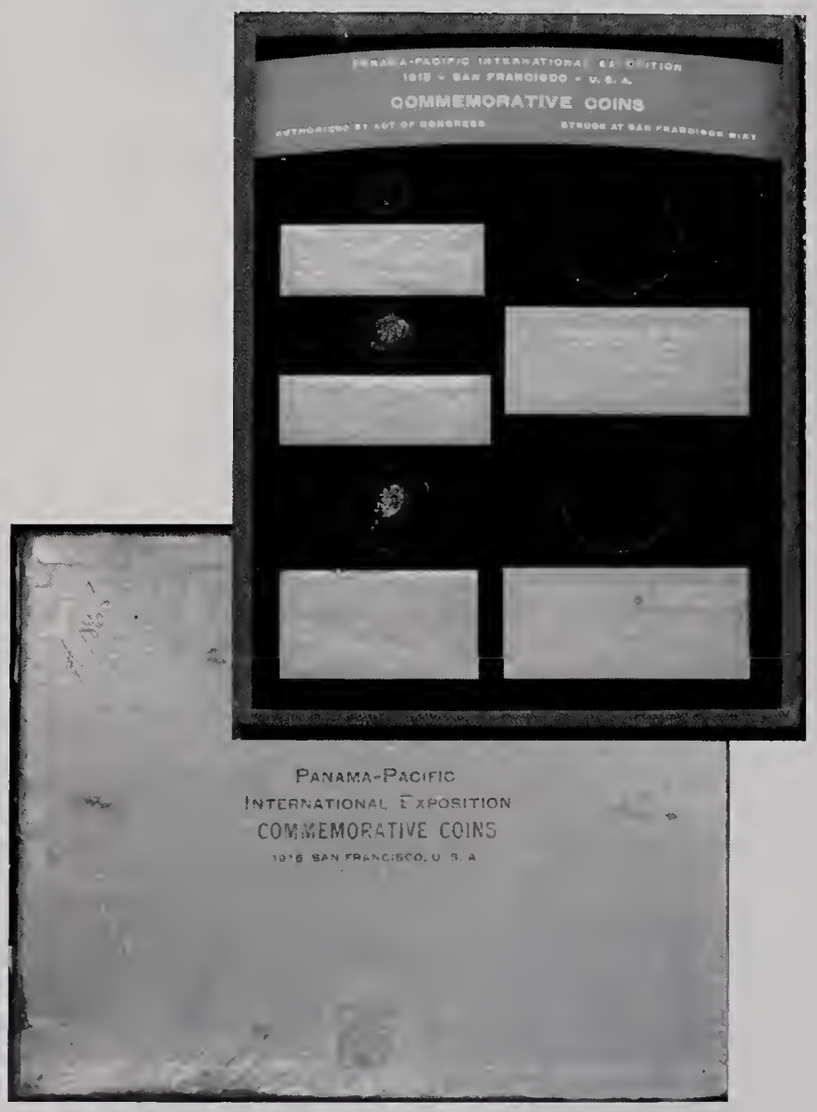
☆ York County. Cardboard five-coin mailer with printed flap from the York National Bank; mailing envelope from York National Bank.

☆ Miscellaneous. Small cardboard box with woodgrain cover suitable for holding three commemorative coins.

Original 1915-S Pan-Pac Copper Frame
Ultimate Commemorative Display With Original Box

2007 **Original hammered copper frame enclosing glass, over purple velvet and ribbons, with spaces for five different commemorative coins, 50¢ to $50.** Coins not with the set. Accompanied by the original cardboard box of packaging, with gold lettering on the face, "PANAMA-PACIFIC/INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION/COMMEMORATIVE COINS/ 1915 SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A. The box is loose at the corners and somewhat discolored, with evidence of old tape and also the ink number 1865 (possibly indicating an auction lot number in some past sale). The frame is approximately 8 inches wide by 10 inches high and 1/2 inch deep. The back of the frame is set up as an easel, so the set could be displayed on a desktop. Alternatively, it could be hung on a wall. The condition of the frame is excellent, with the top purple ribbon and gold printing being virtually as new. The separate labels, under the spaces for the coins, are somewhat faded to lavender, with gold printing. Certain of the smaller openings have glue marks at the center, indicating that in the past the owner sought to attach the coins in this manner, possibly to keep them from slipping out of place if this was hung on a wall.

These frames were made by Shreve & Company, noted San Francisco jewelers, to the order of Farran Zerbe, distributor of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition coins. A set with coins originally sold for $400, or slightly more than twice face value. These were intended for distribution to banks, making a fine display for the public. Such sets were marketed after the main sales effort for these commemoratives had tapered off, and Zerbe considered it a spur to additional revenue. The number of frames sold is not known today, but probably fewer than 75 can be accounted for.

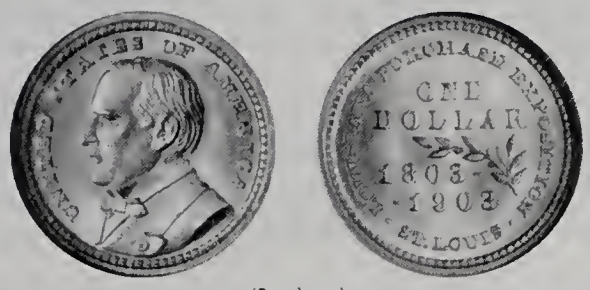


2008 **Original leatherette case, velvet interior, for a Panama-Pacific single set of five different commemorative coins.** Coins not included. Hinged case, black leatherette interior, purple velvet interior with gold lettering on the lining. Accompanied by a printed card, 4-1/2 inches wide by 4 inches high, with printed details of the commemorative set, including designers, motifs, and lettering. A scarce item.

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD COINS

Frosty Gem 1903 LPE Gold $1

McKinley Portrait



(2x photo)

2009 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. McKinley portrait. MS-65 (NGC). A satiny gem with frosty golden surfaces that display warm orange and faint olive highlights. Struck to commemorate the exploration of the Louisiana Purchase by Lewis and Clark on their famous journey of exploration that eventually led them to the Pacific Ocean in 1805, thus opening up America "from sea to shining sea."



(2x photo)

2010 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. McKinley portrait. MS-64 (NGC). Deep and sultry orange gold with impressive underlying lustre. A frosty coin that is at once matte-like in appearance and choice for the grade.

2011 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. McKinley portrait. MS-62 (PCGS). Bursts of fiery orange grace the high points of this lustrous honey gold commemorative dollar.

Lustrous 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold $1

Choice Mint State-64 NGC



(2x photo)

2012 1904 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. MS-64 (NGC). Bright and lustrous honey and yellow gold highlights vie for dominance on the somewhat prooflike surfaces. Struck to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Corps of Discovery's trip to the hinterlands of the Louisiana Purchase; today, a century later, we have a circulating Jefferson nickel to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the historical trek.

2013 1905 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. AU-55 (PCGS). A lightly circulated example of this popular commemorative gold dollar issue, a coin that retains nearly full lustre with some deep orange highlights.

Attractive 1915-S Pan-Pac Gold $1

Gem Mint State



(2x photo)

2014 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-65 (PCGS). A wealth of rich gold, rose, and orange explodes on the highly lustrous surfaces of this popular commemorative gold dollar issue. A sparkling little golden gem that holds up extremely well under careful scrutiny.



(2x photo)

2015 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). A satiny and lustrous specimen with all the inborn quality one would expect from the assigned grade.

Gem Uncirculated 1916 McKinley Gold $1



(2x photo)

2016 1916 McKinley gold dollar. MS-65 (NGC). A satiny gem with boldly active lustre on honey gold surfaces. Warm pastel rose and olive highlights grace both sides of this lovely gem.



(2x photo)

2017 1916 McKinley gold dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). A frosty honey gold specimen with impressive rose highlights.

Gem Mint State 1922 Grant Gold $1

No Star



(2x photo)

2018 **1922 Grant gold dollar. No Star. MS-65 (PCGS).** Strong lustre comes alive on the deep orange gold surfaces of this impressive gem gold dollar.

Designed by Laura Gardin Fraser to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Hiram Ulysses Grant, who, through a communication error at West Point, was given his mother's maiden name, Simpson, as part of his name, thus becoming Ulysses S. Grant for the remainder of historical time.

Choice Mint State 1915-S Pan-Pac $2.50



(2x photo)

2019 **1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. MS-64 (NGC).** A pale honey gold specimen with strong lustre present on its satiny surfaces. The second U.S. commemorative issue (don't forget the 1848 CAL. quarter eagle variety) within the denomination.

Gem Uncirculated 1926 Sesquicentennial $2.50



2020 **1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-65 (NGC).** A satiny gem with eye appeal that just won't quit! Medium honey gold surfaces display intense lustre and bursts of pale rose and olive iridescence.

END OF SALE



We want you to be one of our many happy consignors!

American Numismatic Rarities

American Numismatic Rarities, a team of professionals with 250 years of combined experience in the numismatic auction field, is accepting consignments for its fabulous series of auctions for 2005, including events preceding important coin conventions in March and June.

Consider ANR if you have duplicates or a specialized collection that you wish to part with on the most favorable terms. Do you have high-grade U.S. type coins, patterns, Proofs, colonials, territorial gold, or superb date or variety runs of any American series? Our numismatic staff has unparalleled experience in these areas and others.

Our bottom line is our reputation. Each of us is an experienced professional who is well known in our field, and we look forward to serving your needs with integrity and professionalism.

Your bottom line is the price realized from the sale of your collection. However, we know from our years in numismatic auctions that it is of equal importance that after your collection is sold you are able to look back on the experience with the confidence that you made the right choice in selecting an auction firm.

In the end, it is our satisfied consignors who are best able to inform our potential clients of how well our services, systems, auctions, and overall approach to the sale of coins works. From Oliver Jung, whose letter is printed at right, to our thousands of other consignors, nothing makes us happier than knowing that we have performed our jobs to the personal satisfaction and financial benefit of our clients.

If you are considering selling, call Rick Bagg or John Pack for more information. We believe you'll be pleased with the excellent results and the superb personal service received from our expert staff. Our widely attended sales are held in major metropolitan areas and at important numismatic conventions throughout the year. One of our auctions is certain to be just right for showcasing your collection.

Call toll free: 866-811-1804

Dear Chris,

I want to thank you and all of the members of the ANR team for the care and energy that made the sale of my collection such an unbelievable success.

As you well know, the decision to sell my coins was not an easy one. However, as we discussed the possible sale of my collection through American Numismatic Rarities, it was clear to me that your passion for the coins matched my own. What was important to me as a collector—the coins themselves, their places in history, and their links to great collections of the past—was also important to ANR. It showed in your marketing and presentation, your careful descriptions and photographs, and the final design and layout of the catalogue.

On the night of the sale, the results of your efforts were simply amazing. As the room filled to standing room only, I believe that there were actually more bidders on the floor than lots in the sale. The tension in the room was almost electric, and it continued from the first lot through to the last.

In the end, the prices realized were far beyond what I or anyone else expected. So, while I will certainly miss my coins, I will equally miss the chance that I had to work with you and the ANR team. I cannot thank you nearly enough.

Your Friend,

Oliver Jung

Trusted Names, Familiar Faces, Dynamic Results!



Q. David Bowers | Christine Karstedt | Dr. Rick Bagg | John Pack | Frank Van Valen | John Kraljevich

American Numismatic Rarities, LLC

P.O. Box 1804 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894 • Toll-free: 866-811-1804

603-569-0823 • Fax: 603-569-3875 • auction@anrcoins.com • www.anrcoins.com

ANA Life Members
Dr. Rick Bagg #1857
Q. David Bowers #336
Christine Karstedt #5492
Melissa Karstedt #5803
John Kraljevich, Jr. #5023
John M. Pack #5736
Frank Van Valen #5744

INDEX

Colonial and Early American Coins 71-113
Half Cents 114-127
Large Cents 128-174
Small Cents 175-248
Two-Cent Pieces 249-251
Nickel Three-Cent Pieces 252-274
Silver Three-Cent Pieces 275-283
Nickel Five-Cent Pieces 284-468
Half Dimes 469-491
Dimes 492-714
Twenty-Cent Pieces 715-720
Quarter Dollars 1142-1226
Half Dollars 1227-1457
Silver Dollars 1458-1645
Trade Dollars 1646-1656
Gold Dollars 1657-1680
Quarter Eagles 1681-1771
Three-Dollar Gold Coins 1772-1778
$4 Gold Stella 1779
Half Eagles 1780-1864
Eagles 1865-1916
Double Eagles 1917-1969
Commemorative Silver Coins 1970-2005
Commemorative Gold Coins 2009-2020
Commemorative Related Items 2006-2008
Pattern Coins 1-41
Private and Territorial Gold Coins 42-44
California Small Denomination Gold 45-47
Hawaiian Coins 48
Mint Errors 49-51
Miscellaneous U.S. Coins 52-59
Proof Sets 60-61
Mint Set 62
Exonumia 63-66
Coins of the World 67-70
Currency 1001-1141



ANR

American Numismatic Rarities, LLC

PO Box 1804 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894

Toll-free: 866-811-1804 • 603-569-0823

Fax: 603-569-3875 • www.anrcoins.com

email: auctions@anrcoins.com